RESIDUE WAX RW-1 — FOOTS OIL

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product name	Residue Wax RW-1 (Foots Oil)
Synonyms	Foots oil; residue wax; de-oiling residue; wax sweating residue
Grade covered	RW-1
CAS number	64742-67-2 — Foots oil (petroleum)
EC / EINECS number	265-176-5
CLP Annex VI	Listed among petroleum-derived substances. Notes L and P apply. Confirm the exact index entry applicable to the specific stream.
REACH registration	To be stated by the manufacturer or EU importer for material placed on the EU market.
Identified uses	Feedstock for wax de-oiling and refining; wax emulsions for wood-based panels; firelighters and firelogs; rubber processing and extender applications; dust suppression; tarpaulin and paper impregnation; controlled-release agent for chemicals and fertilizers. **Industrial use only.**
Uses advised against	Any consumer application. Food contact, cosmetic or pharmaceutical use. Candle manufacturing. Any application involving prolonged or repeated skin contact.
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): **Carc. 1B, H350 — May cause cancer.**

Classification basis — read before use. Foots oil is the oil-rich residue separated during wax de-oiling and is the least refined wax stream in the product range. Under Note L to CLP Annex VI, the carcinogenicity classification applies unless it is demonstrated that the substance contains less than 3 %wt DMSO extract measured by method IP 346. **IP 346 data has not been provided for this grade, and the specification states oil content only as a minimum (min 8 %wt) with no upper limit.** The classification shown is the default required in the absence of that data. A specification maximum for oil content and an IP 346 result should be obtained from the manufacturer.

2.2 Label elements

Pictogram	GHS08 (health hazard)
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	H350 — May cause cancer.

Precautionary statements	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: get medical advice / attention. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Skin contact is the principal route of concern. Repeated or prolonged skin contact with high-oil petroleum streams is the exposure of greatest significance for the carcinogenicity endpoint. Contact must be eliminated by design, not managed by care alone.

Semi-solid at ambient temperature. With a melting point as low as 28 °C, the product may be soft, greasy or partly liquid in warm conditions and is more readily transferred to the skin, to clothing and to surfaces than a solid wax.

Thermal burns. Molten product handled in heated tanks adheres to the skin and prolongs heat transfer.

Combustible. Flash point min 200 °C. Burns readily once ignited. Oil-soaked rags, insulation and absorbent may self-heat and ignite — store them in closed metal containers.

Slip hazard. Spilled product produces slippery walking surfaces.

Bulk heated storage tanks are confined spaces — entry under permit only.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the oil-rich residue from the de-oiling or sweating of petroleum wax, consisting of saturated hydrocarbons with a high proportion of residual oil. No additives.

Property	Specification	Test method
Oil content	min 8 %wt (no maximum stated — see Section 2)	ASTM D-721
Melting point (cooling curve)	28 - 55 °C	ASTM D-87
Kinematic viscosity @100 °C	3.9 - 12 cSt	ASTM D-7042
Colour	max 5.0	ASTM D-1500
Density @15.6 °C	0.80 - 0.88 g/cm³	ASTM D-4052
Flash point (open)	min 200 °C	ASTM D-92

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. **Do not use solvents, fuels or abrasives to clean the skin.** Obtain medical attention if irritation or dermatitis develops. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Molten product on skin	Cool immediately with large amounts of cold water for at least 15 minutes. **Do not attempt to remove solidified material from the skin** — removal causes further tissue damage. Cover with a clean dressing and obtain medical attention for anything beyond a minor burn.
Eye contact	Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
Inhalation	Fume or mist from heated product may irritate the respiratory tract. Move the person to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth. Obtain medical attention.
Note to physician	Treat burns as thermal burns. Note the carcinogenicity classification of the substance when assessing chronic occupational exposure; skin contact is the relevant route.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water fog or spray.
Unsuitable media	Solid water jet directed into molten product — causes violent boil-over and spreads burning material.
Specific hazards	Burning product behaves as a flammable liquid fire; molten material spreads and carries fire with it. Containers may rupture on heating. Combustion produces dense black smoke.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons 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. Wear the protective equipment specified in Section 8; avoid all skin contact. Spilled product is slippery and, being soft at ambient temperature, is readily spread by foot traffic — isolate and clear the area promptly.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers, soil and watercourses. Contain with sand or inert absorbent.
Containment and cleaning	Collect mechanically into labelled containers for recovery or disposal. Do not flush with hot water. Contaminated absorbent is hazardous waste (Section 13) and may self-heat — store in closed metal containers.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all skin contact. Handle in closed or enclosed systems wherever practicable. Because the product is soft or semi-liquid at ambient temperature, contact transfer to hands, clothing, tools and surfaces occurs readily; provide impervious gloves and protective clothing at every point of potential contact and change them when contaminated. Do not use solvents, fuels or abrasive cleaners to remove product from the skin. Wash before eating, drinking, smoking and at the end of each shift. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Launder contaminated clothing separately and do not take it home.

Temperature control. Where the product is heated, hold it at the lowest workable temperature and never within 30 °C of the flash point. Fit heated vessels with a working thermostat and an independent high-temperature cut-out; never leave heated product unattended. Do not heat sealed containers. Keep water out of molten product. Eliminate ignition sources and ventilate where fume is generated.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Store in closed, correctly labelled containers in a cool, dry, ventilated place away from heat, direct sunlight, ignition sources and strong oxidising agents. Store locked up (P405) and restrict access to trained personnel. Bund storage areas to contain leakage from softened material in warm conditions. Dispose of oil-soaked rags and absorbent in closed metal containers to prevent self-heating. Bulk heated storage tanks are confined spaces — entry under permit only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

ACGIH TLV-TWA	5 mg/m³ (mineral oil mist, inhalable fraction) — applied by analogy in the absence of a substance-specific limit.
Türkiye	Verify the current national limit value for mineral oil mist before use.
DNEL / PNEC	To be taken from the manufacturer's REACH registration dossier where applicable.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls	Enclosed handling and transfer wherever practicable. Local exhaust ventilation over heated vessels, transfer points and any operation generating fume or mist. Design out manual contact with the product in preference to relying on personal protective equipment.
Respiratory protection	Not normally required at ambient temperature with adequate ventilation. Where fume or mist may exceed the limit, use a particulate respirator (minimum FFP2) or an appropriate combination filter.
Hand protection	Impervious chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile); heat-resistant gloves for heated product. Inspect before use and replace when contaminated.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields; face shield where splashing of heated product is possible.
Body protection	Oil-resistant protective clothing and closed footwear; heat-resistant apron at transfer and pouring stations. Contaminated clothing is removed and laundered before re-use.
Hygiene measures	Washing facilities and skin cleanser available in the work area. Emergency eyewash and safety shower. Health surveillance may be required for workers regularly exposed to a substance classified Carc. 1B — verify national occupational health requirements.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Soft, greasy semi-solid to soft solid; yellow to brown
Odour	Faint hydrocarbon
Melting point (cooling curve)	28 - 55 °C (ASTM D-87)
Oil content	min 8 %wt (ASTM D-721) — no maximum stated
Kinematic viscosity @100 °C	3.9 - 12 cSt (ASTM D-7042)
Colour	max 5.0 (ASTM D-1500)
Density @15.6 °C	0.80 - 0.88 g/cm³ (ASTM D-4052)
Flash point (open cup)	min 200 °C (ASTM D-92)
Auto-ignition temperature	Approximately 250 - 300 °C
Water solubility	Insoluble
Vapour pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature
Oxidising properties	None

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity / stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to avoid	Overheating and approach to the flash point. Ignition sources. Contact of molten product with water. Accumulation of oil-soaked material, which may self-heat.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition	Thermal decomposition above approximately 300 °C produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
Hazardous polymerisation	Does not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity	LD50 (rat) above 5,000 mg/kg — not classified for acute toxicity.

Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (rabbit) above 2,000 mg/kg — not classified for acute toxicity.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Low at ambient temperature. Fume or mist from heated product may irritate the respiratory tract.
Skin irritation	Prolonged or repeated contact causes drying, defatting and dermatitis, and may cause follicular disorders (oil acne).
Eye irritation	May cause transient mechanical irritation. Heated product causes thermal injury.
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser.

11.1 Carcinogenicity

Unrefined and mildly refined petroleum streams contain polycyclic aromatic compounds derived from the oil fraction. Repeated and prolonged skin contact with such streams has produced skin tumours in animal studies, and this endpoint is the basis for the classification of untreated petroleum-derived substances under CLP.

The carcinogenic potential of a wax stream correlates with its DMSO extractable content as measured by IP 346. Streams containing less than 3 %wt DMSO extract are not classified as carcinogenic under Note L to CLP Annex VI. **IP 346 data has not been provided for this grade. Foots oil is the oil-rich fraction removed during de-oiling and therefore carries the highest polycyclic aromatic content of the wax product range;** the classification stated in Section 2 is applied accordingly and is unlikely to be removed without hydrotreatment or solvent extraction of the stream.

Skin contact is the exposure route of concern. Control of skin contact, as set out in Sections 7 and 8, is the primary risk management measure.

11.2 Other effects

Mutagenicity: petroleum streams of this type may give positive results in in-vitro assays attributable to their polycyclic aromatic content. Reproductive toxicity: no specific effects identified for this substance. Repeated dose toxicity: prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and follicular disorders.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity	Not expected to be acutely harmful; insoluble in water and of low bioavailability. A surface film may impair oxygen transfer and physically affect organisms.
Persistence / degradability	Inherently biodegradable; degrades slowly in the environment.
Bioaccumulation	Not expected for the bulk substance. Individual polycyclic aromatic constituents of the oil fraction have bioaccumulation potential.
Mobility in soil	Low mobility; adsorbs to soil and remains near the surface.
PBT / vPvB	The bulk substance is not assigned. Constituents of the oil fraction may have PBT properties; refer to the manufacturer's registration dossier.
Other effects	May block drains and sewers and coat surfaces and organisms. Prevent release into watercourses and soil.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from this product is classified as hazardous waste on the basis of the carcinogenicity classification in Section 2. Dispose of the product, contaminated absorbent and contaminated packaging through an authorised hazardous 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. High-temperature incineration with energy recovery is a suitable route. Do not discharge into drains, sewers or watercourses. Oil-soaked absorbent may self-heat and must be stored in closed metal containers pending disposal. Empty containers retain residue and must be handled with the same precautions as the product.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Residue wax is not classified as a dangerous good for transport under ADR/RID, IMDG or ICAO/IATA. The health classification in Section 2 relates to supply and use, not to transport.

UN number	None — not classified
Proper shipping name	Not classified. Declare as: residue wax (foots oil), petroleum
Transport hazard class	Not classified
Packing group	Not assigned
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions	Protect from heat during transport. The product softens in warm conditions — ensure containers are securely closed and adequately supported. Where carried in the molten state in heated tanks, elevated-temperature transport provisions may apply; confirm with the carrier before shipment.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU classification	Carc. 1B, H350 under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), applied in accordance with Note L to Annex VI in the absence of IP 346 data. See Sections 2 and 11.
REACH	Registration is the responsibility of the manufacturer or EU importer. Obtain the registration number and the IP 346 result from the manufacturer.
Türkiye	SEA Yönetmeliği and KKDIK Yönetmeliği apply. A substance classified Carc. 1B is subject to the Kanserojen veya Mutajen Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Yönetmeliği, which imposes substitution, exposure record and health surveillance duties on the employer. A Turkish-language Safety Data Sheet must be prepared and certified by a registered preparer (Güvenlik Bilgi Formu Hazırlayıcısı).
Restrictions on use	Not to be supplied to the general public. Industrial use only.
Food / cosmetic use	Not permitted. This grade is not documented for food contact, cosmetic or pharmaceutical use.
Chemical safety assessment	Not performed by BHD. Refer to the manufacturer's dossier.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Data to obtain from the manufacturer

Three items should be requested and retained on file. First, a **maximum** oil content: the specification currently states only a minimum, which leaves the composition open-ended and prevents any meaningful assessment. Second, the IP 346 DMSO extract result, which determines whether the carcinogenicity classification can be removed. Third, a narrower melting point range: the stated 28 - 55 °C spans 27 degrees, which is too wide for the buyer to design a process around.

Relationship to other BHD documents

This Safety Data Sheet covers grade RW-1. Refined and semi-refined paraffin wax, slack wax, petroleum jelly, liquid paraffin and polyethylene wax are covered by separate Safety Data Sheets. Grade-specific limits are given in the corresponding Technical Data Sheet.

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; BP — British Pharmacopoeia; 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; KKDIK — Turkish REACH; LD50 — median lethal dose; PAH — polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; 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; USP — United States Pharmacopeia; vPvB — very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.

Revision status

Revision 1, August 2026 — first issue.

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.