



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Penreco® White Petrolatum USP (All Grades)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Penreco® White Petrolatum USP (All Grades)
Synonyms: Penreco® Cream; Lily; Special Lily; Snow; Super; Regent; Ultima; Regent-K; 4626

Responsible Party: Penreco
8701 New Trails Dr. Suite 175
The Woodlands, TX 77381

Customer Service: 800-245-3952
www.penreco.com

Technical Information: 800-245-3952

Emergency Overview

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident Call CHEMTREC:
North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

California Poison Control System: (800) 356-3219

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: None anticipated.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Keep away from all sources of ignition.

Appearance: White Opaque
Physical Form: Semi-solid
Odor: None at room temperature

NFPA 704 Hazard Class:

Health:	0 (Least)
Flammability:	1 (Slight)
Instability:	0 (Least)

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NON-HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS					
Component / CAS No:	Percent (%)	ACGIH:	OSHA:	NIOSH:	Other:
Petrolatum 8009-03-8	100	5 mg/m ³ TWA 10 mg/m ³ STEL 2 mg/m ³ TWA	5 mg/m ³ TWA	2000 mg/m ³ IDLH	As Oil Mist, if Generated As Paraffin Wax Fumes, If Generated 5 mg/m ³ NOHSC TWA
Butylated Hydroxytoluene (DBPC) (BHT)(<1%) 128-37-0	<20 ppm	2 mg/m ³ TWA	NE	NE	NE

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

1%=10,000 PPM.

NE=Not Established

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Not expected to be an eye irritant.

Skin: Not expected to be a skin irritant under normal conditions of use. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Inhalation (Breathing): No data available. However, inhalation is not an expected route of exposure.

Ingestion (Swallowing): No harmful effects expected from ingestion.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea.

Cancer: There is inadequate information to evaluate the cancer hazard of this material. See Section 11 for information on the individual components, if any.

Target Organs: No target-organ effects have been demonstrated in laboratory animal studies.

Developmental: No data available for this material.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: None known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes generated during hot melt processing operations, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention. For contact with the molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eye(s) with cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area(s) using cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten material, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:

Flash Point:	400°F / 205°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
OSHA Flammability Class:	Not applicable
LEL%:	No data
UEL%:	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	No data

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: No respiratory protection is required when working with the solid material. If airborne concentrations of wax fumes, generated from molten wax, are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2), a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used.

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Respiratory protection may be necessary to minimize exposure. Depending on the nature and concentration of the airborne material, use a respirator with appropriate cartridges (NIOSH certified) or supplied-air equipment.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation, and skin damage (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability). Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Eye/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary. Not normally required for solid material. Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended when exposed to molten wax. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Appearance:	White Opaque
Physical Form:	Semi-solid
Odor:	None at room temperature
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	No data
Vapor Density (air=1):	No data
Boiling Point:	No data
Melting/Freezing Point:	120 - 140°F / 49 - 60°C
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity:	0.815 - 0.855 @ 140°F (60°C) lbs/gal
Viscosity:	> 50 SUS @ 210°F (98.9°C)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flash Point:	400°F / 205°C
Test Method:	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
LEL%:	No data
UEL%:	No data
Autoignition Temperature:	No data
Decomposition Temperature:	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon, nitrogen and sulfur oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data:

No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organ, or developmental toxicity.

Acute Data:

Petrolatum - CAS: 8009-03-8

Dermal LD50 = No information available

LC50 = No information available

Oral LD50 = No information available

Butylated Hydroxytoluene (DBPC) (BHT)(<1%) - CAS: 128-37-0

Dermal LD50 = No information available

LC50 = No information available

Oral LD50 = LD50 = 890 mg/kg (Rat); 650 mg/kg (Mouse); 10,700 (Guinea Pig)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not evaluated at this time.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT

Shipping Description: Not Regulated

IMDG

Shipping Description: Not regulated

ICAO/IATA

Shipping Description: Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: No

Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: No
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

--None Known--

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

--None Known--

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372:

-- None Known --

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

-- None Known --

Carcinogen Identification:

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

TSCA:

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

International Regulations:

Canadian Regulations: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Domestic Substances List: Listed

WHMIS Hazard Class:

Not Regulated

International Inventories:

All components are listed on the following inventories:

Australia (AICS)
Canada (DSL)
China
Europe (EINECS)
Japan (ENCS)
Korea (ECL)
Philippines (PICCS)
US (TSCA)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date:	08-Nov-2005
Previous Issue Date:	15-Feb-2002
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:	Periodic review and update
MSDS Code:	787360

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

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