acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses vehicle wax

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Jax Wax 3145 E. 17th Ave. Columbus OH 43219 614-476-6769

sales@jaxwax.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency information service

USA 1.800.535.5053, INTL 1.352.323.3500 24 hour emergency telephone number.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Annex	 Hazard class and category 	- Haza	ard statement code(s)	
A.4S	skin sensitization	Cat. 1	(Skin Sens. 1)	H317
A.7	reproductive toxicity	Cat. 2	(Repr. 2)	H361f
A.10	aspiration hazard	Cat. 1	(Asp. Tox. 1)	H304
B.6	flammable liquid	Cat. 4	(Flam. Lig. 4)	H227

Remarks

For full text of H-phrases: see SECTION 16.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (GHS category 1: aquatic toxicity - acute and/or chronic).

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Signal word danger

Pictograms

GHS07, GHS08



Hazard statements

H227 Combustible liquid.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.

United States Page 1 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statements - response

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Specific treatment (see on this label).

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher to extinguish.

Precautionary statements - storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Precautionary statements - disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazardous ingredients for labelling

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1), distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light, odorless mineral spirits

2.3 Other hazards

This material is combustible, but will not ignite readily. Special danger of slipping by leaking/spilling product.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

not relevant (mixture)

3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Hazard class and cat- egory	Hazard statement	Notes
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	CAS No 64742-47-8 EC No 920-901-0 927-676-8	5-<10	A.10 Asp. Tox. 1	H304	
odorless mineral spirits	CAS No 64742-48-9 EC No 265-150-3	5-<10	A.2 Skin Irrit. 2 A.8D STOT SE 3 A.10 Asp. Tox. 1 B.6 Flam. Liq. 3	H315 H336 H304 H226	

United States Page 2 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Hazaro	I class and cat- egory	Hazard statement	Notes
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	CAS No 556-67-2 EC No 209-136-7	5-<10	A.7 B.6	Repr. 2 Flam. Liq. 3	H361f H226	
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	CAS No 541-02-6 EC No 208-764-9	1-<5	B.6	Flam. Liq. 4	H227	
N,N-bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)oleamide	CAS No 93-83-4 EC No 700-972-2	1-<5	A.2 A.3	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2	H315 H319	
ethyl alcohol	CAS No 64-17-5 EC No 200-578-6	0-<1	A.3 A.6 B.6	Eye Irrit. 2 Carc. 1A Flam. Liq. 2	H319 H350 H225	IARC: 1
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2- methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	CAS No 55965-84-9 EC No 911-418-6	0-<1	A.10 A.1D A.11 A.2 A.3 A.4S	Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 3 Skin Corr. 1B Eye Dam. 1 Skin Sens. 1	H301 H311 H331 H314 H318 H317	

Notes

Only carcinogenic in alcoholic beverages.

IARC: 1: IARC group 1: carcinogenic to humans (International Agency for Research on Cancer).

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16. Exact percentage of ingredients is withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1

General notes

Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Keep affected person warm, still and covered. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air.

Following skin contact

After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water.

Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting.

United States Page 3 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

water spray, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures.

Hazardous combustion products

nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Remove persons to safety.

For emergency responders

Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapors/dust/aerosols/gases.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advices on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

Advices on how to clean up a spill

Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Collect spillage (sawdust, kieselgur (diatomite), sand, universal binder).

Appropriate containment techniques

Use of adsorbent materials.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

United States Page 4 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Recommendations

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Use local and general ventilation. Avoidance of ignition sources. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

Warning

Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapors are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Never place chemicals in containers that are normally used for food or drink. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Managing of associated risks

Explosive atmospheres

Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Use local and general ventilation. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Flammability hazards

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe compatible storage of chemicals.

Control of the effects

Protect against external exposure, such as

frost

Consideration of other advice

Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 16 for a general overview.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

United States Page 5 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Coun- try	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m³]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m³]	Source
US	ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	REL	1,000 (10 h)	1,900 (10 h)			NIOSH REL
US	ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	64-17-5	PEL (CA)	1,000	1,900			Cal/OSHA PEL
US	ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	64-17-5	PEL	1,000	1,900			29 CFR 1910.1000
US	petroleum distillates (naphtha) (rubber solvent)	64742-48-9	PEL	500	2,000			29 CFR 1910.1000

Notation

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless other-

wise specified).
TWA Time-weighted

Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (values at the miles are altitled).

erage (unless otherwise specified.

Relevant DNELs/DMELs/PNECs and other threshold levels

No data available.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General ventilation.

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection

Wear eye/face protection.

Skin protection

hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state liquid (viscous)

Color white
Odor blueberry

Other physical and chemical parameters

pH (value) not determined Melting point/freezing point not determined

United States Page 6 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Initial boiling point and boiling range 100 °C

Flash point 64 °C at 101.3 kPa 147 °F at 101.3 kPa (closed cup)

Evaporation rate not determined

Flammability (solid, gas) not relevant (fluid)

Explosive limits

• lower explosion limit (LEL) 0.6 vol% 52.6 g/m³

• upper explosion limit (UEL) 5.4 vol%

Vapor pressure 31.69 hPa at 25 °C

Density $8.7 \, ^{lb}/_{gal}$ at 25 °C 1.04 $^{g}/_{cm^3}$ at 25 °C

Solubility(ies) not determined

Partition coefficient

n-octanol/water (log KOW)

This information is not available.

Auto-ignition temperature 215 °C

Viscosity not determined

Explosive properties none
Oxidizing properties none

There is no additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Concerning incompatibility: see below "Conditions to avoid" and "Incompatible materials". The mixture contains reactive substance(s): risk of ignition

· if heated

risk of ignition

10.2 Chemical stability

See below "Conditions to avoid".

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Hints to prevent fire or explosion

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Physical stresses which might result in a hazardous situation and have to be avoided

strong shocks

10.5 Incompatible materials

oxidizers

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reasonably anticipated hazardous decomposition products produced as a result of use, storage, spill and heating are not known. Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

United States Page 7 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute toxicity

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

Acute toxicity of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	ATE
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3- one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	oral	100 ^{mg} / _{kg}
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3- one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	dermal	300 ^{mg} / _{kg}
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3- one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	inhalation: vapor	3 ^{mg} / _l /4h

Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

Suspected of damaging fertility.

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

• National Toxicology Program (United States):

none of the ingredients are listed

IARC Monographs

Name of substance	Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	wt%	Classifica- tion	Remarks	Number
ethyl alcohol	Ethanol	64-17-5	0.2314	1	in alcoholic bever- ages	Volume 96, 100E

Legend

1 Carcinogenic to humans.

• OSHA Carcinogens (United States)

none of the ingredients are listed

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

United States Page 8 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	LL50	5 ^{mg} / _I	fish	96 h
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	EL50	1.4 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic inverteb- rates	48 h
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	LC50	>22 ^{µg} / _I	fish	96 h
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	EC50	>1,000 ^{mg} / _I	aquatic inverteb- rates	96 h
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	LC50	>16 ^{µg} / _I	fish	96 h
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	EC50	>2.9 ^{µg} / _I	aquatic inverteb- rates	48 h
N,N-bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)oleamide	93-83-4	LC50	5.1 ^{mg} / _l	fish	96 h
N,N-bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)oleamide	93-83-4	EC50	3.2 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic inverteb- rates	48 h
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	LC50	14.2 ^g / _l	fish	96 h
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	EC50	12.9 ⁹ / _I	fish	96 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	LL50	17 ^{mg} / _l	fish	24 h
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8	EL50	4.6 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic inverteb- rates	24 h
odorless mineral spirits	64742-48-9	EC50	15.41 ^{mg} / _l	microorganisms	40 h
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	LC50	10 ^{μg} / _l	fish	14 d
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	EC50	>500 ^{mg} / _I	aquatic inverteb- rates	24 h
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	LC50	>16 ^{µg} / _I	fish	14 d
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	EC50	>15 ^{µg} / _I	aquatic inverteb- rates	21 d
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	LC50	>0.08 ^{mg} / _l	fish	42 d
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	EC50	22.6 ^g / _l	algae	10 d
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	ErC50	675 ^{mg} / _I	algae	4 d

United States Page 9 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Degradability of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degradation rate	Time
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	carbon dioxide generation	3.7 %	29 d
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	carbon dioxide generation	0.14 %	28 d
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	oxygen depletion	74 %	5 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

Bioaccumulative potential of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated, light	64742-47-8		>4	
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	12,400	6.488 (25.1 °C)	
decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	541-02-6	7,060	4.76 (22.4 °C)	
N,N-bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)oleamide	93-83-4		>6 (20 °C)	
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5		-0.35 (pH value: 7.4, 24 °C)	
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4- isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -iso- thiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9		0.71 – 0.75	

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment-relevant information

Solvent reclamation/regeneration.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Waste treatment of containers/packages

Completely emptied packages can be recycled. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

Remarks

Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities.

United States Page 10 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 **UN** number (not subject to transport regulations)

14.2 UN proper shipping name not relevant

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class

14.4 Packing group not relevant

14.5 Environmental hazards NONE (non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regu-

lations)

14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code 14.7

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

National regulations (United States)

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

all ingredients are listed or exempt from listing

Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA TITLE III)

The List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold

Planning Quantities (EPCRA Section 302, 304)

none of the ingredients are listed

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (CERCLA section 102a) (40 CFR 302.4) none of the ingredients are listed

Clean Air Act none of the ingredients are listed **Drug precursors, Controlled Substances Act (21** none of the ingredients are listed

U.S.C. § 802)

Industry or sector specific available guidance(s)

NPCA-HMIS® III

Hazardous Materials Identification System (American Coatings Association)

Category	Rating	Description
Chronic	*	Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure.
Health	2	Temporary or minor injury may occur.
Flammability	2	Material that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
Physical hazard	1	Material that is normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Material may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.
Personal protection	-	

NFPA® 704

National Fire Protection Association: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response (United States)

United States Page 11 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Category	Degree of hazard	Description
Flammability	2	Material that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
Health	2	Material that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.
Instability	0	Material that is normally stable, even under fire conditions.
Special hazard		

Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Name of substance	CAS No	Wt%	Remarks	Classifications
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	0.2314		CA MU TE F3

Legend

CA Carcinogenic.

F3 Flammable - Third Degree.

MU Mutagenic. TE Teratogenic.

15.1.2. Proposition 65 List of chemicals 50.4

Name of substance	CAS No	Wt%	Remarks	Type of the toxicity
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	0.2314	in alcoholic beverages	cancer
ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	0.2314	in alcoholic beverages	developmental
4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	0.0026		cancer
4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	0.0026		developmental

Relevant European Union (EU) safety, health and environmental provisions

Classification according to GHS (1272/2008/EC, CLP)

Hazard classCategoryHazard class and categoryskin sensitization1(Skin Sens. 1)reproductive toxicity2(Repr. 2)aspiration hazard1(Asp. Tox. 1)hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic hazard3(Aquatic Chronic 3)

SECTION 16: Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

· ····································		
Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations	
29 CFR 1910.1000	29 CFR 1910.1000, Tables Z-1, Z-2, Z-3 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Toxic and Hazardous Substances (permissible exposure limits)	
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity	
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard	
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate	

United States Page 12 / 14

Safety Data Sheet acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Cal/OSHA PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA): Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures
CMR	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic for Reproduction
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC No	The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an identifier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union)
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquid
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IARC Monographs	IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans
log KOW	n-Octanol/water
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NFPA® 704	National Fire Protection Association: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response (United States)
NIOSH REL	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
NPCA-HMIS® III	National Paint and Coatings Association: Hazardous Materials Identification System - HMIS® III, Third Edition
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (United States)
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	Parts per million
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitization
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
TWA	Time-weighted average

United States Page 13 / 14

acc. to OSHA, Appendix D to § 1910.1200

Jax Wax Ceramic Wax

Version number: GHS 1.0 Date of compilation: 2018-04-20

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

16.3 Key literature references and sources for data

- OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200
- 49 CFR § 172.101 Hazardous Materials Table (DOT)

16.4 Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties: The classification is based on tested mixture.

Health hazards/Environmental hazards: The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

16.5

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.

16.7 Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

United States Page 14 / 14