

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification

Product Identifier	Smackwax Soy Wax (113, 116, 122, 130, 160)
Other means of identification	Hydrogenated Refined Soy Oil, Partially Hydrogenated Soy Oil; "Soy Wax"; "Bio Wax"
CAS-No.	8016-70-4
SDS No.	Not available
Revision Date:	7/22/2021
Version:	1.0
Recommended Use	Blends formulated for candle and wick coating, fire logs, and other miscellaneous uses.
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Company Identification	Four R Marketing, LLC. 715 Ouachita 72 Smackover, AR 71762 United States of America
Emergency:	(870) 312-1938 or (870)725-4437
Product Info:	(870) 725-2900
Fax:	(870) 725-3200
SDS Request:	Info@4Roil.com
Emergency Telephone:	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 International: 1-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) Identification

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

This product does not contain any component which are hazardous according to the Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EC) or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC.

GHS Label

Elements	No pictogram.
Hazard	No signal word.
Pictograms:	No hazard statements.
Signal	Does not require a hazard warning label in accordance with Dangerous Substance Directive (67/548/EC), 1999/45/EC or CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC.
Word:	
Hazard Statements:	
Label Elements:	

Other Hazards:

Health	:Unlikely to cause eye or skin irritation in solid state. May cause breathing difficulties if molten wax fumes/mist is inhaled. Wax temperature may be hot during/after processing. Surfaces coated with product are slippery. Avoid breathing wax fumes/mist. If in contact with eyes, rinse eyes with water for several minutes. Excessive inhalation may affect nose, throat, and lungs.
Environmental	: Not likely to cause any environmental hazards, however spillage into the environment should always be avoided.
Physical/Chemical	:Not applicable.
Additional Information	:Wax temperature may be hot during/after processing. Avoid contact with hot wax to prevent burns. Seek medical attention if exposed.

3. Composition/ information on ingredients

Chemical Identity: Soybean oil, hydrogenated
Other Means of Identification: Hydrogenated Refined Soy Oil, Partially Hydrogenated Soy Oil; "Soy Wax"; "Bio Wax"

Ingredient Name	%	CAS Number
Soybean oil, hydrogenated	100	8016-70-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section. Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8

4. First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes generated during hot-melt processing operations, move victim away from exposure into fresh air. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes with clean water for at least 5 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove the affected person to fresh air. If recovery is not rapid, seek medical attention.

Skin contact : Hot melted wax can cause serious burns. Wash the affected body parts with soap and warm water. Administer first aid procedures and seek medical treatment.

Ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. First aid is not normally required for the solid wax material; however, if molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention. If adverse health effects follow, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed potential acute health effects

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact May cause light irritation to eyes.

Inhalation Over-heated wax can produce fumes which may be an irritant when inhaled. If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes emitted by the molten wax, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin contact Sensitive individuals may experience dermatitis after prolonged exposure.

Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

In Contact with or splashed by HOT molten liquid:

Skin contact: Cool the skin immediately with cool water. Treat burns according to their severity. To avoid damage to the skin no attempt should be made to remove wax firmly adhering to the skin. In case of circumferential burns splitting of the wax ring may be considered to prevent tourniquet effect. Obtain

medical attention immediately. Never try to remove the material with solvents.

Eye contact: Cool the area immediately with cold water. For contact with molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eyes with cold water. Obtain medical attention immediately and seek the advice of

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Proper protective equipment should be worn and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders:

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with oil, waterways, drains, and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil, or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements, or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite, or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Sections 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not

swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a

compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulation. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Liquid or solid: None known. Oil Mist: suggested – 15 mg/m³ total particles. If exposed to hot oil mist, an appropriate NIOSH approved respirator for organic vapors may be required. If handling containers of hot wax, insulated neoprene gloves, aprons, boots, face shields or other personal protective equipment may be required. Ventilation should be provided in areas where hot wax is being used. As with any hot liquid, hot wax can burn skin. In all circumstances exposure should be kept as low as reasonably possibly by good ventilation and safe working practices.

Appropriate engineering controls

Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual Protection Measures

Exposure guidelines: Shortening:

OSHA PEL: N/A,
ACGIH: TLV: N/A,
STEL: N/A

Hygiene Measures

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking, and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/Face Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Hand Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should always be worn when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves

are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed, and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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Respiratory Protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE

Physical State Solid – white to off white at ambient temperature
Color Yellow to amber
Odor Mild – Typical of vegetable oil
pH Neutral

SAFETY DATA

Melting Point 97°F to 175°F
Initial Boiling Point & Boiling Range >570°F
Flash Point >500°F
Evaporation Rate Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) Gas may be combustible at high temperature.
Vapor Density Not available. [Air=1]
Specific Gravity 0.857 to 0.912
Solubility Insoluble.
Solubility in Water Not available.
Partition Coefficient: (n-octano/water) Not available.
Autoignition Temperature Not available.
Decomposition Temperature Not available.
Viscosity Not available.

Other information

Weight 7.00 to 7.61 pounds per gallon

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical Stability This product is stable.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid The product is combustible when heated over 450°F (232°C). A risk of auto ignition/spontaneous combustion exist under high temperature (>450°F) in closed conditions if molten wax is absorbed on various fiber matrices and oxygen is present (e.g. oily rags and sorbent materials).

Incompatible Materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and strong alkali

Thermal Decomposition
Products Thermal decomposition or incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and irritating fumes.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive Toxicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Information on the Likely Routes of Exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Ingestion.

Potential Acute Health Effects

Eye Contact Hot molten product may cause thermal burns and severe corneal damage.
Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin Contact May cause skin dermatitis in certain sensitive individuals. Hot molten product may cause thermal burns.
Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics

Eye Contact No specific data.
Inhalation No specific data.
Skin Contact Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, dryness, cracking.
Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Delayed and Immediate Effects and Also Chronic Effects from Short/Long Term Exposure

General : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12. Ecological Information

TOXICITY

Product/Ingredient Name	Result	Species	Exposure
Shortening	LD50 Oral	Rat	N/A
	LC50	Rat	N/A
	LD 50 Dermal	Rabbit	N/A

Persistence & Degradability

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Dad not available.

Mobility in Soil

Soil/Water Partition Coefficient (K_{oc}) :Data not available.
Mobility :Data not available.
Other Adverse Effects :No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

DOT Classification	Not classified.
IMDG	Not classified.
IATA	Not classified.

Special precautions for user

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL and IBC Code

Not classified.

15. Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations: United States Inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

- Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed
- DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed
- DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed
- SARA 302/304
 - Composition/information on ingredients: No products found
 - SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable
- SARA 311/312
- SARA 313: Not applicable.

State Regulations

- Massachusetts: None of the components are listed
- New York: None of the components are listed
- New Jersey: None of the components are listed
- Pennsylvania: None of the components are listed

International Regulations

- Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II, & III Chemicals: Not listed
- Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E): Not listed
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants: Not listed
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC): Not listed
- UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals: Not listed.

International Lists

All components are listed or exempted for the following country(s):

- Australia
- Canada
- China
- Europe
- Japan
 - ENCS: All components are listed or exempted.
- ISHL: Not determined.
- Malaysia
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Taiwan
- Turkey

16. Other Information

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical

Transportation Emergency Center

(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER

This SDS is prepared to comply with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) as prescribed by the United States (US) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

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