
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1 Product identifier

- Product Name: Hampshire Sheen Embellishing Waxes - Various Colours
- 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 polish
- Use advised against: Not for use on metal or metal finishes

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	Conc.	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	60-75%	-	919-857-5	Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066	01- 2119463258 -33-XXXX	Yes
Petroleum and natural based waxes	-	-	-	Not Classified	-	No
Mica	-	12001-26-2	310-127-6	Not Classified	-	Yes
Titanium dioxide	-	13463-67-7	236-675-5	Not Classified	-	Yes
Iron oxide	-	1309-37-1	215-168-2	Not Classified	-	Yes

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

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

- Contact with skin
Prolonged skin contact will result in defatting of the skin, leading to irritation, and in some cases, dermatitis
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
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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.
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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
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures (....)

- Take action to prevent static discharges.
- Use non-sparking tools.
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- 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
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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/m³ (CEFIC - HSPA recommended WEL)
DNEL (inhalational) 1 500 mg/m³ Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
DNEL (dermal) 300 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
DNEL (inhalational) 900 mg/m³ 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
 - Mica
WEL (long term): 10 mg/m³ (UK, total inhalable)
WEL (long term): 0.8 mg/m³ (UK, respirable)
 - Titanium dioxide
WEL (long term): 10 mg/m³ (UK, total inhalable)
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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)WEL (long term): 4 mg/m³ (UK, respirable)

- Iron oxide

WEL (long term): 5 mg/m³ (UK)WEL (short term): 10 mg/m³ (UK)DNEL (inhalational) 10 mg/m³ Industry, Long Term, Local 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
- 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: Waxy paste, various colours
- 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/cm³ at 15°C
- Solubility(ies): Insoluble in water; miscible with most organic solvents

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties (....)

- 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 mm²/s at 100°C (CONCAWE, 1999a)
- Explosive Properties: Non-explosive
- Oxidising properties: Not oxidising

9.2 Other information

- No information available
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

- Reacts with strong oxidizing substances

10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal conditions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- May react dangerously with certain metals (e.g. aluminium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, lithium)

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
- Incompatible with metals

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
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)

- 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
 - 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

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

- 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)

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SECTION 14: Transport information (....)

- 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
-

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
- 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
-

SECTION 16: Other information (....)

- 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

--- end of safety datasheet ---
