



Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours

Dy-Mark

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5516-09

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 16/12/2021

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	12345601 Black (WL-ILNBLKP); 12345602 Red (WL-ILNREDP); 12345603 Blue (WL-ILNBLUP); 12345605 Yellow (WL-ILNYELP); 12345611 White (WL-ILNWHIP); 12345622 Fluoro Red (WL-INREDP); 12345626 Fluoro Orange (WL-ILFORAP)
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	Marking crayon for glass, plastic, timber, concrete, steel, rubber and wax coated packaging. Note: The information on this SDS refers to the chemical content in this marking crayons. No exposure to hazardous chemicals is expected to occur during intended product use as per manufacturer. Any kind of misuse of the product may result in exposure to hazardous chemicals. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dy-Mark
Address	89 Formation Street Wacol QLD 4076 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3327 3004
Fax	+61 7 3327 3009
Website	http://www.dymark.com.au
Email	info@dymark.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Dy-Mark
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 7 3327 3099
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	1	1
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	2	2

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard 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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		Marking Crayon containing
8002-74-2	>60	<u>paraffin wax</u>
57-11-4	<9	<u>stearic acid</u>
2425-85-6	<9	<u>C.I. Pigment Red 3</u>
822-16-2	<9	<u>sodium stearate</u>
6358-31-2	<9	<u>C.I. Pigment Yellow 74</u>
1333-86-4	<9	<u>C.I. Pigment Black 7</u>
147-14-8	<9	<u>C.I. Pigment Blue 15</u>
1328-53-6	<9	<u>C.I. Pigment Green 7</u>
Legend:	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. ▶ DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. ▶ DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. ▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. ▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. ▶ DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. ▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. ▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. ▶ Reassure. ▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. ▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for copper intoxication:

- ▶ Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- ▶ Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- ▶ Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- ▶ Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- ▶ If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- ▶ Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- ▶ If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalinising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- ▶ It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- ▶ Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

- ▶ A role for activated charcoals for emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- ▶ In severe poisoning CaNa2EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

Use of carbon tetrachloride to extinguish a wax fire produced an explosion. It is postulated that a violent reaction between unsaturated wax components and carbon tetrachloride initiated by free radicals from decomposing peroxides might have occurred; alternately contact of cold water with the molten material might have led to a vapour explosion.

- ▶ **Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.**
- ▶ 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**

- ▶ 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.

Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- ▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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.

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	<p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein nitrogen oxides (NO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p> <p>CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ▶ Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ 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) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▶ 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. ▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▶ 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. ▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. ▶ 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. <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of</p>
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	<p>an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. Oil leaks in a pressurized circuit may result in a fine flammable spray (the lower flammability limit for oil mist is reached for a concentration of about 45 g/m3 Autoignition temperatures may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials.. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together
 O — May be stored together with specific preventions
 + — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin wax	Paraffin wax (fume)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	stearic acid	Stearates	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium stearate	Stearates	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	C.I. Pigment Black 7	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
stearic acid	14 mg/m3	150 mg/m3	910 mg/m3
sodium stearate	0.17 mg/m3	1.8 mg/m3	11 mg/m3
C.I. Pigment Black 7	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffin wax	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 3	Not Available	Not Available
sodium stearate	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Pigment Red 3	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the</p>
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	article, may be released to the environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NEOPRENE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Solid cylindrical crayon; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	-0.92 @20C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	50-70	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>200	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)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable

Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<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>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.</p> <p>Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning. Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever". Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. ▶ CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. N-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than isoparaffins or cycloparaffins.</p> <p>Results of extraction and migration tests that have been performed on waxes and wax-bearing products indicate that hydrocarbon waxes consumed in the diet are unlikely to be absorbed or metabolized in detectable or significant amounts.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon waxes are less likely to be toxic than hydrocarbon oils.</p> <p>Animal testing showed that stearyl monoglyceride may cause reduction in weight gain in juveniles, and decreased blood clotting times and increased blood lipids. Loss of appetite, and an increase in lung infections and deaths, were seen.</p> <p>A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolours contaminated skin.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs (intra-uterine devices), and in killing fungi and algae. Although copper is used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.</p> <p>Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may cause tumours. As a general rule, the highly refined paraffins are believed to contain less suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades or waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.</p> <p>For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. Animal testing shows that skin in exposure to copper may lead to hardness of the skin, scar formation, exudation and reddish changes. Inflammation, irritation and injury of the skin were noted.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that very high levels of copper monochloride may cause anaemia.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Copper monochloride does not appear to cause mutations in vivo, although chromosomal aberrations were seen at very high concentrations in vitro.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: There was insufficient information to evaluate the cancer-causing activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.</p>

Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours

paraffin wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr-mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
stearic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.162 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-l-mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Pigment Red 3	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): non irritant
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): non irritant
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium stearate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): non irritant
		Skin (human): non irritant
C.I. Pigment Black 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >8000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): non-irritant
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): non-irritant
C.I. Pigment Green 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
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	

PARAFFIN WAX

"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.

Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes.

Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.

Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

	<p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p> <p>Tumorigenic in rats</p>
STEARIC ACID	<p>Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>
C.I. PIGMENT RED 3	<p>Bacterial mutagen Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure: Treatment of F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice with C.I. Pigment Red 3 in the diet (10, 5.0, 2.5, 1.25, 0.6 or 0.3%) for 14 and 90 days resulted in haematological alterations consistent with haemolytic anemia. Rats appeared to be more sensitive than mice to the haematological effects. Histological lesions were observed in rats and mice after exposure for 90 days. Target organs in the rat were the spleen, bone marrow, liver and kidney. Lesions in the spleen consisted of a haematopoietic cell proliferation, iron-positive pigment and congestion of the red pulp, and inflammation of the splenic capsule. Changes in the livers of rats consisted of haematopoietic cell proliferation and iron-positive pigment in Kupffer cells. Haematopoietic cell proliferation also occurred in the bone marrow of treated rats. The presence of iron-positive pigment and a slightly increased incidence of protein casts were seen in the kidney. Target organs in mice were the spleen, liver and kidney. Histological lesions in mice after exposure for 90 days included increased haematopoietic cell proliferation in the liver and spleen, and iron-positive pigment in the spleen. Mild cytomegaly of the renal tubular epithelia was also observed in exposed mice. Long-term dietary administration resulted in the development of tumours of the liver, skin, adrenals and Zymbal gland in rats and kidney and thyroid tumors in mice. An Ames bacterial test has given evidence of weak mutagenicity, but no chromosome effects were seen in mammalian cells in culture. [Under the conditions of a 2 yr feed study, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of C.I. Pigment Red 3 in male F344/N rats as exhibited by increased incidences of benign pheochromocytomas of the adrenal gland. The marginal increase in the incidences of squamous cell papillomas of the skin and Zymbals gland carcinomas may have been related to C.I. Pigment Red 3 administration. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of C.I. Pigment Red 3 in female F344/N rats as indicated by the increased incidence of hepatocellular adenomas. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of C.I. Pigment Red 3 in male B6C3F1 mice as exhibited by the increased incidences of tubule adenomas of the renal cortex and follicular cell adenomas of the thyroid gland. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of C.I. Pigment Red 3 in female B6C3F1 mice that received 12,500, 25,000, or 50,000 ppm.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Detailed analysis of molecular structure indicates that the azo colourant can split off cancer-causing arylamines.</p> <p>The azo linkage, a double bond between two nitrogen atoms, is considered the most unstable part of an azo dye.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
SODIUM STEARATE	Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.
SODIUM STEARATE & C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 7 & C.I. PIGMENT GREEN 7	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffin wax	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
stearic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.22mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4.8mg/l	2

Continued...

Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
C.I. Pigment Red 3	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3-2.7	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
sodium stearate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.33-11	7
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	~46mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.51-4.8	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	153.6mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

Harmful 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
stearic acid	LOW	LOW
C.I. Pigment Red 3	HIGH	HIGH
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	HIGH	HIGH
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
stearic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 8.23)
C.I. Pigment Red 3	LOW (BCF = 2.9)
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9756)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (BCF = 11)
C.I. Pigment Green 7	LOW (BCF = 74)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
stearic acid	LOW (KOC = 11670)
C.I. Pigment Red 3	LOW (KOC = 69830)
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	LOW (KOC = 88.95)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
paraffin wax	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 3	Not Available
sodium stearate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
paraffin wax	Not Available
stearic acid	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 3	Not Available
sodium stearate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 74	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****paraffin wax is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

stearic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Pigment Red 3 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

sodium stearate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Pigment Yellow 74 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Pigment Black 7 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Pigment Blue 15 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

C.I. Pigment Green 7 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffin wax; C.I. Pigment Red 3; sodium stearate; C.I. Pigment Yellow 74; C.I. Pigment Black 7; C.I. Pigment Blue 15; C.I. Pigment Green 7)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Pigment Green 7)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
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	16/12/2021
Initial Date	06/12/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	16/12/2021	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure), Toxicity and Irritation (Other), 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
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

Leviathan Industrial Crayon - All Colours

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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