

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Petroleum and Natural Wax Range of Products.

Not Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code, nor IATA Regulations, nor IMDG Code
Not a Hazardous Chemical to the GHS Criteria in Australia and in New Zealand
Not a Hazardous Substance to the Safe Work Australia Risk Phrase Criteria

Section 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Petroleum & Natural Wax Range of Products
Other Names	This SDS is for the complete range of Petroleum and Natural Wax Range of products. Includes: Paraffin Wax; Microcrystalline Wax (Microwax); MICRO; VIVAMELT; and TUDAMELT; range of Petroleum Waxes. Various grades of Hydrocarbon Waxes.
Manufacturer's Product Codes	

USE

Industrial application.

SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

All Australian Candle Making supplies and kits
3 Geelans Rd, Arcadia 2159
Australia ABN:71083221461
Telephone Number +612 96533600
Email Address sales@candlemaking.com.au
Emergency Tel No Emergency No. [13 11 26](tel:131126)

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Waxy feeling solid, with a slight odour. Will burn readily once ignited.
No significant health or environmental hazards. May become a slip hazard IF spilled.

Hazardous Chemicals Information: NOT a Hazardous Chemical according to the GHS Criteria & NZ HSNO Criteria, in Australia and New Zealand	GHS Pictogram & Signal Word	Not Applicable Not Applicable
Hazardous Substances Information:	Not a Hazardous Substance to the Safe Work Australia Risk Phrase Criteria	
Poison Schedule	Not Applicable	Signal Word Not Applicable
Dangerous Goods Information: NOT Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code, nor IATA Regulations, nor IMDG Code.		

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Acute Health Effects	
Swallowed	Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.
Eye	At Room Temperature: Not expected to be harmful, may cause slight eye irritation. Heated Product: May cause burns to the eye. Vapours and fumes from the hot product may cause eye irritation.
Skin	At Room Temperature: Not expected to be harmful Heated Product: May cause thermal skin burns.
Inhaled	At room temperature there are NO vapours and NO inhalation hazard. If Overheated: May cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs; and may cause headaches, nausea and loss of co-ordination.

Chronic Health Effects	
All Routes	Respiratory irritation and eye irritation may arise from continued poor handling practice of heated product releasing irritating decomposition fumes.
Other Routes	No other chronic effects expected.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Prop'n	GHS Hazards as 100%
Paraffin Wax	8002-74-2	0-100%	None
Microcrystalline Wax	63231-60-7	0-100%	None
Slack wax (Petroleum)	64742-61-6 *	0-100%	None *

This is a commercial product, and the exact ratio of components may vary. See more details in Section 9 under Chemical Formulas. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

* In the Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System, No Risks nor Hazards are to be assigned as it meets the criteria in Note N and is NOT a hazardous substance / chemical. (<3% DMSO extract)

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	If product enters the mouth, thoroughly wash mouth with water, then give some water to drink. Further measures should not be necessary.
Eye	If this product comes into contact with eyes, hold open and wash with running water. Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting them. Do not try to remove contact lenses unless trained. <i>Hot Molten Product:</i> If hot molten product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water for at least 5 minutes. Immediately obtain specialist treatment.
Skin	If this product comes into contact with skin, wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Ensure contaminated clothing is thoroughly washed before using again. <i>Hot Molten Product:</i> If molten material comes into contact with skin, do not attempt to remove. Cool with cold running water for at least 15 minutes, wrap loosely with wet towel or bandage and take to hospital or doctor.
Inhaled	If hot fumes are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If unusual symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
First-Aid Facilities	Eye wash and safety shower, plus normal washroom facilities nearby.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

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Other Sources of Information	Poisons Information Centres in Australia & New Zealand can provide additional assistance for many chemical products. Phone: Australia 13-11-26. Phone: New Zealand 0800-764-766
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Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire or Explosion Hazard:	A combustible solid at room temperature. When heated whilst being processed and used, this product is a combustible liquid with a flashpoint >220°C. Not easily ignitable due to its high flash point, HOWEVER this material can ignite and burn under fire conditions. Once ignited treat as an Oil fire.
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, foam. DO NOT USE WATER. Use of water on molten product may lead to splattering or steam eruptions causing molten product to be ejected and thus adding to the fire load.
Combustion Product Hazards	Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including Carbon Monoxide, Aldehydes, and other Unidentified Organic Compounds.
Special Protective Precautions & Equipment	Move containers from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel but take care as boil-over may occur if temperature of the product exceeds 100°C. Decomposition products are toxic. Fire-fighters may need to wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus in enclosed spaces with overheated product or where combustion is incomplete. In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures, Containment & Cleanup	In event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. <i>For hot product spills:</i> remove all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). Allow the material to solidify then scrape up. Risk of slipping on soft and solidified product. Do not walk through the spilled material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. After spills, wash area, preventing run off from entering drains See Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.
Special Issues	Slippery on floors, especially when wet.

Section 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Safe Handling	<i>Solid Product:</i> No special handling requirements. <i>As Hot Molten Liquid:</i> Wear protective equipment. Keep away from ignition sources. When using or handling hot product do not overheat it. When hot and liquefied, observe requirements for Combustible Liquid fire with a Flash Point >150°C. Spilled product increases the risk of slipping. Make sure the product does not come into contact with "Incompatible Materials" listed in Section 10.
Safe Storage	<i>Solid Product:</i> Store in a well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, direct sunlight, strong oxidising agents and strong caustics. Keep containers closed at all times.

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Hot Molten Product: Store at the minimum temperature to maintain in a molten state. Take care not to allow the product to solidify in equipment, as it may require significant time, heat and difficulty to reliquefy it. It is not recommended to store or transport at temperatures above 100°C to avoid oxidation, discolouration and Dangerous Goods issues.

Store and handle in accordance with Work Health & Safety Regulations, Occupational Health & Safety Regulations, or Health & Safety Regulations at Work Regulations, in your jurisdiction.

IF transported at over 100°C this product is Class 9 Dangerous Goods, UN 3257 ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, Packing Group III, (Hazchem 2W for bulk).

The Work Health & Safety Regulations, Occupational Health & Safety Regulations, or Health & Safety Regulations at Work Regulations, or Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) Regulations in your jurisdiction must be applied.

Special Training	Persons handling hot materials require training on how to avoid thermal burns; and the importance of not overheating the wax and releasing decomposition fumes.
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Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	Exposure Standards determined by the Safe Work Australia, and Work safe New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards. Paraffin Wax (Fume) 2 mg/m ³ TWA This figure is unlikely to be approached unless the product is very hot. Other ingredients that may be in these products do not have an exposure standard.
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Design and Engineering Control Measures	Use good ventilation to maintain the air concentration below the exposure standards. Air concentrations may be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe airborne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high you are advised to modify the process or environment to reduce the problem.
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Personal Protective Equipment	Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhaling heated vapour or fumes. The following personal protective equipment should be used: Solid Product at Room Temperature (1). Protective gloves for handling product at room temperature is suggested to avoid unnecessary skin contact (e.g. rubber or plastic). Hot Molten Product: (1). Safety glasses with side shields, or chemical goggles as appropriate. (2). Wear heat protective gloves. (3). Closed shoes or safety boots as appropriate. (4). Clean heat resistant overalls or similar protective apparel, preferably with an apron. Wear trousers legs over boots and sleeves over cuffs of gloves, and heat resistant heavy duty antiskid boots (e.g. Leather). (5). If a risk of vapour overexposure exists due to overheated product; use an organic vapour respirator meeting AS1715/1716. Where applicable refer to the following Standards: AS/NZS 1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS 2161 Industrial safety gloves and mittens. AS 2210 Safety footwear. AS 3765 Clothing for protection against hazardous chemicals. AS 1715 Selection, use and care of respiratory protection devices. AS 1716 Respiratory protection devices.
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Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

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Hazardous Decom position Products:	If Overheated: Irritating fumes *. If Burnt: Carbon Monoxide and smoke * (if combustion is incomplete) * Complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including Carbon Monoxide, Aldehydes, and other Unidentified Organic Compounds.
Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overall Product Toxicity Data:

Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg

Acute Skin Toxicity LD50 (rat): >3000 mg/kg

EYE IRRITATION: Practically non-irritating.

SKIN IRRITATION: Practically non-irritating.

GHS CRITERIA: (CAS 8002-74-2; 63231-60-7; 64742-61-6)

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY : Not classified.

ACUTE INHAL'N TOXICITY : Not classified.

ACUTE SKIN TOXICITY : Not classified.

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION : Not classified.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION : Not classified.

SKIN SENSITISATION : Not classified.

RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION : Not classified.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY : Not classified.

CARCINOGEN ICITY : Not classified.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY : Not classified.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - Single Exposure:
Not classified.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - Repeated Exposure:
Not classified.

ASPIRATION HAZARD : Not classified.

(ECHA Registered Substances Database)

Hot Molten Product at 120°C: Thermal skin burns. Thermal eye burns from splashes. No eye irritation from the trace amount of vapour.

Products at Room Temperature: Products display good compatibility with skin.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General:	No environmental issues expected. Slightly water polluting substance. Avoid contaminating waterways.
Ecotoxicity Data:	Product Details: Acute Fish Toxicity LC50 (96hrs): >100 mg/L (estimated from the ingredients data) Acute Daphnia Toxicity EC50 (96hrs): >100 mg/L (estimated from the ingredients data) Ingredient Data: ECHA RSD for CAS 8002-74-2 Acute Fish Toxicity NOEL (Fathead Minnow, 96hrs): >100mg/L Acute Invertebrate Toxicity NOEL (Freshwater Shrimp, 96hrs): >1000 mg/L ECHA RSD for CAS 63231-60-7 Acute Fish Toxicity NOEL (Fathead Minnow, 96hrs): >100mg/L Data Comparison to CAS: 64741-97-5 Acute Invertebrate Toxicity EL50 (Daphnia Magna, 96hrs): >10,000 mg/L ECHA RSD for CAS 64742-61-6 Data Comparison to CAS: 64742-04-7

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	Acute Fish Toxicity NOEL (Oncorhynchus Mykiss, 96hrs): >1000 mg/L Acute Invertebrate Toxicity LL50 (QSAR, 48hrs): >1000 mg/L Results of computer modelling to estimate aquatic toxicity show this substance will not produce acute toxicity to freshwater invertebrates at or below its maximum attainable water solubility.
Persistence & Degradability	The chemical constituents that comprise the Petrolatum category consist entirely of Carbon and Hydrogen and do not contain Hydrolyzable groups. As such, they have a very low potential to Hydrolyze. Therefore, this degradative process will not contribute to their removal from the environment. ECHA RSD for CAS 8002-74-2 & CAS 64742-61-6 (both were compared to White mineral oil CAS 8042-47-5 & Technical white oil CAS 8042-47-5) Degradation after 28 days was: 0% for the White Oil; 24% for the Technical White Oil ECHA RSD for CAS 63231-60-7 (compared to a similar substance): In a 28-day ready biodegradability study Solvent Neutral 600 Base Oil was determined to be inherently biodegradable but not readily biodegradable. The percent biodegradability of the test substance was determined to be 31%.
Mobility:	Waxes are insoluble in water. Waxes may be separated from water by floating off the wax (due to density of 0.9).
GHS CRITERIA: (CAS 8002-74-2; 63231-60-7; 64742-61-6) HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (acute/short-term): Not classified. HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT (long-term): Not classified. (ECHA Registered Substances Database)	

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:	Disposal to be in accordance with Local, State & Federal EPA waste regulations. Recover or recycle the product if possible. May be incinerated by an approved facility. This material may be suitable for approved landfill.
Packaging Containers	Completely discharge containers (scrape out carefully). Send any liners for disposal by incineration. Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned. Recycle containers wherever possible.
Special Precautions:	Do NOT expose empty containers with residues, to high heat or ignition sources. Contaminants may change the possible management and handling options.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD & RAIL:	Not Dangerous Goods at <100°C according to the ADG Code. <i>If >100°C Liquid</i> , Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.
SEA:	Not Dangerous Goods at <100°C according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).
AIR:	Not Dangerous Goods at <100°C according to the International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations.

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Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification Basis:	Not a GHS Hazardous Chemical, not a Workplace Hazardous Substance. Not a Scheduled Poison. Not Dangerous Goods. Not an Environmentally Hazardous Substance to the GHS Criteria.
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Packaging Must be in suitable packaging for handling, transport and storage, that will withstand normal handling, under the expected weather conditions.

Chemical Control Schemes — Australia and New Zealand

NICNAS — AICS: On the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Other Inventories All components comply with the European EINECS/ELINCS, and the USA TSCA

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):	No hazardous chemicals, so NZIoC is NOT required However CAS 8002-74-2; 63231-60-7; 64742-61-6 are on the NZIoC.
NZ Group Standard:	Not a NZ hazardous substance — so is NOT required.
NZ Approved Handlers Certificate:	Not a NZ hazardous substance — so is NOT required.

Australian Pesticides & Vet. Medicines Authority -	Ag & Vet Chemicals	Not applicable
Therapeutic Goods Administration -	Medicines	Not applicable
Food Standards Australia New Zealand -		Not applicable
Chemicals Weapons Act	Not applicable	Ozone Depleting Substance Act

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms Used	
ADG Code	Australian Dangerous Goods Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
Safe Work Australia (SWA)	ASCC became Safe Work Australia in April 2009. Safe Work Australia administers ASCC & NOHSC documents.
HSIS	Hazardous Substance Information System at: http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
NZ HSNO	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
NZ EPA HSNO CCID	Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand, HSNO Chemical Classification Information Database. http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/HSNO-CCID.aspx

e-Chem Portal	Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency at http://echa.europa.eu/
ECHA RSD	ECHA Registered Substances Database (with SIEF results of chemical reviews) http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances
ECHA C&LI	ECHA Classification & Labelling Inventory http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
WHS	Workplace Hazardous Substance
CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

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UN No.	United Nations Dangerous Goods Number
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
UN No.	United Nations Dangerous Goods Number

SDS Codes Used This SDS has been prepared according to the Australian SWA Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Dec 2011; and in accordance with the New Zealand HSNOCOP 8 Preparation of Safety Data Sheets Sept 2006.

SDS Dates and Revisions

SDS Original Preparation Date	: June 1996, May 2015, 24 Feb 2016
SDS Latest Revision Date	: 25 June 2018 (Australian GHS & NZ HSNO format SDS)
Key changes in Latest Revision	: Additional information in Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

SDS APPROVED :	25 June 2018
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This SDS summarises to the best of our knowledge the health and safety hazard information on the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.