

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: August 22, 1996  
Revision Date: July 30, 2007

Page 1 of 3

## Manufacturer

Memphis Contract Packaging, Inc.  
95 Ball Park Road  
Somerville, TN 38068

## Section I - Product Identification

Product Name: This MSDS applies to the following Softee products: Blue Bergamot, Green Bergamot, Castor Oil Conditioner, Coconut Oil Conditioner, Herbal Gro, Hair Food with Vitamin E, Indian Hemp, Marcel Wax, Petroleum Jelly, Vitamin E Hair and Scalp Treatment, Brilliantine Lavender Pomade and Brilliantine Hair Pomade, African Crown Hair Dressing

Chemical Name / Synonyms: White Petrolatum with various fragrances and colors

Description: A soft, colored and fragranced petrolatum based product. This product is a cosmetic product intended to be used by consumers in a manner consistent with the labeling on the unit.

## Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient: None of these products contain materials that are hazardous as defined in 29 CFR §1910.1200. Each product is labeled according to FDA guidelines with all ingredients contained in them.

According to federal law, certain products and chemicals are exempt from MSDS requirements. These exemptions apply to any food, drug or cosmetics that are currently regulated by the FDA – 29 CFR § 1900.1200 (b)(5)(iii). Federal regulations also exempt cosmetics which are packaged for sale to consumers in a retail establishment and those intended for personal consumption by employees in the workplace – 29 CFR § 1900.1200 (b)(6)(viii). “Cosmetics” are defined very broadly and include virtually any article used on the body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering one’s appearance – 21 USCA § 321 (i). (7-1-01 editions)

## Section III - Physical Data

Melting Point: Approx. 135°F  
Boiling Point: Approx. 650°F  
with Solubility: Soluble in Hydrocarbons  
Specific Gravity: Approximately .86 at 60°F  
Odor: Odorless

Vapor Pressure: <1 mmHg @ 70°F  
Appearance: Opaque, Semi-solid grease  
or without added solid particles.  
Percent Volatile: Nil @ Ambient Temp.

#### **Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data**

Flash Point: Approximately 400°F

Flammability Limit: No Data

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemicals, CO<sub>2</sub> or Foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Wear self-contained breathing equipment.

Unusual Fire and Explosive Conditions: Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Carbon dioxide and other oxides may be generated as products of combustion.

#### **Section V - Health Hazard Data**

Eye Contact: This product is minimally irritating to the eyes upon direct contact. Based on testing of similar products and/or components.

Skin Contact: This product is minimally irritating to the skin upon direct contact. Based on testing of similar products and/or components.

Inhalation: This product has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present an inhalation hazard at ambient conditions. Caution should be taken to prevent aerosolization or misting of this product. The permissible exposure limit (PEL) and threshold limit value (TLV) for this product as oil mist is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Exposures below 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> appear to be without significant health risk. The short-term exposure limit for this product as an oil mist is 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Ingestion: Do not ingest. Petrolatum is practically non-toxic by ingestion. Petrolatum has laxative properties and may result in abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

Health Data: Petrolatum or Petrolatum Jelly is a microcrystalline wax with a defined oil content. Microcrystalline waxes consist mainly of iso- and cycloparaffins with some alkylated aromatic hydrocarbons. Petrolatums are nontoxic and some petrolatums have been approved for food and medicinal use.

Exposure to a large single dose, or repeated smaller doses of petrolatum by inhalation, aspiration or ingesting leading to aspiration can lead to lipid pneumonia or lipid granuloma of the lung. These are low-grade, chronic, localized tissue reactions. Shortness of breath and cough are the most common symptoms.

Petrolatums were not carcinogenic in mice when applied dermally or administered subcutaneously; or in rats when injected intraperitoneally or included in the diet for two years. This product is not carcinogenic according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

#### **Emergency & First Aid Procedures:**

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water and continue flushing until irritation subsides. If material is hot, treat for thermal burns and take victim to hospital immediately.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water. If material is hot, submerge injured area in cold water. If victim is severely burned, remove to a hospital immediately.

Inhalation: This material has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present an inhalation exposure at ambient conditions. If vapor or mist is generated when the material is heated or handled, remove victim from exposure.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide and Asphyxiants.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

### **Section VI - Spill or Leak Procedures**

Spills: Confine spills. Shovel when congealed. Advise EPA and State Agency if required.

Disposal: Follow Federal, State and Local Regulations.

### **Section VII – Special Protection Information**

Respiration Protection: Not required

Ventilation: Good, Normal

Local: None

Special: None

General: None

Other: None

Protective Gloves: Not required

Other Protective Equipment: None

### **Section VIII - Handling and Storage Precautions**

This material is classified as DOT Regulation Class 50, Toiletries and Cosmetics.

### **Section IX - Additional Information**

This material is not carcinogenic by National Toxicology Program, International Agency for research on Cancer or OSHA Reg. 29 CFR 1910 Subpart 2.

The information contained herein is based on data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, Memphis Contract Packaging, Inc. makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Date Prepared: August 22, 1996

J. Brown

Date Revised: July 30, 2007

Memphis Contract Packaging, Inc.