

Picreator Enterprises Ltd.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II
Version 2 Revision Date 14.9.2020

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Renaissance Wax

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

Identified uses : Microcrystalline wax

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Picreator Enterprises Limited
44 Park View Gardens
Hendon
London
NW4 2PN
UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone : 0208 2028972
Internet : www.picreator.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # :
0208 2028972 (09:00 – 17:00 Monday to Friday)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2 Label elements

The product does not need to be labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

2.3 Other hazards - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixtures

| CAS No. | EC No. | Index No. | Classification | Concentration |
|--|-----------|--------------|---|---------------|
| White Spirit (contains less than 0.1% benzene by weight) | | | | |
| 64741-92-0 | 265-095-5 | 649-279-00-6 | Flam. Liq 3, Asp.Tox.1, Chronic Aquatic 2 H226, H304, H411 | 80% |
| Also contains microcrystalline wax | | | | |

N.B. The extraordinary absorptive capacity of the Renaissance blend of waxes ensures freedom from solvent despite the high liquid content. In its can the wax remains a dense solid. As such, Renaissance wax is classified as a solid material which does not meet the UN criteria for a flammable solid. As the white spirit is present in a form that is not available to the aquatic environment a classification as an environmental hazard is not deemed to be appropriate.

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

If vapour or mists are breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If irritation persists seek further medical attention.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek further medical attention.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Seek further medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of the mixture have not been thoroughly investigated.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use media such as alcohol/aqueous foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide or water spray/fog which are suitable and appropriate for any surrounding fire. Material is expected to be combustible.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of dense smoke containing airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Do not breathe decomposition products and fumes. Use approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear fire retardant clothing. Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray to cool containers. Use water fog to disperse vapours and leaks that have not ignited. Prevent runoff from fire control from entering waterways. Large fires should only be dealt with by trained personnel.

5.4 Further information

No data available.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use suitable personal protective equipment (refer to Section 8 for details). Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains or watercourses.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of vapour. Keep away from sources of ignition.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with occupational exposure limits

| Component | CAS No. | Reference period | Exposure Limit | Basis |
|--------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| White Spirit | 64741-92-0 | 8hr TWA | 500mg/m ³ | Recommended OEL |

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Use in well ventilated areas. Use mechanical ventilation in poorly ventilated areas.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate standards such as EN 166.

Skin Protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with good practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Recommended glove types include Nitrile, Polythene and PVC gloves.

Body Protection

Impervious clothing, the type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory Protection

Where risk assessment in accordance with the hierarchy of controls established within the Chemical Agents Directive shows a requirement for respirators as a means of control use an organic filter type A.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Appearance | Form: White microcrystalline solid paste |
| b) Odour | Characteristic |
| c) Odour Threshold | no data available |
| d) pH | no data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | no data available |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | no data available |
| g) Flash point | not applicable |
| h) Evaporation rate | no data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | Not classified as a flammable solid |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | no data available |
| k) Vapour pressure | no data available |
| l) Vapour density | no data available |
| m) Relative density | no data available |
| n) Water solubility | Insoluble in water |
| o) Partition coefficient: (n- octanol/water) | no data available |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature | no data available |
| q) Decomposition temperature | no data available |
| r) Viscosity | no data available |
| s) Explosive properties | None |
| t) Oxidizing properties | None |

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available on mixture.

10.2 Chemical stability

Expected to be Stable at normal temperatures and under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperature (>50°C), sources of ignition & direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available on mixture. Not expected to have any acute toxic effects.

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available on mixture. Not expected to cause any acute skin corrosion or irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available on mixture. Not expected to cause any acute eye damage or primary irritation; mild reversible eye irritation may be possible following exposure.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available on mixture. Not expected to have sensitisation potential.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available on mixture. Inhalation of significant vapours or mists may cause transient respiratory irritation

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available on mixture. Not expected to pose an aspiration hazard.

Potential health effects

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Inhalation | May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. |
| Ingestion | May be harmful if swallowed. |
| Skin | May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. |
| Eyes | May cause eye irritation. |

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this mixture have not been thoroughly investigated.

Additional Information

Not available.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Text of H-codes mentioned in Section 3

| | |
|------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

Recommended restrictions on use

Use in accordance with manufacturer's technical instructions.

Revision History

Review to revision of 20.6.2018. Addition of Section 14.7 and statements regarding flammability in Section 16.

Other Information

The flammability of Renaissance wax has been determined by comparison with similar products rather than based upon tests in accordance with Part III, subsection 33.2.1 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (7th Edition) 2019 and Annex I Part 2.7.2 of the CLP Regulations.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet should be provided to all who will use, handle, store, transport or otherwise be exposed to this product. This information has been prepared for the guidance of plant engineering, operations, management and for people working with or handling these products. This information is believed to be reliable and updated at Revision Date, and represents the best information currently available and known by Picreator Enterprises Limited. However, Picreator makes no guarantee or warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information and we assume no liability resulting from its use. The information related herein is based on proper handling and anticipated uses and is for the material without chemical additions or alterations. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. It is the responsibility of the user to undertake a suitable risk assessment/COSHH assessment prior to using this material.



PICREATOR ENTERPRISES LTD

Materials for Professional Restoration and Conservation

Manufacturers of *RENAISSANCE* Wax



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Renaissance Wax Polish – Product Information and Application

Renaissance wax polish is a unique blend of micro-crystalline waxes which come from the refining processes of crude oil. 'Renaissance' is our registered trademark for the polish, originally formulated in the British Museum's Research Laboratories. With the Museum's authorization, Picreator has manufactured and marketed the polish world-wide since 1968.

The polish is specified and used everywhere by a huge range of museums, historic collections and restorers in every kind of specialization. It has become a widely accepted conservation material of museum quality and performance.

Renaissance wax can be used with complete success on any surface, from white paper to stone – woods, metals, marble, leather, ivory, ceramics etc. The wax enhances and protects all kinds of museum / fine art objects. It imparts a tough, glass-clear film with an attractive lustre and is highly resistant to finger-marking, environmental pollution, abrasion and weathering in exposed locations.

Renaissance wax has white spirit (turpentine substitute) as its solvent carrier in a carefully balanced product and must not be further diluted with any solvent. In its can, the wax is a solid, with no free liquid, despite the relatively low solids content. The formulation was designed for ease of application and thin, even films.

Renaissance wax is best applied to COLD surfaces (or at room temperature). With certain exceptions in the professional restoration of bronzes, pre-heating surfaces tends to drive off the solvent in the polish, making it laborious to apply evenly.

Before waxing, ensure that surfaces are dry, clean and free from grease. Our Vulpex liquid soap is a highly-efficient, deep-searching cleaner for all types of surface. It produces a stable emulsion with dirt and grease and, when rinsed finally with clean water, leaves nothing harmful behind. Vulpex can also, uniquely, be diluted with white spirit to clean materials sensitive to water.

Whichever cleaning product is used, rinsing to remove all traces of it, followed by thorough drying with absorbent paper, cloth or even a hot air dryer, is important to finish the pre-wax process. Any moisture trapped under the wax, or between wax layers, can create unsightly 'blooming'. On metals, it could initiate rusting.

If moisture is trapped under the wax or if the wax seems to have been unevenly applied, buffing the area with a rag moistened with paraffin will normally correct these problems. A final rub-over with a clean soft rag will restore full lustre.

Surface waxing is best done by hand with a soft, clean cloth, working on an area approximately half a square metre (adjusted to suit local site conditions). Apply the wax thinly and evenly. If allowed to rest for more than a minute or so, the wax will dry and harden into a matt film. With a second (clean, dry) cloth, polish the wax gently to its full lustre. Subsequent waxings an hour or so later, can be buffed out more vigorously, the first coat having formed a good 'anchorage'. (This applies especially to non-porous surfaces – metals, etc.)

Materials with porous surface (e.g. some stones or unfinished woods) can absorb the first coat or two of wax before any visual change. Further coats will deepen the lustre and enhance the protection.

Carved surfaces which could trap the wax in unsightly solid white deposits (e.g. bronze statues) must have the wax brushed into an even film.

In professional restoration / conservation of fine-art surfaces, an important principle when using unfamiliar products is to work on a small test area to ensure that the products are suitable for the job. We are always pleased to discuss specific projects or problems where Renaissance products are to be used.



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Renaissance Wax on Metals - Application Techniques

Application

1. The metal surface should, ideally, be clean and free from grime and other waxes. Wipe with White Spirit (mineral spirit) (or paraffin) to degrease.
2. Clean with our Pre-lim or other metal cleaner making sure all traces of the product are removed once the metal is clean. (Pre-lim is NOT to be used on silver)
3. Using a soft cloth (e.g. micro-fibre/ towelling), which is free from chemicals or other waxes, apply the first coat of wax thinly with light pressure, to avoid dragging the wax off the surface. Lightly buff to a full shine after a few minutes.
4. After an hour apply 2 or 3 further thin coats of the wax, gently buffing each to full shine and allowing about 30 minutes between each coat.
5. If finger marks are found on the waxed surface, these can quickly be buffed away with a soft dry rag (We suggest a thick-pile micro-fibre cloth for optimum results).
6. Loss of wax film brightness may be due to local environmental factors or simply touching by many hands. In any event, dry buffing restores the shine. In worst cases of greasy handling, a quick wipe-over with a rag slightly dampened with paraffin (not white spirit) will instantly degrease without damaging the wax film. A dry rub then brings up the wax shine beautifully.

Renaissance wax films are tougher in every-day use than other commercial wax products. Metals are positively protected and need only quick, dry rubs with a soft rag to maintain them. Re-waxing is required only at long intervals, perhaps once or twice annually. The frequency of maintenance application will depend on physical contact/wear and whether the wax has been used internally or on external surfaces exposed to the weather.

Also note that continual use of ordinary beeswax polishes, which produce softer films that readily absorb dirt and grease, will eventually obscure fine surface detail and colour. Renaissance wax remains glass-clear despite repeated applications over the years and, being acid-free, will not damage any kind of surface – from paper to stone.

Important Note: *Wear cotton gloves when handling all metals during any kind of restorative treatment to avoid finger-printing the surfaces. Such marks will be acidic and could produce tarnish even under the wax film.*