COLTENE

Wax Products

Coltène/Whaledent GmbH & Co. KG

Version No: 1.1

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **11/04/2023** Print Date: **18/11/2024** L.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Wax Products				
Chemical Name	paraffin wax				
Synonyms	Boxing Wax, Extra Hard Green Bite Wafers, Extra Though Base Plate Wax, Impression Wax, Laminated Blue Bite Wafers, Medium Soft Base Plate Wax, Orthodontic Tray Wax Strips, Plastic Wax Sticks, Red Utility Wax, Red Wax, Regular U-Shaped Bite Blocks, Round Wax Strips, Square Wax Ropes, White Utility Wax Strips, Yellow Bite Wafers, Yellow Bite Wax				
Chemical formula	Not Applicable				
Other means of identification	Not Available				

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

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.	

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Coltène/Whaledent GmbH & Co. KG	Coltène/Whaledent Inc.	
Address	Raiffeisenstrasse 30 89129 Langenau Germany	235 Ascot Parkway Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44223 United States	
Telephone	Telephone +49 (7345) 805 0 +1 330 916 8800		
Fax +49 (7345) 805 201 +1 330 9		+1 330 916 7077	
Website www.coltene.com www.coltene.com		www.coltene.com	
Email msds@coltene.com info.us@coltene.com		info.us@coltene.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542	
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592	

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 ^[1]	Non hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Wax Products

Signal word Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Material does not contain any CLP Article 18 substances.

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No		% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M- Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
	Legend:	1 Classifie	d by Chon	watch: 2 Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation 11k	(SI 2010/720 and	HUK SI 2020/1567: 3
	Legenu.	Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. 	
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. 	
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 	
 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. 		

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Brännbar. Kommer att brinna om den antänds.	

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Avoid generating dust. Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. 	
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5	
Other information	 Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers 	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Not Applicable						
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH		
Wax Products	Not Available			Not Available		

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

.2.1. Appropriate	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a	a barrier between the worker and the haza	ird. Well-designed		
ineering controls	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:				
	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.				
	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 enviro	nment. Ventilation can remove or dilute a	n air contaminant if		
	designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must r	match the particular process and chemical	or contaminant in use.		
	Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to pre				
	 Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are ha large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual fri 		particulates are relative		
	Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accur	nulation and recirculation of particulates in	the workplace.		
	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:				
	(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;				
	(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;				
	(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of t	ne nghi type;			
	(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of t (c): fresh-air hoods or masks	në nght type;			
	(c): fresh-air hoods or masksBuild-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may	be prevented by bonding and grounding.			
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, drye 	be prevented by bonding and grounding.	ction measures such as		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, drygexplosion venting. 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protect			
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dry explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting g "escape" velocities which, in turn, deterr			
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dry explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting g "escape" velocities which, in turn, deterr	mine the "capture		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, drygexplosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove Type of Contaminant: 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, detern ve the contaminant.	mine the "capture Air Speed:		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dry explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, deterrive the contaminant.	mine the "capture Air Speed:		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dry explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, detern ve the contaminant.	Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-50		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dry explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remov Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, detern ve the contaminant.	Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-50 ft/min) 2.5-10 m/s (500-		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, drygexplosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remover Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, detern ve the contaminant.	Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-50 ft/min) 2.5-10 m/s (500-		
	 (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, drygexplosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varyin velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). Within each range the appropriate value depends on: 	be prevented by bonding and grounding. ers and mills may require additional protecting "escape" velocities which, in turn, deterrive the contaminant. conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas nerated dusts (released at high initial	Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-50) ft/min) 2.5-10 m/s (500-		

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	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use			
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only			
	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.				
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment					
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Hands/feet protection	 Experience indicates that the following polymers are where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degrad 	e suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, dation constantly.			
Body protection	See Other protection below				
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.	quantities.			

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	56-60	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>316	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	220	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.07	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available

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Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled			
Ingestion			
Skin Contact			
Eye			
Chronic			
Wax Products	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
wax Flouucis	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	1 Value obtained from Europe ECHA	Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from n	nanufacturer's SDS
Legena.		cted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substar	

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: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification → − Data available to make classification				

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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Endpoint Test Duration (hr)

Species

Wax Products

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	4. US EPA, E		Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Info ETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. I Data 8. Vendor Data		

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable Not Applicable

14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
01005(00)	ERG Code	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions		Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing In	structions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum	Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	antity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma		Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	Not Applicable azard Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not	Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable	
	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable	
	Equipment required	Not Applicable	

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Fire cones number Not Applicable

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

|--|

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type	
i rouuot name		

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available	
Canada - DSL	Not Available	
Canada - NDSL	Not Available	
China - IECSC	Not Available	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available	
Japan - ENCS	Not Available	
Korea - KECI	Not Available	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available	
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available	
USA - TSCA	Not Available	
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available	
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available	
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available	
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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	11/04/2023
Initial Date	08/02/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

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.

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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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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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