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Beeswax

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SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Beeswax

Trade Name: Yellow Beeswax, Beeswax, White: White Wax

Chemical Family: Ester, Carboxylic, Aliphatic

Components

16% Hydro carbons
31% Straight chain Monohydric Alcohol
3% Diols
31% Acids
13% Hydroxy acids
6% Ither including propolis pigments and unidentified

Exposure Limits: None established.

SECTION II

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Degree of Hazard

4 - Extreme	Flammability	0
3 - High	Health	0
2 - Moderate	Reactivity	0
1 - Slight	Persistence	0
0 - Insignificant		

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Yellow to brownish-yellow soft to brittle wax with a honey and balsamic taste.

Specific Gravity: .95

Melting Point: 62 – 65°C

Solubility (H₂O₂): Insoluble
oils, partly soluble in Benzene and Carbon disulfide.

Solvent Solubility: Chloroform, Ether, fixed or volatile

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Fire & Explosion Hazard: Fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Flash Point: 470°F Cleveland Open Cup (ASTM D-92)
(1984 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 5800.3)

Unusual Hazards: Do not mix or store with strong oxidants.

SECTION V TOXICITY

Carcinogenicity: None

Beeswax is a general purpose food additive which may be a mild allergen. No health effects have been reported in humans.

SECTION VI EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation:

Acute Exposure: No known hazard for cold material

Chronic Exposure: Possible smoke or fume inhalation from overheated or burning material.

First Aid: Remove person from exposed area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm. Get medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Acute Exposure: Cold material may be as irritant as a foreign object. Hot material will cause burns.

Chronic Exposure: No data available.

First Aid: Wash eyes with water immediately. Remove cold material if possible. Consult a physician immediately. If hot material gets in eyes, cool with water and consult a physician immediately.

Skin Contact:

Acute Exposure: No known hazard for cold material.

Chronic Exposure: Possible skin burns from hot or overheated material.

First Aid: If hot material contacts skin, cool as rapidly as possible with water. Do not attempt to remove. Seek medical aid immediately.

Ingestion:

Acute Exposure: No effects have been reported to humans.

First Aid: If victim is conscious, immediately give 2 to 4 glasses of water. Induce vomiting by touching finger to back of throat. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Absorption: No information.

SECTION VII REACTIVITY DATA

Reactivity: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibilities: Avoid strong oxidants

Decomposition Products: None known.

Polymerization: Not know to occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid strong oxidants.

SECTION VIII SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Aquatic Toxicity: No data.

Waste Disposal Method: Sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container for recycling or disposal. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Conform to local disposal regulations. Allow hot material to use or cool with water. When cool, dispose as previously instructed.

Neutralizing Chemicals: NA

SECTION IX PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves: Not required for cold material. Use rubber or plastic covered gloves to handle hot material.

Eye Protection: Employees must wear splash-proof or dust resistant safety glasses to prevent eye contact with this substance.