1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SB45 Soy Blend
Other names: Wax
Uses: Candle wax
Product Description: Candle Wax Blend Formula - Mixture of CnHn+2

Contact Information:

Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
Adelaide Moulding and Candle Supplies	7 Woodlands Terrace Edwardstown South Australia 5039	08 8294 0451	SDS Officer
Poisons Information Centre		13 11 26	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): Not Scheduled

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification: Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Signal word: NONE. Not hazardous.

Other hazard information

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.

HEALTH HAZARDS
High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. When heated, the vapours/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
No significant hazards.

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health: 1	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australia Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification: NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:
This material is defined as a complex substance per GHS guidelines and is a proprietary blend of:

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Hydrogenated soybean oil	EINECS 232-410-2	CAS 8016-70-4	ND

Paraffin Wax	EINECS 232-315-6	CAS 8002-74-2	ND

No Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Wash affected area with soap and water upon contact. If irritation develops, get medical attention. *In case of burns, seek medical aid urgently if:*

- The burn is deep, even if the patient does not feel any pain.
- A superficial burn is larger than a 20 cent piece.
- The burn involves airway, face, hands, or genitals.
- You are unsure of the severity of the burn.

If burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water and see a doctor for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a doctor as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

Inhaled: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention immediately.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient. Immediate medical attention may be required for extensive thermal burns from hot wax. No medical attention normally required for exposure to ambient temperature material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO2). Avoid using straight streams of water.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Oxides of carbon, Wax fumes, Smoke, Fume, Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Fire fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

5.4. Flammability properties

Flash Point [Method]: >204°C (399°F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, environmental precaution

Use rubber gloves, air respirator, goggles, safety shoes and lab coat. Remove contaminated clothing and wash hands between breaks and at end of duty hours. Locate eye washes and emergency showers in all work and storage area. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with combined dust/organic vapour filter(s) or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure.If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that provide chemical resistance and, when necessary, heat-resistance and/or thermal insulation are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic and, if necessary, heat resistant and thermal insulated material is recommended.

Environmental Precautions
Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.

6.2. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Remove all potential ignition sources. Contain spilled material. **Land Spill:** Allow spilled material to solidify and scrape up with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal. **Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Skim from surface. Observe state, federal and local disposal regulations. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Environmental Precautions
Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Wear personal protective equipment. Material can be slippery underfoot. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When heated, the vapours/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation. In liquid state, material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapours from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.
Static Accumulator: This material in the liquid state is a static accumulator.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from drains, soils, surface, and ground waters. Store in tightly closed original container when not in use. Storage area should be cool and dry. Keep away from ignition sources and naked flames. The container choice may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Storage Temperature: < 100°C (212°F)

7.3. Recommended handling temperature

Refer to heating instructions

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Exposure limit

Note: Exposure limits are not additive

Substance Name	Form	Limit / Standard	NOTE	Source
Wax fumes	Fume	TWA 2 mg/m3	N/A	ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations. No biological limits allocated.

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.

8.3. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protection: Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration, and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.
For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:
If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact with material may occur, safety glasses and face shield are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:
If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

8.4. Environmental Controls

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water, and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health, and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	Solid
Colour:	Cream
Odour:	Mild
Odour Threshold:	Not determined
Boiling point:	>316°C (Estimated)
Melting Point:	40.6-46.1°C (Typical)
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Density:	Approx. 0.88 g/ml at 15°C
Particle Size Distribution:	Not applicable
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Not determined
Vapour Pressure:	< 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C [Estimated]
Partition coefficient:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Negligible
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):	Not determined
Surface Tension:	Not available
Auto Ignition Temperature:	Not determined
Flammability:	Not available
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):	LEL: Not determined UEL: Not determined
Flash point:	>204°C
Viscosity:	[Not applicable at 40°C] 7 - 12 mm2/sec at 100°C
Explosiveness:	Not available
Oxidising Properties:	See Hazards Identification Section
Stability in organic solvent:	Not available
Dissociation constant:	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):	> 6 [Estimated]

9.2. Other information

Freezing Point:	N/D

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See sub-sections below.
Chemical Stability

Material is stable under normal conditions
Incompatible materials and condition to avoid
Strong Oxidizers. Excessive heat.
Hazardous decomposition products
Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
Hazardous polymerisation
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity:	Not determined
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Not available
Serious Eye Damage:	Not available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not available
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant
Specific target organ toxicity:	Not available
(Single exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damaged after single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity:	Not expected to cause organ damaged after prolonged or repeat
(Repeated exposure)	exposure
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard

Potential health effects:

Inhalation:	Elevated temperatures and mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat or lunges.
Ingestion:	Minimally toxic
Skin:	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures.
Eyes:	May cause mild, short lasting discomfort to eyes

Other Information

For the product itself:

Petroleum wax: Not carcinogenic in lifetime animal skin painting or oral feeding studies. Did not cause mutations in vitro. High oral doses in one rat strain (F-344) resulted in microscopic inflammatory changes (micro granulomas) in liver, spleen, and lymph nodes, some increased organ weights, inflammation of the cardiac mitral valve, and accumulation of saturated mineral hydrocarbons in certain tissues. Non- sensitizing in animal tests and human subjects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

12.1. General information

Toxicity:	Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms
Persistence and degradability:	Hydrocarbon component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Bio-accumulative potential:	Hydrocarbon component -- Has the potential to bio accumulate, however, metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bio concentration or limit bioavailability.
Mobility in soil:	Not available
Mobility:	Hydrocarbon component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Other adverse effects:	Not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbon component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. General Information

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal. Follow local, state and federal disposal regulations.

13.2. Precautions for disposal

The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosively or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated. Product and packaging should be disposed of in accordance with the local, state and federal regulations. Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG

Proper Shipping Name	WAX
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	WAX
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	Wax
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Industrial safety and health law:	Not available
Toxic Chemical control law:	Not available
Dangerous substance safety management law:	Not available
Wastes management law:	Not available

Other regulations in domestic and foreign countries

Observe prescribed federal, state, and local measures for dealing with chemicals listed on EINECS (EU), TSCA-CSI (USA), DSL (Canada), AICS (Australia), ENCS (Japan), ECL (Korea), PICCS (the Philippines) and IECSC (China).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This information presented here is believed to be accurate and pertains only to the product when stored in a sealed condition, as prescribed above, the information is to our best present knowledge correct and complete and is given in good faith but without warranty. It remains the user's own responsibility to make sure what the information is appropriate and complete for his special use of this product. Manufacturer shall in no way be liable for any claims, losses, and damages of any third party, or for lost profits, or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, from the use of this product.