

Jensen Wax

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 12/01/2015

Rev 1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Pattern, Milling, Diagnostic, Soft Beige

Intended Use of the Product

Wax for dental applications.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Jensen Industries Inc.
50 Stillman Road
North Haven, CT 06473
T 1-800-243-2000

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number (USA & Canada Only): CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Emergency Number (All other Countries): 203-239-2090

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US classification

Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Hot wax: Hot wax can cause burns to the eyes and skin. Spills may create a slipping hazard.

Paraffin (wax fume): Contact with the eyes or skin may result in irritation. Inhalation of this material may cause irritation to the respiratory system; nausea.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture (Pattern & Milling Waxes only)

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	GHS-US classification
Polyethylene	(CAS No) 9002-88-4	>= 75	Comb. Dust
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	(CAS No) 8002-74-2	<= 30	Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice.

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately if irritation develops or persists. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.

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Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Eye Contact: Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Ingestion: Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible Dust.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Smoke. Fumes.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe dust. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Do not breathe vapors from molten product.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Where possible allow molten material to solidify naturally.

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Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8. Spills should be cleaned up immediately and placed in approved containers. For small molten spills, allow product to cool and remove as a solid. Use cautious judgment when cleaning up large molten spills. Wear personal protective equipment as appropriate, shut off source of leak if safe to do so, dike and contain molten material, and collect in approved containers for disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

Reference to Other Sections

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not breathe dust. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Specific End Use(s)

Wax for dental applications.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes (8002-74-2)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	6 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	6 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	4 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	6 mg/m ³ (fume)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume)

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Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the appropriate exposure control measures. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles. Gloves. Dust formation: dust mask.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Wear suitable protective clothing. With molten material wear thermally protective clothing.

Hand Protection: Protective Gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and Body Protection: In case of dust production: dustproof clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Varied
Odor	: Slight
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: 50 - 100 °F (10 - 37.78 °C) Pattern wax; 230 °F (110 °C) Milling wax
Ring and Ball Softening Point	: 155 °F Soft Beige wax; 228 °F Diagnostic wax
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: > 148.89 °C (> 300 °F)
Flash Point	: 200 - 300 °C (392 - 572 °F) Cleveland Open Cup
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific gravity / density	: 1 g/cm ³
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Static discharge could act as an ignition source
VOC content	: None

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Sparks, heat, open flame and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected under normal conditions of use.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Polyethylene (9002-88-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 8000 mg/kg
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes (8002-74-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 3750 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 3600 mg/kg
Polyethylene (9002-88-4)	
IARC Group	3

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Not classified

Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Ecology – Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Polyethylene (9002-88-4)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes (8002-74-2)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

US State Regulations

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes (8002-74-2)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

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WHMIS Classification Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Polyethylene (9002-88-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

WHMIS Classification Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes (8002-74-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

WHMIS Classification Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 12/01/2015

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
	May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

Jensen Industries

T 1-800-243-2000

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS