

REFINED PARAFFIN WAX — SOLID

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product name	Paraffin Wax (solid, refined and semi-refined)
Synonyms	Petroleum wax; slab wax; hydrocarbon wax
Grades covered	LP1, L02, UL2, M2, HP2, M3, L03, LP05, LP3, HP3, HP08, L08
CAS number	8002-74-2
EC / EINECS number	232-315-6
Index number (CLP Annex VI)	649-050-00-0
REACH registration	To be stated by the manufacturer or EU importer for material placed on the EU market.
Identified uses	Candle manufacturing; wax emulsions for wood-based panels; paper and packaging coatings; polishes and paste waxes; matches; hot-melt formulations; rubber processing; firelighters. Industrial and professional use.
Uses advised against	Food contact, cosmetic or pharmaceutical use, unless the specific grade is separately documented as compliant for that purpose.
Supplier	BHD Dış Ticaret A.Ş. Yeşilköy Mah. Atatürk Cad. No:10 A2 Blok D:182, İstanbul Dünya Ticaret Merkezi / İstanbul, Türkiye Tel: +90 212 485 50 69 sales@bhdtrade.com
Emergency telephone	[BHD 24-hour emergency number to be inserted] Türkiye: Zehir Danışma Merkezi 114 (national poison centre)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP): not classified. Refined and semi-refined paraffin wax does not meet the criteria for classification in any physical, health or environmental hazard class.

Note L to CLP Annex VI applies to petroleum-derived substances of this index number: the carcinogenicity classification does not apply where the substance contains less than 3 %wt DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. Refined paraffin wax grades meet this condition. Supplier IP 346 data should be retained on file for each source.

2.2 Label elements

No signal word, pictogram, hazard statement or precautionary statement is required under CLP.

2.3 Other hazards

Thermal burns. The principal hazard of this product is contact with molten wax. Molten paraffin is handled at 60 - 90 °C and adheres to the skin, prolonging heat transfer and producing deeper burns than the temperature alone would suggest.

Combustible solid. The product burns readily once ignited. Molten wax above its flash point (approximately 190 - 240 °C depending on grade) can be ignited by an external source; at higher temperatures it may self-ignite. Overheating during melting is the most common cause of fire in wax processing.

Combustible dust. Grinding, milling or spray-chilling produces fine wax dust that can form an explosible atmosphere. Avoid dust clouds; earth handling equipment.

Slip hazard. Spilled solid wax produces slippery walking surfaces.

Oxygen deficiency. Not applicable in normal use, but bulk storage tanks and molten wax vessels are confined spaces and must be entered only under a permit system.

The substance does not meet the PBT or vPvB criteria of REACH Annex XIII.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance. A complex combination of saturated hydrocarbons, predominantly straight-chain n-alkanes with carbon numbers in the range C18 to C40, obtained from petroleum by solvent de-oiling and refining. Residual oil content varies by grade as tabulated below, in ascending order of oil content.

BHD grade	Oil content (%wt)	Melting point (°C)	Viscosity @100 °C (cSt)	Flash point (°C)
LP1	max 1.0	60 - 62	3.8 - 4.2	190 - 210
L02	1.5 - 2.0	60 - 68	6.0 - 7.5	not stated
UL2	max 2.0	58 - 61	3.6 - 4.4	not stated
M2	max 2.0	60 - 65	4.0 - 7.0	not stated
HP2	max 2.5	60 - 64	5.5 - 7.5	min 220
M3	max 3.0	61 - 65	4.5 - 6.4	not stated
L03	1 - 3	58 typical	4.0	not stated
LP05	2 - 5	50 - 58	3.8 - 5.5	min 220
LP3	max 5.0	55 - 61	3.6 - 4.4	not stated
HP3	max 5.0	63 - 65	6.5 - 8.0	not stated
HP08	5 - 8	60 - 65	5.5 - 7.5	min 220
L08	max 8	52 - 55	not stated	not stated

No hazardous additives. Where flash point is shown as not stated, the supplier has not published a value for that grade; treat as combustible and refer to the Technical Data Sheet.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Molten product on skin	Cool the affected area immediately with large amounts of cold water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to remove solidified wax from the skin — it forms a sterile covering and removal causes further tissue damage. Cover with a clean dressing and obtain medical attention for anything beyond a minor burn.
Molten product in eyes	Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Do not attempt to remove solidified wax. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Solid product on skin	No adverse effects expected. Wash with soap and water.
Inhalation	Vapour or fume from overheated molten wax may irritate the respiratory tract. Move the person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	Low hazard. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth and obtain medical attention if a significant quantity has been swallowed.
Note to physician	Treat wax burns as thermal burns. Wax adhering to the skin should be left in place until it can be removed under clinical conditions.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water fog or spray.
Unsuitable media	Solid water jet directed into molten wax — causes violent boil-over and spreads burning material. Do not use water jets on a molten wax fire.
Specific hazards	Burning wax behaves as a flammable liquid fire. Molten wax spreads and carries fire with it. Containers may rupture on heating. Incomplete combustion produces dense black smoke.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.
Protection for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool exposed containers with water spray from a protected position.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Eliminate all ignition sources. For molten spills, wear heat-resistant gloves and face protection and allow the material to solidify before handling. Caution: spilled wax makes surfaces slippery.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers and watercourses — solidifying wax can block drainage systems. Contain the spill with sand or inert absorbent.
Containment and cleaning	Allow molten material to solidify, then collect mechanically into containers for recovery or disposal. Do not flush with hot water. Avoid generating dust when scraping or grinding solidified residue.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Temperature control is the critical measure. Melt and hold wax at the lowest workable temperature, typically 10 - 20 °C above the melting point, and never within 30 °C of the flash point. Fit melting vessels with a working thermostat and an independent high-temperature cut-out; the majority of wax fires result from thermostat failure on an unattended melter. Never leave heated wax unattended. Do not heat sealed containers. Keep water out of molten wax — trapped water flashes to steam and ejects hot wax from the vessel.

Eliminate ignition sources. Provide ventilation where fume is generated. Where the product is milled, ground or spray-chilled, control dust and earth all equipment against static discharge. Apply good industrial hygiene; wash hands after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Store solid product in a cool, dry, ventilated place away from heat, direct sunlight, ignition sources and strong oxidising agents. Keep cartons palletised and do not stack above the supplier-marked limit. Protect from odour pick-up: wax readily adsorbs volatile compounds from the storage environment, which can render it unusable for candle and coating applications. Bulk molten storage tanks are confined spaces — entry under permit only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

ACGIH TLV-TWA	2 mg/m ³ (paraffin wax fume)
Türkiye	Verify the current national limit value for paraffin wax fume before use.
DNEL / PNEC	To be taken from the manufacturer's REACH registration dossier where applicable.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls	Local exhaust ventilation over melting vessels, dipping tanks and pouring stations to control wax fume. Dust extraction where the product is milled or ground.
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Respiratory protection	Not normally required for solid product handled at ambient temperature. Where fume or dust exposure may exceed the limit, use a particulate respirator (minimum FFP2) or an appropriate combination filter for fume.
Hand protection	Heat-resistant gloves when handling molten product. Ordinary work gloves are sufficient for solid product.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields; a face shield where splashing of molten wax is possible.
Body protection	Long-sleeved clothing and closed footwear when handling molten product. Heat-resistant apron at pouring and dipping stations.
Facilities	Cold running water available at molten wax handling points for immediate burn cooling.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	White to off-white solid; slabs, granules or powder (grade dependent)
Odour	Odourless to faint hydrocarbon
Melting point	50 - 68 °C across the grade range (see Section 3 and the grade Technical Data Sheet)
Flash point (open cup)	Approximately 190 - 240 °C, grade dependent (ASTM D-92)
Auto-ignition temperature	Approximately 250 - 300 °C
Kinematic viscosity @100 °C	3.6 - 8.0 cSt across the grade range
Relative density	0.80 - 0.92 (solid, 15 °C)
Water solubility	Insoluble
Solubility (other)	Soluble in benzene, chloroform, carbon disulphide, warm mineral oils
Vapour pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature
Oxidising properties	None
Explosive properties	None. Finely divided wax dust dispersed in air may form an explosible atmosphere.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity / stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to avoid	Overheating, particularly approach to the flash point. Open flames and other ignition sources. Contact of molten wax with water. Dust cloud formation.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition	Thermal decomposition above approximately 300 °C produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons and aldehydes.
Hazardous polymerisation	Does not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity	LD50 (rat) above 5,000 mg/kg — not classified. Practically non-toxic; the substance is not absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract.
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (rabbit) above 2,000 mg/kg — not classified.
Acute inhalation toxicity	No hazard at ambient temperature; vapour pressure is negligible. Fume from overheated wax may irritate the respiratory tract.
Skin irritation	Not irritating. Prolonged repeated contact may cause drying of the skin. Contact with molten product causes thermal burns.

Eye irritation	Not irritating as a solid. Molten product causes thermal injury.
Sensitisation	Not a skin or respiratory sensitiser.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified. Refined paraffin wax containing less than 3 %wt DMSO extract (IP 346) is exempt from the carcinogenicity classification of petroleum-derived substances under Note L to CLP Annex VI.
Mutagenicity	Negative in standard in-vitro assays.
Reproductive toxicity	No effects observed in animal studies.
Repeated dose toxicity	No significant effects reported at relevant exposure levels.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity	Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. The substance is insoluble in water and not bioavailable.
Persistence / degradability	Inherently biodegradable; degrades slowly in the environment.
Bioaccumulation	Not expected. High molecular weight and insolubility limit uptake.
Mobility in soil	Immobile. Adsorbs to soil and remains at the surface.
PBT / vPvB	Does not meet the criteria of REACH Annex XIII.
Other effects	Solidified wax may physically block drains and sewers and coat surfaces. Prevent release into watercourses.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recover and re-use where practicable. Dispose of the product and contaminated packaging through an authorised waste contractor in accordance with national and local regulations — in Türkiye the Atık Yönetimi Yönetmeliği, in the EU by assigning the appropriate European Waste Catalogue code according to the process of origin. Incineration with energy recovery is a suitable route: the product has a high calorific value. Do not discharge into drains, sewers or watercourses. Empty cartons and liners may retain residue and must be handled accordingly.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Solid paraffin wax is not classified as a dangerous good for transport under ADR/RID, IMDG or ICAO/IATA.

UN number	None — not classified
Proper shipping name	Not classified. Declare as: paraffin wax, solid
Transport hazard class	Not classified
Packing group	Not assigned
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions	Protect from heat during transport. Where the product is carried in the molten state in heated tanks, elevated-temperature transport provisions may apply; confirm requirements with the carrier before shipment.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU classification	Not a hazardous substance or mixture under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). Note L to Annex VI applies (see Sections 2 and 11).
REACH	Registration is the responsibility of the manufacturer or EU importer. Obtain the registration number from the manufacturer for material placed on the EU market.
Türkiye	SEA Yönetmeliği and KKDIK Yönetmeliği apply. A Turkish-language Safety Data Sheet must be prepared and certified by a registered preparer (Güvenlik Bilgi Formu Hazırlayıcısı).

Food contact	These grades are not documented as food-contact compliant. Food-grade paraffin wax requires separate qualification under 21 CFR 172.886 / 178.3710 (US) or Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 (EU).
Cosmetic / pharmaceutical use	Not documented for cosmetic or pharmaceutical use. Such applications require material meeting the relevant pharmacopoeia monograph.
Chemical safety assessment	Not performed by BHD. Refer to the manufacturer's dossier.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relationship to other BHD documents

This Safety Data Sheet covers the solid refined and semi-refined paraffin wax grades listed in Section 1. Slack wax, residue wax, petroleum jelly, liquid paraffin and polyethylene wax are different products with different hazard profiles and are covered by separate Safety Data Sheets. Grade-specific physical and chemical limits are given in the corresponding Technical Data Sheet, which forms part of the product documentation.

Abbreviations

ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR — European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM — American Society for Testing and Materials; CLP — Classification, Labelling and Packaging; DMSO — dimethyl sulphoxide; DNEL — Derived No-Effect Level; IMDG — International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; IP 346 — Institute of Petroleum method for DMSO extractables; KKDİK — Turkish REACH; LD50 — median lethal dose; PBT — Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic; PNEC — Predicted No-Effect Concentration; REACH — Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SEA — Maddelerin ve Karışımların Sınıflandırılması, Etiketlenmesi ve Ambalajlanması; TLV — Threshold Limit Value; vPvB — very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.

Revision status

Revision 1, August 2026 — first issue.

Revision 2, August 2026 — grade M2 added to Sections 1 and 3; melting point of grade HP3 corrected to 63 - 65 °C; Section 3 grade table re-ordered by ascending oil content.

Revision 3, August 2026 — grades L03 and L08 added to Sections 1 and 3.

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared from data supplied by the manufacturers and from publicly available information on the substance. The information relates to the product as supplied and does not constitute a guarantee of any specific property. It is the responsibility of the user to determine suitability and to comply with all applicable national and local legislation. For placing on the Turkish market this document must be issued in Turkish and certified by a registered Safety Data Sheet preparer.