SLACK WAX — UNREFINED PETROLEUM WAX

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product name	Slack Wax (petroleum)
Synonyms	Crude scale wax; unrefined petroleum wax; wax distillate
Grades covered	HS12, L10, SW-10, H12, SW-20, SW-40, HA25, MSW, HSW-1, HSW-2
CAS number	64742-61-6
EC / EINECS number	265-171-8
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; blending component; wax emulsions for wood-based panels; canvas and tarpaulin coatings; firelighters and firelogs; rubber processing; controlled-release agent for chemicals and fertilizers; economy candle manufacturing. **Industrial use only.**
Uses advised against	Any consumer application. Food contact, cosmetic or pharmaceutical use. 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. Slack wax is an unrefined petroleum stream retaining 8 - 33 %wt residual oil. 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 these grades.** The classification shown is therefore the default position required in the absence of that data. Where a supplier furnishes an IP 346 result below 3 %wt for a specific grade and source, this Safety Data Sheet must be revised for that grade and the carcinogenicity classification removed.

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

Thermal burns. Molten slack wax is handled at 60 - 90 °C and adheres to the skin, prolonging heat transfer and producing deeper burns than the temperature alone suggests. Grade HS12 is normally delivered in the molten state in heated tanks.

Combustible. The product burns readily once ignited. Overheating during melting is the most common cause of fire in wax handling. Flash point approximately 200 - 265 °C where stated.

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

Slip hazard. Spilled wax produces slippery walking surfaces.

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

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as an intermediate stream from the solvent dewaxing of petroleum base oil, consisting predominantly of saturated straight-chain and branched hydrocarbons with residual oil. Oil content is the defining variable and is tabulated by grade below.

BHD grade	Oil content (%wt)	Melt / congeal (°C)	Viscosity @100 °C (cSt)	Flash point (°C)
HS12	8.0 - 12.0	62 - 66	5.0 - 7.0	min 230
L10	10 - 12	min 56	3 - 5.0	min 200
SW-10	10 - 15	57	5	230
H12	10 - 16	min 57	6 - 7.5	min 200
SW-20	15 - 20	60	7	250
SW-40	20 - 25	65	8	265
HA25	20.0 - 30.0	61 - 64	5.0 - 7.0	min 230
MSW	max 31	52 - 59	4.5 - 6.5	not stated
HSW-1	max 33	57 - 65	6.6 - 10.5	not stated
HSW-2	max 33	57 - 65	6.6 - 10.5	not stated

Grades are listed in ascending oil content. No hazardous additives. Where a value is shown as not stated, the supplier has not published it; refer to the grade Technical Data Sheet and the batch Certificate of Analysis.

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	Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Do not use solvents or abrasives to clean the skin. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Inhalation	Fume from overheated molten wax 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 wax burns as thermal burns; wax adhering to the skin should be left in place until it can be removed under clinical conditions. Note the carcinogenicity classification of the substance when assessing chronic occupational exposure.

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 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. For molten spills, allow the material to solidify before handling. Caution: spilled wax makes surfaces slippery.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers and watercourses — solidifying wax blocks drainage systems. Contain with sand or inert absorbent.
Containment and cleaning	Allow molten material to solidify, then collect mechanically into labelled containers for recovery or disposal. Do not flush with hot water. Contaminated absorbent is treated as hazardous waste (see Section 13).

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all skin contact. Handle in closed or enclosed systems wherever practicable. 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 wax 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. Melt and hold at the lowest workable temperature and never within 30 °C of the flash point. Fit melting vessels with a working thermostat and an independent high-temperature cut-out. Never leave heated wax unattended. Do not heat sealed containers. Keep water out of molten wax — trapped water flashes to steam and ejects hot material from the vessel. Eliminate ignition sources and provide ventilation where fume is generated.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place away from heat, direct sunlight, ignition sources and strong oxidising agents, in closed and correctly labelled containers. Store locked up (P405) and restrict access to trained personnel. 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/m³ (paraffin wax fume) — applied by analogy in the absence of a substance-specific limit for slack wax.

Türkiye	Verify the current national limit value for mineral oil mist and wax fume 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 melting 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 for solid product 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) for handling solid product; heat-resistant gloves for molten product. Inspect before use and replace when contaminated or damaged.
Eye protection	Safety glasses with side shields; face shield where splashing of molten wax is possible.
Body protection	Long-sleeved protective clothing and closed footwear. Heat-resistant apron at pouring and transfer 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, with cold running water at molten wax handling points. 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 waxy solid; creamish, yellow, light brown or dark brown depending on grade
Odour	Faint hydrocarbon
Melting / congealing point	52 - 66 °C across the grade range (see Section 3)
Flash point (open cup)	Approximately 200 - 265 °C where stated, grade dependent (ASTM D-92)
Auto-ignition temperature	Approximately 250 - 300 °C
Kinematic viscosity @100 °C	3 - 10.5 cSt across the grade range
Oil content	8 - 33 %wt, grade dependent (ASTM D-721)
Relative density	0.82 - 0.86 (15.6 °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, particularly approach to the flash point. Open flames and other ignition sources. Contact of molten wax with water.
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. Low acute toxicity.
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 material may irritate the respiratory tract.
Skin irritation	May cause drying, defatting and dermatitis on prolonged or repeated contact.
Eye irritation	Not significantly irritating as a solid. Molten product causes thermal injury.
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser.

11.1 Carcinogenicity

Unrefined and mildly refined petroleum wax streams contain polycyclic aromatic compounds derived from the residual 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 given 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 these grades; the classification stated in Section 2 is the default applied in the absence of that data.** Solvent-refined and hydrotreated wax streams typically fall below the 3 % threshold; high-oil slack wax may not.

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

11.2 Other effects

Mutagenicity: mineral oil 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 (oil acne).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity	Not expected to be acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. The substance is insoluble in water and of low bioavailability.
Persistence / degradability	Inherently biodegradable; degrades slowly in the environment.
Bioaccumulation	Not expected for the bulk substance. Individual polycyclic aromatic constituents present in the residual oil fraction have bioaccumulation potential.
Mobility in soil	Immobile. Adsorbs to soil and remains at the surface.
PBT / vPvB	The bulk substance is not assigned. Constituents of the residual oil fraction may have PBT properties; refer to the manufacturer's registration dossier.
Other effects	Solidified wax may physically block drains and sewers and coat surfaces and organisms. Prevent release into watercourses.

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. Empty containers and liners retain residue and must be handled with the same precautions as the product.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Slack 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: slack wax, petroleum
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 — as is normal for grade HS12 — elevated-temperature transport provisions may apply; confirm requirements 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 for material placed on the EU market.
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. These grades are 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

Action required to revise the classification

To remove the carcinogenicity classification for any grade, obtain from the supplier an IP 346 DMSO extract result below 3 %wt for that grade and production source, and retain it on file. This Safety Data Sheet is then revised for the grades concerned. Until such data is held, the classification above applies and the associated labelling, storage, disposal and occupational health obligations must be observed.

Relationship to other BHD documents

This Safety Data Sheet covers the slack wax grades listed in Section 1. Refined and semi-refined solid paraffin 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 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; 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; vPvB — very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative.

Revision status

Revision 1, August 2026 — first issue.
Revision 2, August 2026 — oil content of grades SW-10, SW-20 and SW-40 restated as ranges (10 - 15, 15 - 20 and 20 - 25 %wt respectively); Section 3 grade table re-ordered accordingly.

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared from data supplied by the manufacturers and from publicly available information on petroleum wax streams. The classification stated reflects the absence of IP 346 data and must be reviewed when that data is obtained. 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.