

The product is a mixture. The mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous. Pursuant to the rules contained in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures. Accordingly, pursuant to Article 31 of the above regulation it is not required to prepare/supply Material Safety Data Sheet, but only provide recipient with the information compiled on the basis of Article 32 of the above.

1. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

Trade name: **Paraffin Emulsion PWX B-35**
Paraffin Emulsion PWX B-65

Information on ingredients:

Mixture does not contain:

- Substances hazardous to health and the environment within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008,
 - Substances which are assigned Community exposure limits in the workplace,
 - Substances meeting the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH,
- in the amount be taken into consideration in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 830/2015 of 18 June 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).

Application of product:

Paraffin emulsions LTP B-35 and LTP B-65 are used they are used as anti-adhesive agent.

Details on the supplier of the information:

Polwax S.A.,
ul. 3 Maja 101; 38-200 Jasło
tel. (013) 44 66 241
kch@polwax.pl

2. INFORMATION ON PERMITS

The product is not subject to authorization procedure in accordance with the provisions of Title VII of the REACH regulation.

3. INFORMATION ON RESTRICTIONS

The product is not subject to restrictions in accordance with the provisions of Title VIII of the REACH regulation.

4. INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance: solid in ambient temperature
- pH value: 8-9,5
- Solubility: soluble in water
- Melting point/freezing point 0,0°C
- Initial boiling point and boiling range 100°C

5. INFORMATION ON RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Product handling:

When handling the product, there should be used mechanical exhaust ventilation. As far as possible the work should be performed in a well-ventilated place, avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes. Avoid release to the environment, do not empty into drains.

Do not allow runoff to enter drains and sewage systems. In the event of an accidental release to the environment, immediately secure the source of the leak: close the liquid inflow, seal the leakage site, report the situation immediately to the people responsible for fire protection and environmental protection, protect the spill from spreading by creating barriers of sand, soil or absorbent material

Product storage:

Product should be stored in a cool and dry storage area equipped with a ventilation installation. Do not smoke and use open fire at the storage area. Packaging should be sealed and properly labeled, placed away from sources of heat and strong oxidizing agents. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Packaging should protect the product against moisture, mechanical impurities and air. The product should be stored in closed tanks, equipped with a heating system. It is recommended to locate the tanks in tubs to prevent leaking substance from getting into the ground and groundwater.

Storage Temperature: At temperature in range 5-35°C. Protect against low temperatures – product loses its own properties and stability (may divide into layers).

Packaging: Use the packaging resistant to the action of hydrocarbons.

Recommended personal protective equipment:

Respiratory system: Special protection is not required, although vapors and mist of product shouldn't be inhaled. In the case of extensive fire or fire in limited areas of limited or poorly ventilated areas, use full protective clothing, fireproof and self-contained breathing apparatus. Depending on the amount of spilled material and the estimated range of exposure respirator or full face mask respirator with the combined anti-dust/vapor or organic substances filter or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used. If the situation can not be fully assessed, or if there is a risk of oxygen deficiency, you should only use Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Hand and skin: Special protection is not required, although in order to minimize possible risks it is recommended to use protective clothing and gloves to ensure effective protection against chemical agents.

Eye and Face Protection: Special protection is not required, although it is recommended to use protective goggles, and if risk of splashing occurs - full protection of the head, face and neck.

Firefighting measures

The risk of fire is practically none. Only in case of evaporation of water from emulsion, the paraffin vapor may start to burn.

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemicals, foam. Carbon dioxide, sand or soil can be used for putting out small fires only.

Inappropriate extinguishing media: Water may be used only for cooling the containers exposed to flame or heat.

Under the influence of high temperature, the fumes heavier than the air can be emitted, and they can spread at the ground level, where upon contact with a source of fire they might cause further ignition. Burning product might float on the surface of water. Carbon monoxide (CO) may be formed as a result of incomplete combustion of the product.

Advice for firefighters

Product vapors should be dispersed by sprayed stream of water. Avoid the ingress of water into burning containers, tanks – high temperature may cause the burning material to be rapidly ejected by the stem and the fire may spread uncontrolled. The heat may cause pressure increase and bursting of closed containers, which conduces to spreading of fire and risk of burning and injury. The containers exposed to the action of fire or high temperature should be cooled down with water from a safe distance, and – if possible – removed from the area of danger. Fires in closed or poorly ventilated areas can be extinguished only by trained firefighters equipped with protective clothing and approved breathing apparatus with independent air supply.

Transport information:

The product is not classified as a dangerous when shipped by all means of transport. As a mixture safe during transportation is not a subject of the transportation regulations RID/ADR/IMDG and IATA.

6. LEGAL BASIS

- 6.1 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 and Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105 / EC and 2000/21/EC (vegetables THE L136 of 29 May 2007) as amended, 987/2008, 134/2009, 552/2009.
- 6.2 Commisin Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- 6.3 Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008. on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Official Journal. EU L 353 / 2, 31.12.2008) 790/2009, as amended.
- 6.4 Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the inland transport of dangerous goods (Text with EEA relevance)Text with EEA relevance.
- 6.5 The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).
- 6.6 IMDG Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
- 6.7 IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.