SAFETY DATA SHEET

Petroleum & Natural Wax Range of Products

Not Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code & NZ DG Std, nor IATA Regulations, nor IMDG Code Not a Hazardous Chemical/Substance to the GHS Criteria in Australia and in New Zealand Will be Dangerous Goods when transported as a Hot Molten Liquid >100°C When Stored & Handled as a Molten Liquid >100°C it will be Dangerous Goods in Vic, WA & NZ

EMERGENCY: Australia 03 9 368 0088 (24 Hours) New Zealand +61 3 9368 0088 (24 Hours)

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 Hydrocarbon Wax and Natural Wax Range** of products. Includes: **Paraffin Wax; Microcrystalline Wax (Microwax); TUDAMELT.**
Manufacturer's Product Codes	

USE

Industrial application.

SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Company	H&R ANZ Pty Ltd ABN 45 109 156 809		
Address	Head Office 144-152 Fitzgerald Rd Laverton North, Vic 3028 Also in: New Zealand.		
Telephone Numbers & Email Addresses		Telephone:	Fax:
	Melbourne:	(61) (3) 9368 0088	(61) (3) 9369 6070
	Email:	info.australia@hur.com	
	Website:	http://hur.com/en/about-hr/locations/australia-new-zealand/hr-anz-pty-ltd.html	

Poisons Information Centres **Emergency Phone Numbers:**	**Australia 13-11-26**.	**New Zealand 0800-764-766**

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. Will be Dangerous Goods in Victoria, WA & NZ, IF Stored & Handled as a hot molten liquid >100°C. Will be Dangerous Goods when transported as a hot molten liquid >100°C. Will burn readily once ignited. No significant health or environmental hazards. May become a slip hazard if spilled. Hot product may cause thermal burns.

Dangerous Goods Information:	Not Dangerous Goods to the ADG Code & NZ DG Std at <100ºC. Not Dangerous Goods for the solid at ambient temperature.			
When Transported as a Hot Molten Liquid at >100°C; & when Stored & Handled (in Vic, WA & NZ only)				
UN No. 3257	Class 9	Sub Risk No	Packing Grp III	Hazchem 2W
ELECTRIFIED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S.				
For other States & Territories this is good practice for Storing & Handling of Hot Molten Liquids at >100°C.				

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Petroleum & Natural Wax Range of Products

Hazardous Chemicals Information: NOT a Hazardous Chemical/Substance according to the GHS Criteria & the NZ HSNO Criteria, in Australia and New Zealand	**GHS Pictogram & Signal Word**	Not Applicable Not Applicable

Poison Schedule	Not Applicable	**Signal Word**	Not Applicable
Other Hazards	Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage. Hot product may cause severe eye and skin burns. Classified as a combustible solid, which will burn once ignited. Accumulation of wax dust can create an explosion hazard. If fine wax particles are present, then there is a potential for a weak to moderate explosion (severity ST1). Overheated product releases irritating fumes.		

Acute Health Effects		
Swallowed	Unlikely to be swallowed. Not expected to be harmful if swallowed. Swallowing may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.	
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 Safework Australia Hazardous Substances Information System, but 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 unless large quantities are swallowed. If so, get medical advice.

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. *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 medical assessment and treatment for the casualty from HOT product splash.
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. *If Hot Molten Product* comes into contact with skin, do not attempt to remove. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least 15 minutes, wrap loosely with wet towel or bandage and take to hospital or doctor. Do NOT attempt to remove anything from the burn area or apply burn creams or ointments. During transport do not cover the wound with dressing or sheet since these may adhere to the product. It should be noted this product contracts on cooling. Where a limb is encased, care should be taken to avoid the development of a tourniquet effect. In the event of this occurring, the adhering product must be softened and / or split to prevent restriction of blood flow.
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	For where is HOT product, an eye wash and safety shower immediately available, plus normal washroom facilities nearby.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

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**

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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Media	If MOLTEN - DO NOT USE WATER IN A JET. Use of water on molten product may lead to 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. Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard.

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 the 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. *For hot product spills:* 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.
Environmental	No issues. The waxy solid product can be physically picked up and disposed of.

Section 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Safe Handling	*Solid Product:* Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take precautionary measures against static discharges when handling, particularly near combustible or flammable materials. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. *As Hot Molten Liquid:* Wear protective equipment. Keep away from ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against static discharges when handling. 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. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of hot vapours, mists or aerosols. Make sure the product does not come into contact with “Incompatible Materials” listed in Section 10, such as strong Oxidizing Agents, and strong Caustics (strong Alkalis).
Safe Storage	*Solid Product:* Store in a well ventilated area. Store wax at least 20°C below it’s melting/congealing point. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, direct sunlight, strong Oxidising Agents and strong Caustics (strong Alkalis). Keep containers closed at all times. *Hot Molten Product:* Store at the minimum temperature (not more then 10°C above it’s melting point) to maintain in a molten state, and preferably store with a Nitrogen atmosphere over it, to prevent Oxidation. Avoid use of Copper, Zinc or Alloy containers. 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. ALSO, care should be exercised IF heated to over 100°C, in the presence of moisture generating steam, could cause the product to boil over. IF Stored or Handled (in Vic, WA & NZ) 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.
Packaging Materials	For containers or container linings, use mild Steel or high density Polyethylene. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Unsuitable material: PVC.
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.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards (Limits)	Exposure Standards (Limits) determined by the Safe Work Australia, and Worksafe New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards. Paraffin Wax (Fume) 2 mg/m3 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 Exposure Standards.

Design and Engineering Control Measures	Ventilation at room temperature is not normally needed unless an aerosol is created Where mist or heated fumes are generated use good ventilation to maintain the air concentration below the exposure standards. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production. Minimise exposure to fumes. Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided. Air concentrations may be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air-borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high you are advised to modify the process or environment to reduce the problem. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain down waxes in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

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, PVC, Neoprene, Nitrile Rubber). 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 a combination organic vapour & particles 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. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

Section 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Waxy feeling solid wax at room temperature. May be handled and transported as hot, molten liquid.
Odour	Slight Odour at room temperature. Slight Hydrocarbon Odour when heated.
Chemical Formulas (for the main ingredients)	CAS: 8002-74-2 A complex combination of Hydrocarbons obtained from Petroleum Fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent de-oiling) or by the sweating process. It consists predominantly of Straight Chain Hydrocarbons having Carbon numbers predominantly greater than C20. CAS: 63231-60-7 A complex combination of Long, Branched Chain Hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of Saturated Straight and Branched Chain Hydrocarbons predominantly greater than C35. CAS: 64742-61-6 A complex combination of Hydrocarbons obtained from a Petroleum Fraction by solvent crystallization (solvent dewaxing) or as a distillation fraction from a very waxy crude. It consists predominantly of Saturated Straight and Branched Chain Hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C20.
Melting Point / Boiling Point	MP 45-100°C BP Not applicable, decomposes
Vapour Pressure	Low at 20^0C (No data available.) (<0.5 Pa at 20°C estimated value).
Specific Gravity	0.92 approx. at 20°C
Relative Vapour Density	Not available (air=1)
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Percent volatile by volume	Nil at 20°C
pH	Not applicable (as these waxes are insoluble in water)
Odour Threshold	Low. Available on some Product Data Sheets.
Saturated Vapour Conc'n	Not available
Evaporation Rate	<1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Water / Oil Partition Co-efficient	log P(octanol/water) >10 (estimated from being insoluble in water)
Corrosiveness	Not corrosive.

Flammable Properties	
Flashpoint	>220°C, (PMCC, ASTM D93)
Flammability Limits (FL) (%)	Lower FL: - Upper FL: - (Not available)
Autoignition Temp	Not available. >280°C (estimated)

Section 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable. Accumulation of dust can create an explosion hazard. Dust can be ignited by static electricity, sparks and heat.
Conditions To Avoid:	Overheating the product with hot vapours and hot decomposition fumes released near ignition sources. Generation of an aerosol, vapours or fumes(IF overheated) can create an explosion hazard which can be ignited by static electricity, sparks and heat.
Incompatible Materials:	Contact with strong Oxidizers (Peroxides, Chromates, etc) may cause a fire hazard. Strong Caustics (Strong Alkalis) can react with these waxes.

Unsuitable Container Materials:	No particular incompatibilities. Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Please contact H&R.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. 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:	Contact with strong Oxidizers may cause a fire. 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.
CARCINOGENICITY	: 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 >100°C: Thermal skin burns. Thermal eye burns from splashes.
No eye irritation from the trace amount of hot 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. Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic life. Expected to be practically non-toxic to aquatic life.
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 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). If it enter soils it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
Other Effects	Films formed on water may affect Oxygen transfer and damage aquatic life.
	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 EPA approved facility. This material may be suitable for EPA approved landfill.
Packaging Containers	Completely discharge containers (scrape out carefully). Send any liners for disposal by incineration. Emptying Instructions: If below the Pour Point warm the waste to 5-10°C above it, so that it will pour. Turn upside down and tilt approx. 10º until non-dripping at < 1 drop / minute. It may be necessary to scrape out high viscosity oils. Emptied containers may still contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned. Recycle containers wherever possible. If re-used, only the same wax product as the residues can be considered, provided the container can be shown to not be contaminated.
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 <100ºC** according to the ADG Code, nor NZ DG Std. **NOT Dangerous Goods for solid at ambient temperature.**
	When Molten, this wax is likely to be a >100°C Liquid Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code & NZ DG Std. UN No. 3257 Class 9 Sub Risk - Packing Grp III Hazchem 2W Shipping Name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. *Extra Details:* At or above 100°C and below its flashpoint. When transported in bulk the Elevated Temperature Label shall be displayed as a Subsidiary Risk label on the Emergency Information Panel (E.I.P.). ***Note:*** the hazard is ONLY associated with the high temperature risk.
SEA (IMDG):	NOT Dangerous Goods at <100ºC nor for solid at ambient temperature.
AIR (IATA):	NOT Dangerous Goods at <100ºC nor for solid at ambient temperature.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification Basis:	**Not a GHS Hazardous Chemical, not a Hazardous Substance.** **Not a Scheduled Poison.** Not Dangerous Goods at <100ºC for the solid or the liquid. **Dangerous Goods (if >100°C Liquid):** (see Sections 7 & 14)**.** **Not an Environmentally Hazardous Substance to the GHS Criteria.**
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	
AIIC:	On the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
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	Not applicable

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms Used	
ADG Code	Australian Dangerous Goods Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
NZ DG Std	New Zealand NZS 5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
Safe Work Australia	Safe Work Australia (SWA) administers previous ASCC & NOHSC documents.
HCIS	Hazardous Chemicals Information System at: http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Petroleum & Natural Wax Range of Products

NZ HSNO	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
NZ EPA HSNO CCID	Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand, HSNO Chemical Classification Information Database. https://www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/
e-ChemPortal	Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency at http://echa.europa.eu/
ECHA CHEM	ECHA's new public chemicals database launched in early 2024. https://chem.echa.europa.eu/ Existing data in the ECHA RSD will be transferred over coming years
ECHA RSD	ECHA Registered Substances Database (with SIEF results of chemical reviews) https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances No longer maintained (by ECHA); it remains frozen as of 19th May 2023.
ECHA C&LI	ECHA Classification & Labelling Inventory https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database
WHS	Workplace Hazardous Substance (as in Victorian Regs for Hazardous Chemicals)
CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
UN No.	United Nations Dangerous Goods Number
Poisons Standard	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 16 June 2023 (123 page pdf) www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-preparation-safety-data-sheets-hazardous-chemicals and in accordance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 (30 Sept 2022) (21 page pdf) https://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/safety-data-sheets-labelling-and-packaging/safety-data-sheets-sds/

SDS Dates and Revisions		
SDS Original Preparation Date	:	June 1996, May 2015, 24 Feb 2016, 22 June 2016, 11 March 2020 21st May 2020 (Aust. GHS & NZ HSNO SDS)
SDS Latest Revision Date	:	30th January 2025
Key changes in Latest Revision	:	Minor Changes in Sections: S2, S4, S5, S7, S8, S9, S10, S14, S15, S16.
SDS Manager: Don Perera		phone: (61-3) 9368-0088 fax: (61-3) 9369-6070 email: Don.Perera@hur.com
SDS APPROVED :		30th January 2025

EMERGENCY: Australia **03 9368 0088 (24 Hours)**
EMERGENCY: New Zealand **+61 3 9368 0088 (24 Hours)**

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.

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