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SAFETY DATA SHEET

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**

1.1 Product identifier

- Product Name: Hampshire Sheen Microcrystalline Wax
- Contains Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

- Use of the substance/mixture: Wood, leather and metal polish
- Use advised against: No information available

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- Name of Supplier: Hampshire Sheen Ltd
- Address of Supplier: Garthowen Garden Centre  
Alton Lane  
Four Marks  
Hampshire  
GU34 5AJ  
UK
- Telephone: +44 (0) 1420 560077
- Email: Sales@hampshiresheen.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

- Emergency Telephone: +44 (0) 7713 349883
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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]: Flam. Sol. 1, H228; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066
- Additional information: For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see section 16

2.2 Label elements

- A tactile warning of danger (TWD, raised triangle) is required for this product



- Signal Word: Danger
- Hazard statements  
H228 - Flammable solid.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Precautionary statements  
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification (....)**

- Supplemental Hazard Information (EU)  
EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## 2.3 Other hazards

- May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII
- Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.1 Substances

## 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical Name	Concentration	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]	REACH Registration Number	WEL /OEL
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	65-80%	-	919-857-5	Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066	01-2119463258 -33-XXXX	Yes
Petroleum based waxes	-	-	-	Not Classified	-	No

**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Contact with eyes  
If substance has got into eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water for several minutes  
Irrigate eyes thoroughly whilst lifting eyelids  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Contact with skin  
Remove contaminated clothing  
Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion  
Rinse mouth with water (do not swallow)  
Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention  
If vomiting occurs turn patient on side  
Seek immediate medical attention
- Inhalation  
If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
Keep warm and at rest, in a half upright position. Loosen clothing  
Get immediate medical advice/attention.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Contact with eyes  
May cause redness and irritation
- Contact with skin  
Prolonged skin contact will result in defatting of the skin, leading to irritation, and in some cases, dermatitis

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**SECTION 4: First aid measures (....)**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

- Ingestion
  - The ingestion of significant quantities may cause nausea/vomiting
  - The ingestion of significant quantities may cause diarrhoea
  - The ingestion of significant quantities may cause pulmonary oedema
- Inhalation
  - May cause respiratory tract irritation.
  - Inhalation of solvent vapours may give rise to nausea, headaches and dizziness

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

- Advice to Physician: Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
  - Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.
  - Treat symptomatically
- 

**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures****5.1 Extinguishing media**

- In case of fire use water spray or fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: high volume water jet
- Use water to cool containers exposed to fire.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

- Vapours may ignite
- In confined spaces, sewers, etc., the vapours may collect to form explosive mixtures with air
- Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback
- Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
- Decomposition products may include nitrogen and carbon oxides
- Decomposition products may include hydrocarbons

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

- Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This MUST not be discharged into drains. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface or ground water.
  - Special protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear full protective clothing including chemical protection suit.
- 

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

- Personal precautions for non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe vapour; Wear protective clothing as per section 8; Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Personal precautions for emergency responders: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind; Shut off all ignition sources; Wear chemical protection suit; Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

- Avoid release to the environment.
- Do not allow to enter public sewers and watercourses
- If contamination of drainage systems or water courses is unavoidable, immediately inform appropriate authorities

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

- Stop leak if safe to do so.
  - Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind
  - Take action to prevent static discharges.
  - Use non-sparking tools.
  - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
-

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures (....)**

- Absorb spillage in earth or sand
- Do not absorb spillage in sawdust or other combustible material
- Place in appropriate container
- Seal containers and label them
- Remove contaminated material to safe location for subsequent disposal
- Ventilate the area and wash spill site after material pick-up is complete

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

- See section(s): 7, 8 & 9
- 

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Use non-sparking handtools
- Take action to prevent static discharges.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback
- Use personal protective equipment as required.
- Do not breathe vapour/fumes
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
- Wash thoroughly after handling.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Keep in a cool, dry, well ventilated place
- Store at ambient temperature
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges
- Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
- Keep away from acid
- Keep away from oxidising substances
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Polishes and wax blends
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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

- Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics  
WEL (long term): 1 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (CEFIC - HSPA recommended WEL)  
DNEL (inhalational) 1 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
DNEL (dermal) 300 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
DNEL (inhalational) 900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
DNEL (dermal) 300 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
DNEL (oral) 300 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects

## 8.2 Exposure controls

- Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be based on a risk assessment of exposure potential
- Engineering controls should be provided to prevent the need for ventilation
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable positive pressure respiratory protection equipment
- Where a reusable half mask respirator is required, use EN 140, with gas/vapour filter EN 14387 type ABEK, or EN 405; EN 1827
- Where a full face mask respirator is required, use EN 136, with gas/vapour filter EN 14387 type ABEK

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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)**

- Wear suitable protective clothing, including eye/face protection and gloves (nitrile are recommended)
- Wear anti-static boots
- The selection of a suitable glove depends on work conditions and whether the product is present on its own or in combination with other substances. Breakthrough time is dependent on the characteristics of the brand of glove used and the supplier should be consulted.
- The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
- Use good personal hygiene practices

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance: Paste
- Odour: Slight smell of white spirit
- Odour threshold: No information available
- pH: Not applicable
- Melting point/freezing point: Melting point of wax content 78-98°C
- Initial boiling point and boiling range: 155 - 192 °C @ 101.325 kPa (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics)
- Flashpoint: 39 °C @ 101.325 kPa (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics)
- Evaporation Rate: ~ 65 EtEt=1 DIN 53170 (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics)
- Flammability (solid,gas): Paraffin and hydrocarbon waxes do not meet EU criteria for flammability, the classification as a flammable solid is made based on the presence of the flammable liquid in a solid
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Lower explosive limit: (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics) 0.6 % (in air); Upper explosive limit: (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics) 6.0 % (in air)
- Vapour Pressure: 2 hPa @ 20 °C (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics)
- Vapour Density: No information available
- Relative Density: 0.79 to 0.94 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 15°C
- Solubility(ies): Insoluble in water; miscible with most organic solvents
- Partition Coefficient (n-Octanol/Water): No information available
- Autoignition Temperature: 200 °C @ 101.325 kPa (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics)
- Decomposition temperature: No information available
- Viscosity: The viscosity of paraffin and hydrocarbon waxes ranges from 3 to 30 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at 100°C (CONCAWE, 1999a)
- Explosive Properties: Non-explosive
- Oxidising properties: Not oxidising

## 9.2 Other information

- No information available

**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity (....)**

- Reacts with strong oxidizing substances

## 10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal conditions

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- No hazardous reactions known if used for its intended purpose

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Heating can release vapours which can be ignited
- Take action to prevent static discharges.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

- Incompatible with strong acids
- Incompatible with strong oxidizing substances

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

- Decomposition products may include nitrogen and carbon oxides
  - Decomposition products may include hydrocarbons
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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute Toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met  
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics  
LD50 (oral, rat) 5 000 - 15 000 mg/kg bw  
LC50 (inhalation, rat) 4.951 - 9.3 mg/l/4h  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit) 3 160 - 5 000 mg/kg bw
- Skin corrosion/irritation  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Serious eye damage/irritation  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Germ cell mutagenicity  
No evidence of mutagenic effects
- Carcinogenicity  
No evidence of carcinogenic effects
- Reproductive toxicity  
No evidence of reproductive effects
- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure  
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics is classified as STOT SE 3  
(may cause narcotic effects)  
Target organs: Has central nervous system effects  
Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Aspiration hazard  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Contact with eyes  
May cause redness and irritation

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)**

- Contact with skin  
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
Prolonged skin contact will result in defatting of the skin, leading to irritation, and in some cases, dermatitis
  - Ingestion  
The ingestion of significant quantities may cause nausea/vomiting  
The ingestion of significant quantities may cause diarrhoea  
The ingestion of significant quantities may cause pulmonary oedema
  - Inhalation  
May cause respiratory tract irritation.  
Inhalation of solvent vapours may give rise to nausea, headaches and dizziness
- 

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Ecotoxicity

- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics  
LL50 (fish) 1 g/l (4 days)  
EL50 (aquatic invertebrates) 1 g/l (48 hr)  
EL50 (aquatic algae) 1 g/l (72 hr)

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

- Will degrade

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

- No information available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

- No information available

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII
- Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

- No information available
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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

- To be disposed of as hazardous waste
- Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation
- Do not pierce or burn container, even after use
- Empty containers may contain flammable vapours

## 13.2 Classification

- The waste must be identified according to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC)
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**SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 UN number

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**SECTION 14: Transport information (....)**

- UN No.: 3175

## 14.2 UN proper shipping name

- Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS or mixtures of solids (such as preparations and wastes) CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. having a flash-point up to 60 °C

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

- Hazard Class: 4.1

## 14.4 Packing group

- Packing Group: II

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

- Not applicable

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

- Protect from heat

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

- Not applicable

## 14.8 Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

- Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains turpentine substitute)
- ADR UN No.: 3175
- ADR Hazard Class: 4.1
- ADR Packing Group: II
- Tunnel Code: E
- LQ: 1 kg
- Special Provision(s): 216

## 14.9 Sea (IMDG)

- Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains turpentine substitute)
- IMDG UN No.: 3175
- IMDG Hazard Class: 4.1
- IMDG Pack Group.: II
- LQ: 1 kg
- Special Provision(s): 216

## 14.10 Air (ICAO/IATA)

- Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains turpentine substitute)
- ICAO UN No.: 3175
- ICAO Hazard Class: 4.1
- ICAO Packing Group: II
- LQ: Y441 (0.5 kg per inner packaging, 5.0 kg total net quantity per outer packaging)
- Special Provision(s): A46

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**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- This safety data sheet is provided in compliance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830



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**SECTION 15: Regulatory information (....)**

- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) applies in Europe
- This product is covered by EU Directive 2012/18/EU (the Seveso III Directive)
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 apply in the UK

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

- A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out
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**SECTION 16: Other information**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Sources of data: from supplier SDS and ECHA databases

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

- Flam. Sol. 1, H228: Classification based on bridging principles of similar tested mixtures
- STOT SE 3, H336: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds

Text not given with phrase codes where they are used elsewhere in this safety data sheet:

- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
- H228: Flammable solid
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

## Acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- EC: European Community
- EL50: Effective Loading Rate resulting in 50% effect.
- GHS: Globally Harmonised System
- LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose, 50%
- LL50: Lethal Loading Rate resulting in 50% effect.
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
- STOT RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure
- STOT SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure
- vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
- WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit

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--- end of safety datasheet ---