

ARKACHEM

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) — 16-SECTION FORMAT

BEESWAX – PHARMACEUTICAL & COSMETIC GRADE

This document is an ARKACHEM-prepared, science-based SDS-style safety information sheet. It is not a manufacturer-issued SDS and does not certify a particular batch, grade, purity, particle-size distribution, impurity profile, regulatory status, or conformity to USP/EP/BP/FCC or other specifications. Where a property depends on grade, composition, particle size, stereochemistry, hydration state, or supplier, that limitation is stated. If a relevant datum is unavailable or not applicable, it is identified as such rather than estimated.

Product identifier	BEESWAX – PHARMACEUTICAL & COSMETIC GRADE
CAS No.	8012-29-1
Formula	Natural complex mixture, primarily long-chain wax esters with hydrocarbons, free acids and alcohols
Molecular weight	Not applicable as a mixture
Synonyms	Beeswax; Cera alba (white beeswax); Cera flava (yellow beeswax)
Supplier / responsible party	ARKACHEM — general safety information; product-specific supplier details should be taken from the commercial invoice/SDS.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Recommended use	Raw material for industrial, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, food or other applications only where the actual grade and applicable regulations permit.
Restrictions on use	Do not use outside the intended application or contrary to applicable laws, product specifications, or supplier instructions.
Emergency information	For a real incident, contact local emergency/poison-control services and provide the actual product label and supplier SDS.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

General hazard summary	Combustible wax. Heated/molten material can cause thermal burns. Dust from finely divided material may irritate the respiratory tract. Refined cosmetic/pharmaceutical grade composition is source-dependent.
GHS / CLP classification	Often not classified as hazardous under GHS as a solid wax, but the classification is jurisdiction- and grade-dependent. Molten material presents a thermal hazard regardless of GHS classification.
Signal word / pictograms	Do not assign a universal label from this general sheet where classification varies by grade, concentration or jurisdiction. The actual product label/SDS controls.
Other hazards	Dust, heat, contamination, incompatibility, or grade-specific impurities may create hazards not captured by a generic substance description.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / mixture	The material identified above is treated as a substance where chemically discrete; for natural UVCB materials or commercial polymers, composition is intrinsically complex.
Identity data	CAS: 8012-29-1; Formula: Natural complex mixture, primarily long-chain wax esters with hydrocarbons, free acids and alcohols; Molecular weight: Not applicable as a mixture
Impurities / additives	No batch-specific impurity profile is asserted. For commercial grades, consult the actual specification and supplier SDS/COA.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Cool thermal burns promptly with clean running water and obtain medical attention for significant burns.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area thoroughly with water and mild soap. Obtain medical attention if irritation, sensitization, burns or persistent symptoms occur.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with clean water for at least several minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical evaluation for persistent pain, redness or visual disturbance.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel or poison-control services. Seek medical advice for significant ingestion or symptoms.
Most important symptoms	Symptoms are material-specific and are summarized in Section 11. Delayed or severe symptoms require professional medical assessment.

Medical attention / special treatment	Treat symptomatically unless a material-specific antidote or procedure is known to medical personnel.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Combustible solid. Use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or water spray. Molten wax can spread fire and cause burns. Do not use high-pressure water jets on burning molten wax.
Unsuitable media	No universal restriction; avoid extinguishing methods that spread burning molten material or generate dangerous dust clouds.
Specific hazards	Thermal decomposition products depend on the chemical structure and conditions. Combustible organics may produce carbon oxides and irritating fumes; inorganic materials may generate mineral or phosphorus-containing products.
Firefighter PPE	Use protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus where smoke, decomposition products, dust or oxygen-deficient atmospheres may occur.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Allow molten wax to cool before mechanical removal. For solid pellets/flakes, collect mechanically. Keep away from drains and ignition sources.
Environmental precautions	Prevent uncontrolled discharge to drains, soil and surface waters. Large releases should be reported/managed according to local requirements.
Containment / cleanup	Use compatible non-sparking tools where flammable dust/vapor is possible. Place recovered material in suitable closed containers. Do not mix unknown residues with incompatible waste.
Secondary hazards	Dust clouds, slippery hydrated polymers, hot/molten waxes, and ignition sources may create secondary hazards depending on material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling	Use good industrial hygiene. Avoid unnecessary skin/eye contact and inhalation of dust, vapor or aerosol. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling. Wash hands after work.
Storage	Cool, dry, well-ventilated storage; protect from heat, sunlight and strong oxidizers. Keep containers closed to prevent contamination and odor uptake.
Incompatibilities	Keep away from strong oxidizers and any material specifically identified as incompatible for the actual substance. For mixtures/formulations, use the supplier SDS.
Packaging	Use the original compatible packaging where possible; keep containers properly labeled and closed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits	No specific OSHA PEL is generally established for beeswax. Control airborne dust and thermal fumes during processing. Use local exhaust for heated operations.
Engineering controls	Prefer enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, dust collection and process automation over reliance on PPE alone.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly selected particulate/vapor respirator when engineering controls are insufficient and where a risk assessment requires it. Respirator selection must follow local occupational-safety rules.
Eye/face protection	Safety glasses with side shields for routine handling; chemical splash goggles or face shield where splashing or corrosive/irritant concentrates are possible.
Skin protection	Chemical-resistant gloves selected for the actual chemical and contact time. Protective clothing for industrial handling; thermal gloves for hot/molten waxes.
Hygiene	Provide eyewash and safety shower facilities where significant exposure is possible. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Yellow to white waxy solid depending on grade
Odor	Characteristic honey/wax odor; refined grades may have mild odor
Water solubility	Practically insoluble
Melting range	Approximately 61–65 °C for many beeswax grades; specification-dependent
Density	Approximately 0.95–0.97 g/cm ³ near room temperature
Flash point	High; exact value depends on method and grade

Composition	Natural mixture; predominantly wax esters and long-chain components
Acid value	Typically specified by grade

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No unusual reactivity should be assumed under recommended storage; grade-specific behavior must be verified.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal recommended storage conditions unless otherwise stated in the grade-specific SDS.
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, ignition sources for combustible materials, moisture where moisture-sensitive, and uncontrolled dust generation.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizers and any grade-specific incompatibilities identified by the supplier.
Hazardous decomposition	Depends on material; organic products can form carbon oxides and irritating fumes; inorganic products can form decomposition products characteristic of their elements.
Hazardous polymerization	Not expected for the listed materials under normal storage; carbomer is already a crosslinked polymer.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely routes of exposure	Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion depending on handling.
Acute toxicity	Generally low acute toxicity. Thermal decomposition fumes may irritate. Natural-source impurities and processing residues can influence sensitization or irritation potential.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Material-specific; see Section 2 and actual supplier classification.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Dusts and concentrated solutions can cause mechanical or chemical irritation depending on material.
Respiratory/skin sensitization	Material-specific; particularly relevant for sensitizing preservatives and some natural products.
Germ cell mutagenicity / carcinogenicity / reproductive toxicity	Do not assign a positive or negative classification without material-specific authoritative data. Consult the current supplier SDS and regulatory assessment for the exact grade.
STOT / aspiration hazard	Evaluate according to the actual substance and exposure scenario; not all endpoints are applicable to solids or waxes.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Natural wax is not readily water soluble and may persist physically if released in quantity. Prevent large releases to waterways.
Persistence and degradability	Material-specific. Natural waxes may biodegrade over time; inorganic salts/minerals persist physically; antimicrobial preservatives/actives may have significant biological effects.
Bioaccumulation	No universal conclusion should be made without material-specific data.
Mobility in soil	Depends on solubility, particle size and sorption behavior.
Other adverse effects	Prevent concentrated releases, particularly for biocidal actives, phosphates and fine mineral dusts.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment	Dispose in accordance with local requirements. Clean uncontaminated wax may be suitable for recovery/recycling where process controls permit.
Contaminated packaging	Empty packaging should be handled according to local rules and residual contamination. Do not reuse containers for food, pharmaceuticals or unrelated materials unless properly decontaminated and legally permitted.
Sewage / drains	Do not discharge concentrated material or process residues to drains unless specifically permitted and known to be compatible with the wastewater system.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number / proper shipping name	Verify for the actual product and shipment. Many of these materials are not regulated as dangerous goods when shipped as conventional solids, but flammable or concentrated formulations may differ.
Transport hazard class / packing group	Not assigned generically here where classification depends on form, quantity or jurisdiction.
Environmental hazards	Evaluate marine-pollutant/environmental classification from the actual regulatory classification.
Special precautions	Generally not regulated as dangerous goods when supplied as solid beeswax, subject to actual formulation and transport mode.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General	Pharmaceutical/cosmetic grade claims must be supported by product specifications and certificates; this general sheet does not certify Cera alba/Cera flava identity or pharmacopeial conformity.
GHS / OSHA	This document follows the 16-section SDS structure. Regulatory classification must be established for the actual product, composition, market and revision of the applicable law.
Chemical inventories	Inventory status varies by jurisdiction and substance identity. Check the applicable national inventory before import/use.
Pharmacopeial / food / cosmetic claims	A raw material should not be labeled USP, EP, BP, FCC, food grade, pharmaceutical grade or cosmetic grade solely on the basis of this general SDS. Verify COA and specification.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation basis	Prepared by ARKACHEM from general scientific/occupational safety information and public authoritative references. It is intended as a practical safety information document, not a substitute for the manufacturer/importer SDS.
Revision	Comprehensive 16-section edition; current preparation date: 15 September 2026.
Key references	PubChem/CAS information for beeswax; pharmacopeial and cosmetic ingredient references; UN GHS guidance.
Important limitation	Where data are unavailable, conflicting, grade-dependent or jurisdiction-dependent, this document deliberately avoids inventing a numerical value. The current supplier SDS and COA for the actual batch remain the primary documents for identity, composition, specifications and regulatory classification.
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