

# TRADITIONAL WAX

## U-Beaut Enterprises

Chemwatch: 77-3847

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements



Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 19/03/2025

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S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | TRADITIONAL WAX  |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable   |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Proper shipping name          | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains mineral spirit) |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable   |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Solid paste wax polish use on wood, leather, furniture upkeep and restoration. |
|--------------------------|--|

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | U-Beaut Enterprises  |
| Address                 | 74 Anomaly Street Moolap VIC 3221 Australia                |
| Telephone               | +61 3 5248 3030  |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://shop.ubeaut.com.au">shop.ubeaut.com.au</a> |
| Email                   | ubeaut@ubeaut.com.au                                       |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                     |                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation          | U-Beaut Enterprises | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone number(s)       | +61 408 602 545     | +61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 77-3847)     |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | +61 3 5248 3030     | +61 3 9573 3188                     |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule              | S5  |
| Classification <sup>[1]</sup> | Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend:                       | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

#### Label elements

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |        |
| Signal word         | Danger |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.    |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                          |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                   |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.               |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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|      |  |
|------|--|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                  |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P310      | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| P331           | Do NOT induce vomiting.  |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P391           | Collect spillage.  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| P362+P364      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

| CAS No  | %[weight] | Name           |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| 64475-85-0  | 30-60     | mineral spirit |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available |           |                |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact  | If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| Skin Contact | If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| Inhalation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>  |
| Ingestion    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> <li>Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul> |

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For petroleum distillates

In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.

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- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

## Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## Advice for firefighters

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>   |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.</li> <li>Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).</li> <li>Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> <li>In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).</li> <li>When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.</li> <li>A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.</li> <li>Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.</li> <li>Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.</li> <li>Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.</li> <li>Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.</li> <li>All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.</li> <li>A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.</li> <li>One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).</li> <li>Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon monoxide (CO)<br/>carbon dioxide (CO2)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM               | 2Z   |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul> |
|--------------|--|

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|              |   |
|--------------|---|
|              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul> Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul> |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
|                   | <p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>• Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>• Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>• Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>• Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>• Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>• Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.</li> <li>• Wait 30 minutes after tank filling ( for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/s). Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>• Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| Safe handling     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> <li>▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> <li>▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.</li> <li>▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.</li> <li>▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.</li> <li>▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.</li> <li>▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.</li> <li>▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.</li> </ul> <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.</b></li> <li>▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.</li> </ul> |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>  |

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- ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
  - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
  - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- For major quantities:
- ▶ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
  - ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Suitable container      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li><li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>  |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present.</li><li>▶ Are incompatible with halogens.</li><li>▶ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge.</li><li>▶ Should be kept away from flames and ignition sources.</li></ul> <p>Low molecular alkanes can cause explosions when combined with chlorine or ethanol over activated carbon at high temperatures. The risk of explosion can be reduced by adding carbon dioxide to the alkane. When liquid chlorine is injected into ethane at specific temperatures and pressures, the reaction becomes very violent if ethylene is also present. Mixtures of alkanes like methane or ethane prepared at extremely low temperatures (-196°C) exploded when the temperature was increased to -78°C. Additionally, the addition of nickel carbonyl to a mixture of n-butane and oxygen can cause an explosion at certain temperatures.</p> <p>Alkanes will react with steam in the presence of a nickel catalyst to give hydrogen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li></ul> |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters


Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

| Ingredient     | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| mineral spirit | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

|  |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls   | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.</li><li>▶ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.</li><li>▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:</li></ul> <p>(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;</p> <p>(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;</p> <p>(c): fresh-air hoods or masks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.</li><li>▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.</li></ul> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.</p> |                                  |
|  | Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:                       |
|  | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)       |
|  | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)     |
|  | Within each range the appropriate value depends on:   |                                  |
|  | Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range           |
|  | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |
|  | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only   | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
|  | 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use    |
|  | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> |   |                                  |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment  |    |                                  |

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|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▶ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▶ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>   |

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:2000 &amp; 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | A P1<br>Air-line*    | -                    | A PAPR-P1<br>-         |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | A P2                 | A PAPR-P2              |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A P3                 | -                      |
|                                    |                      | Air-line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | A PAPR-P3              |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

Continued...



- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                     | White wax with sweet boronia odor; insoluble in water. White |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                                 | Solid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>                        | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Sweet  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>             | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                                | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                               | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>            | 60-80  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                                     | Not Applicable |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>   | 160  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                            | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                               | Not Available  | <b>Taste</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                               | Not Applicable   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                                | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                   | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                                | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>                    | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>                           | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                          | Not Applicable   | <b>Gas group</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                            | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                               | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                       | Not Applicable   | <b>VOC g/L</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>                      | Not Available  | <b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>                              | Not Available  |
| <b>Flame Height (cm)</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Flame Duration (s)</b>                                  | Not Available  |
| <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b> | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>                    | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.                    |
| <b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating                       |
| <b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>e) Mutagenicity</b>                      | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>                   | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>g) Reproductivity</b>                    | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>            | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| <b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>          | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  |
| <b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>                 | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard                             |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b> | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite</p> |
|----------------|---|

Continued...

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
|              | loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.<br>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.<br>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.   |
| Ingestion    | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)<br>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.  |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.<br>Limited evidence suggests that repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.   |
| Eye          | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.<br>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.  |
| Chronic      | There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.<br>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.<br>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

|                 |  |               |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| TRADITIONAL WAX | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION    |
|                 | Not Available                                      | Not Available |
| mineral spirit  | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION    |
|                 | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available |
|                 | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >21.4 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup> |               |
|                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: >34600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>       |               |

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✓ |

Legend:

✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

|                 |  |                    |               |               |               |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Toxicity        |  |                    |               |               |               |
| TRADITIONAL WAX | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|                 | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| mineral spirit  | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|                 | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend:         | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                    |               |               |               |

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

|            |                                       |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil



|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Waste treatment methods      |   |
| Product / Packaging disposal | <div><div>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</div><div>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</div><div>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</div><div>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</div></div> |

SECTION 14 Transport information

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Labels Required  |   |
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM          | 2Z  |

|                                    |   |                    |                      |                   |                |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Land transport (ADG)               |   |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.1. UN number or ID number       | 3077  |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name      | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains mineral spirit)  |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)   | <table><tr><td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>                      | Class              | 9                    | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| Class                              | 9   |                    |                      |                   |                |
| Subsidiary Hazard                  | Not Applicable  |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.4. Packing group                | III   |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard         | Environmentally hazardous   |                    |                      |                   |                |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | <table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>274 331 335 375 AU01</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 kg</td></tr></table> | Special provisions | 274 331 335 375 AU01 | Limited quantity  | 5 kg           |
| Special provisions                 | 274 331 335 375 AU01  |                    |                      |                   |                |
| Limited quantity                   | 5 kg  |                    |                      |                   |                |

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

|   |   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|-----|--|--------|---|------|--|---------|
| Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)                           |   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.1. UN number   | 3077  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name                             | Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains mineral spirit)  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)                          | <table><tr><td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ERG Code</td><td>9L</td></tr></table>   | ICAO/IATA Class    | 9                       | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard   | Not Applicable | ERG Code                      | 9L     |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| ICAO/IATA Class   | 9   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard                             | Not Applicable  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| ERG Code  | 9L  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.4. Packing group                                       | III   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard                                | Environmentally hazardous   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user                        | <table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>A97 A158 A179 A197 A215</td></tr><tr><td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>956</td></tr><tr><td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>400 kg</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>956</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>400 kg</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y956</td></tr><tr><td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>30 kg G</td></tr></table> | Special provisions | A97 A158 A179 A197 A215 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 956            | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 400 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 956 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 400 kg | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y956 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |
| Special provisions  | A97 A158 A179 A197 A215   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 956   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 400 kg  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 956   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 400 kg  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y956  |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G   |                    |                         |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |        |   |      |  |         |

|                                    |  |            |   |                        |                |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------------------|----------------|
| Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee) |  |            |   |                        |                |
| 14.1. UN number                    | 3077   |            |   |                        |                |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name      | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains mineral spirit)   |            |   |                        |                |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)   | <table><tr><td>IMDG Class</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table> | IMDG Class | 9 | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| IMDG Class                         | 9  |            |   |                        |                |
| IMDG Subsidiary Hazard             | Not Applicable   |            |   |                        |                |

|                                    |                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 14.4. Packing group                | III                |                     |
| 14.5 Environmental hazard          | Marine Pollutant   |                     |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number         | F-A , S-F           |
|                                    | Special provisions | 274 335 966 967 969 |
|                                    | Limited Quantities | 5 kg                |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name   | Group         |
|----------------|---------------|
| mineral spirit | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name   | Ship Type     |
|----------------|---------------|
| mineral spirit | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

mineral spirit is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (mineral spirit)   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (mineral spirit)   |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | No (mineral spirit)   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (mineral spirit)   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | No (mineral spirit)   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | No (mineral spirit)   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | No (mineral spirit)   |
| Legend:   | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 19/03/2025 |
| Initial Date  | 18/03/2025 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2.1     | 18/03/2025     | Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use |
| 3.1     | 19/03/2025     | Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use   |

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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