



SAFETY DATA SHEET Carnauba Paste Wax

Version: 1.1 (REG_29 CFR 1910.1200/REG_GHS Rev.5th e.2013)
Date of last Revision: 08/19/2014

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

- 1.1 Product identifier used on the label:** Carnauba Paste Wax
- 1.2 Other means of identification:** A010
- 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:** A high gloss automotive Paste wax. This material should not be used for any other purpose than that recommended without expert advice.
- 1.4 Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party:**
Auto Beauty Products Co.
10835 Sanden Drive
Dallas, Texas 75238
866-231-2244
- 1.5 Emergency phone numbers:**
InfoTrac: (800) 535-5053

2. Hazard(s) identification

- 2.1 Classification of the chemical in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(d) and GHS Rev.5th e.2013:**
This product is classified as hazardous.

Flammable Solid Category 2
Skin Irritation Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (Central Nervous System)

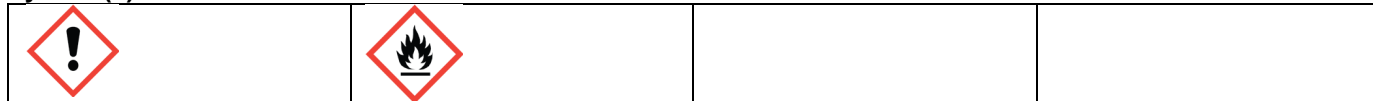
- 2.2 Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(f) and GHS Rev.5th e.2013:**

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement(s):

- **Physical Hazards:** H228: Flammable Solid.
- **Health Hazards:** H316: Causes mild skin irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness (Central Nervous System).

Symbol(s):





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Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
- P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

- P370+P378: In case of fire; Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol foam for extinction.
- P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Storage:

- P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with CERCLA/CWA (Section 311)/SARA Title III Regulations.

- 2.3 Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process**
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- 2.4 Where an ingredient with unknown acute toxicity is used in a mixture at a concentration $\geq 1\%$ and the mixture is not classified based on testing of the mixture as a whole, a statement that X% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity is required:** Not Applicable

3.Composition/ information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (Wt%)	Classification 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)/GHS
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic	64742-96-7	265-200-4	21.00-31.00	Asp Tox.1 H304 Flam Liq.4 H227 Skin Irrit.3 H316 STOT SE3 H336
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	265-150-3	25.00-45.00	Asp Tox.1 H304 Flam Liq.3 H226 Skin Irrit.3 H316 STOT SE3 H336

4.First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion.

- Inhalation:** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.
- Skin contact:** Clean affected areas with mild soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse or discard. If any irritation persists, seek medical attention.



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- **Eye contact:** Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. If any irritation persists, get medical attention.
- **Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Get medical attention immediately. Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Fever greater than 101° F (38° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing, irritation of the nose and throat and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, visual impairment, difficulty breathing, and loss of coordination).

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary: Fever greater than 101° F (38° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products): Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapors. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

6.2 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-8802. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-8802. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be



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reportable under CERCLA.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Handle an open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate work place in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains. Avoid handling above its flash point otherwise the product will form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixtures

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

For small containers, keep out of reach of children. Keep tightly closed and store in a cool and well ventilated area. Store only in approved containers and protect from physical damage. Storage should meet OSHA standards. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulation. Do not overheat; product will start boiling if heated above 200°F. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

8. Exposure controls/ personal protection

8.1 OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available:

Component(s):

Chemical name	Type	Exposure Limit values	Source
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No:64742-96-7	TWA (vapor,8 hr)	1200 mg/m3	EU HSPA for similar solvent.
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy CAS No:64742-48-9	*RCP TWA(vapor)	1200 mg/m3	ExxonMobil

* Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls: Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

- **Eye/face protection:** Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended: Safety Glasses with side shields



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- **Skin/hand protection:** Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions. Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Nitrile rubber
- **Respiratory protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements. If applicable, types of respirators to be considered for this material include: half-face air-purifying filter respirator suitable for organic vapors and particulates (P95).

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):	Paste, yellow color
Odor:	Characteristic
Odor threshold:	Not Determined
pH:	Not Applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	>170°F
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	>340 °F (340-376°F)
Flash point:	>53°C(128°F)
Evaporation rate:	Not Determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not Applicable
Vapor pressure:	Not Determined
Vapor density:	Not Determined
Relative density:	0.778 at 77°F (Water=1)
Solubility(ies):	Insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not Determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not Applicable
Decomposition temperature:	Not Applicable
Viscosity:	Not Determined

10. Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity:** This material is considered to be non reactive under normal use conditions.
- 10.2 Chemical stability:** Stable.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration):** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials:** Strong oxidizing agents.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex



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mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. Toxicological information

Description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects, including:

11.1 Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact):

- **Inhalation:** Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- **Ingestion:** May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- **Skin contact:** Direct prolonged or repeated contact may cause mild irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- **Eye contact:** Direct contact may cause mild eye irritation with redness and tearing.

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Not Determined

11.3 Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure: See section 11.1.

11.4 Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates): Not determined on the mixture.

Acute toxicity

Name (Components)	Route	Species	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy CAS No: 64742-48-9	Dermal	Rat	LD50>3160 mg/kg
“	Ingestion	Rat	LD50>10000 mg/kg
“	Inhalation-vapor (4 hours)	Rat	Minimally toxic. Based on test data for the material. (ExxonMobil)
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No: 64742-96-7	Dermal	Rat	LD50>2000 mg/kg
“	Ingestion	Rat	LD50>2000 mg/kg
“	Inhalation-vapor (4 hours)	Rat	Low toxicity (Shell)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name (Components)	Species	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)	Rabbit (24 hours)	Slight irritation
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No: 64742-96-7		May cause moderate skin irritation (but insufficient to classify).



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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name (Components)	Species	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)	Rabbit (24 hours)	Minimally irritating
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic (CAS No: 64742-96-7)		Essentially non-irritating to eyes

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Name (Components)	Species	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)	Human and Animal	Not a sensitizer
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic (CAS No: 64742-96-7)	Human and Animal	Not a sensitizer

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name (Components)	Route	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
“	In Vivo	Not mutagenic
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic (CAS No: 64742-96-7)	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
“	In Vivo	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name (Components)	Route	Species	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)	Dermal	Not Specified	Repeated exposure may cause skin tumor promotion in experimental animals.
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic (CAS No: 64742-96-7)	Dermal	Not Specified	Repeated exposure may cause skin tumor promotion in experimental animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Name (Components)	Route	Species	Value	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (CAS No: 64742-48-9)			Not Classified		
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic			Not Classified		



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Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name (components)	Route	Species	Target Organ	Value	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy CAS No: 64742-48-9	Inhalation		Central Nervous System	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	NOAEL Not available	
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No: 64742-96-7	Inhalation		Central Nervous System	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	NOAEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name (components)	Route	Species	Target Organ	Value	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy CAS No: 64742-48-9		Rat	Kidney/Liver	Not considered relevant to humans. Not Classified.		
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No: 64742-96-7		Rat	Kidney	Not considered relevant to humans. Not Classified.		

Aspiration Hazard

Name (Components)	Value
Naphtha(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy CAS No: 64742-48-9	Aspiration Hazard Toxicity Category 1
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aliphatic CAS No: 64742-96-7	Aspiration Hazard Toxicity Category 1

12. Ecological information

- 12.1 **Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):** Not determined
- 12.2 **Persistence and degradability:** Not determined
- 12.3 **Bioaccumulative potential:** Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
- 12.4 **Mobility in soil:** Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.
- 12.5 **Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer):** Not determined

13. Disposal considerations

- 13.1 **Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging:** Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, or underground water supplies.



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- **CA PROP 65:**
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: None.
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm: None.

Note: The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

16. Other information including date of preparation or last revision

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
H227: Combustible liquid.
H228: Flammable solid.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H316: Causes mild skin irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Asp Tox.1: Aspiration Toxicity Category 1
Skin Irrit.3: Skin Irritation Category 3
STOT SE3: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

International Agency for Research on Cancer
International Air Transport Association: Dangerous Goods Regulations.
International Maritime Organization: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
Components supplier data
Globally harmonized system of classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS Rev.5th e.2013)
European Chemicals Agency website
EU Registration, Evaluation and Restriction of Chemicals regulation (REACH): Classification and Labeling Inventory
US California Proposition 65
US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
US Department of Health & Human Services. National Toxicology Program
US Department of Transport DOT 49 CFR
US National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704
US National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) (exposure limits)
US Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard)
US OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000 - Table Z1 (exposure limits)
US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Sections 302; 311/312 ; 313
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS No - Chemical Abstract System No.
CERCLA- US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC - Cleveland Open Cup (flash and fire point)
DOT -Department Of Transportation
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency



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IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods code
mg/m³ - milligrams per cubic meter
mg/l - milligrams per liter
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA- US National Fire Protection Association
NTP - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limits
ppb - Parts Per Billion
ppm - Parts Per Million
PMCC - Pensky-Martin Closed Cup (flash point)
RCRA - EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title I, II, III
SDS - Safety Data Sheet
STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit
TCC - Tag Closed Cup (flash point)
TLV - Threshold Limit Value
TWA - Time Weighted Average Exposure
< - Less than
> - More than

Procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulations 29 CFR 1900.1200 and GHS Rev.5th e.2013:

Calculation method: Classification of mixtures based on ingredients of the mixture.

LEGAL DISCLAIMER:

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Prepared by: Auto Beauty Products Co.

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