

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid

Jasco Pty Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5416-46

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid
Synonyms	EN-FDS026 Drawing Gum; EN-FDS033 Moulding Siligum; EN-FDS072 Watercolour; EN-FDS131 Studio XL Oil; EN-FDS198 Gilding Paste; EN-FDS212 Setasilk Gutta Colourless; EN-FDS028 Studio Acrylics
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Paints & Varnishes for artists. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Jasco Pty Limited
Address	1-5 Commercial Road Kingsgrove NSW 2208 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9807 1555
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.jasco.com.au
Email	sales@jasco.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Australian Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24/7)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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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
100-42-5	NotSpec	<u>styrene</u>
13463-67-7	NotSpec	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
14807-96-6	NotSpec	<u>talc</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately give a glass of water.▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. nitrogen oxides (NO_x)</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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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 course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ 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. ▶ 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.
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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	styrene	Styrene, monomer	50 ppm / 213 mg/m3	426 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
styrene	Styrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
styrene	700 ppm	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I


When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>
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	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		
Lower end of the range		Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture		1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only		2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.		3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion		4: Small hood - local control only
<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>		
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades 	

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	<p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash 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
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C

* 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 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	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid or paste; does not mix with water. Some liquids mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	<1.9

Continued...

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Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<10	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<30

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
styrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	=8000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 9.5 mg/l/4he ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11.8 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (mouse) LD50: =660 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 316 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1000 mg/kg ^[2]	
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	0.0032 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	0.04 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	60000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

STYRENE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<p>* IUCLID</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.</p> <p>For titanium dioxide:</p> <p>Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide. Studies on the application of sunscreens containing ultrafine titanium dioxide to healthy skin of human volunteers revealed that titanium dioxide particles only penetrate into the outermost layers of the stratum corneum, suggesting that healthy skin is an effective barrier to titanium dioxide. There are no studies on penetration of titanium dioxide in compromised skin.</p> <p>Respiratory effects that have been observed among groups of titanium dioxide-exposed workers include decline in lung function, pleural disease with plaques and pleural thickening, and mild fibrotic changes. However, the workers in these studies were also exposed to asbestos and/or silica.</p> <p>No data were available on genotoxic effects in titanium dioxide-exposed humans.</p> <p>Many data on deposition, retention and clearance of titanium dioxide in experimental animals are available for the inhalation route. Titanium dioxide inhalation studies showed differences — both for normalized pulmonary burden (deposited mass per dry lung, mass per body weight) and clearance kinetics — among rodent species including rats of different size, age and strain. Clearance of titanium dioxide is also affected by pre-exposure to gaseous pollutants or co-exposure to cytotoxic aerosols. Differences in dose rate or clearance kinetics and the appearance of focal areas of high particle burden have been implicated in the higher toxic and inflammatory lung responses to intratracheally instilled vs inhaled titanium dioxide particles. Experimental studies with titanium dioxide have demonstrated that rodents experience dose-dependent impairment of alveolar macrophage-mediated clearance. Hamsters have the most efficient clearance of inhaled titanium dioxide. Ultrafine primary particles of titanium dioxide are more slowly cleared than their fine counterparts.</p> <p>Titanium dioxide causes varying degrees of inflammation and associated pulmonary effects including lung epithelial cell injury, cholesterol granulomas and fibrosis. Rodents experience stronger pulmonary effects after exposure to ultrafine titanium dioxide particles compared with fine particles on a mass basis. These differences are related to lung burden in terms of particle surface area, and are considered to result from impaired phagocytosis and sequestration of ultrafine particles into the interstitium.</p> <p>Fine titanium dioxide particles show minimal cytotoxicity to and inflammatory/pro-fibrotic mediator release from primary human alveolar macrophages in vitro compared with other particles. Ultrafine titanium dioxide particles inhibit phagocytosis of alveolar macrophages in vitro at mass dose concentrations at which this effect does not occur with fine titanium dioxide. In-vitro studies with fine and ultrafine titanium dioxide and purified DNA show induction of DNA damage that is suggestive of the generation of reactive oxygen species by both particle types. This effect is stronger for ultrafine than for fine titanium oxide, and is markedly enhanced by exposure to simulated sunlight/ultraviolet light.</p> <p>Animal carcinogenicity data</p>

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	<p>Pigmentary and ultrafine titanium dioxide were tested for carcinogenicity by oral administration in mice and rats, by inhalation in rats and female mice, by intratracheal administration in hamsters and female rats and mice, by subcutaneous injection in rats and by intraperitoneal administration in male mice and female rats.</p> <p>In one inhalation study, the incidence of benign and malignant lung tumours was increased in female rats. In another inhalation study, the incidences of lung adenomas were increased in the high-dose groups of male and female rats. Cystic keratinizing lesions that were diagnosed as squamous-cell carcinomas but re-evaluated as non-neoplastic pulmonary keratinizing cysts were also observed in the high-dose groups of female rats. Two inhalation studies in rats and one in female mice were negative. Intratracheally instilled female rats showed an increased incidence of both benign and malignant lung tumours following treatment with two types of titanium dioxide. Tumour incidence was not increased in intratracheally instilled hamsters and female mice.</p> <p>In-vivo studies have shown enhanced micronucleus formation in bone marrow and peripheral blood lymphocytes of intraperitoneally instilled mice. Increased Hprt mutations were seen in lung epithelial cells isolated from titanium dioxide-instilled rats. In another study, no enhanced oxidative DNA damage was observed in lung tissues of rats that were intratracheally instilled with titanium dioxide. The results of most in-vitro genotoxicity studies with titanium dioxide were negative.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
TALC	<p>For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)</p> <p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever. Mild exposure may cause relatively minor inflammatory lung disease.</p> <p>Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis. 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>
STYRENE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & TALC	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>

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

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
styrene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	4.02mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.7mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.72mg/L	1

Continued...

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid

	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.13mg/L	1
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.00006mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	<0.1mg/L	2
talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/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				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
styrene	HIGH (Half-life = 210 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
styrene	LOW (BCF = 77)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
styrene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid

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

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

styrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	

talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (styrene; titanium dioxide; talc)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (styrene; talc)
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	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Pebeo Non Hazardous Liquid

Revision Date	09/01/2020
Initial Date	09/01/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	09/01/2020	Exposure Standard, Physical Properties

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
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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

ORDER CODE	PART #	DESCRIPTION	RETAIL BARCODE
PEBEO			
Acrylic Paint			
Studio Acrylic			
100ml			
0060000	837011	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML TITANIUM WHITE 11	3167868310119
0060010	837013	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML LIGHT AZO YELLOW 13	3167868310133
0060020	837014	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML COBALT BLUE 14	3167868310140
0060030	837015	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML DARK ULTRA BLUE 15	3167868310157
0060040	837017	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML PHTHALO BLUE 17	3167868310171
0060050	837018	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML NAPHTOL CARMIN 18	3167868310188
0060060	837019	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML TRANSPARENT VERMILLION 19	3167868310195
0060070	837020	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML QUINACRIDONE SCARLET 20	3167868310201
0060080	837021	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML ORIENTAL VIOLET 21	3167868310218
0060090	837022	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML CADMIUM LEMON YELLOW 22	3167868310225
0060100	837023	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML MEDIUM CADMIUM YELLOW HUE 23	3167868310232
0060110	837024	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML NAPLES YELLOW HUE 24	3167868310249
0060120	837025	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML OPAQUE LIGHT ULTRA BLUE 25	3167868310256
0060130	837026	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML MARS BLACK 26	3167868310263
0060140	837027	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML YELLOW OCHRE 27	3167868310270
0060150	837028	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML CERULEAN BLUE 28	3167868310287
0060160	837029	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML BURNT UMBER 29	3167868310294
0060170	837030	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML TURQUOISE BLUE 30	3167868310300
0060180	837032	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML ORANGE CADMIUM HUE 32	3167868310324
0060190	837033	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML CADMIUM RED HUE 33	3167868310331
0060200	837034	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML RED OCHRE 34	3167868310348
0060210	837035	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML VENICE YELLOW 35	3167868310355
0060220	837036	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML RAW SIENNA 36	3167868310362
0060230	837038	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML BURNT SIENNA 38	3167868310386
0060240	837039	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML VENICE RED 39	3167868310393
0060250	837040	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML PAYNE'S GREY 40	3167868310409
0060260	837041	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML VIVID WHITE 41	3167868310416
0060270	837042	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML PHTHALO GREEN 42	3167868310423
0060280	837043	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML CADMIUM GREEN HUE 43	3167868310430
0060290	837044	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML HOOKER'S GREEN 44	3167868310447
0060300	837045	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML VIVID PINK 45	3167868310454
0060310	837046	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML NEUTRAL GREY 46	3167868310461
0060320	837047	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML COBALT VIOLET 47	3167868310478
0060330	837048	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML OPAQUE PRIMARY YELLOW 48	3167868310485
0060340	837049	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML OPAQUE PRIMARY CYAN 49	3167868310492
0060350	837050	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML PRIMARY MAGENTA 50	3167868310508
0060360	837051	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML BRIGHT YELLOW 51	3167868310515
0060370	837052	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML DARK CADMIUM YELLOW HUE 52	3167868310522
0060380	837053	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML DARK CADMIUM RED HUE 33	3167868310539
0060390	837054	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML ALIZARIN CRIMSON 54	3167868310546
0060400	837055	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML AZO PINK 55	3167868310553
0060410	837056	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML PRUSSIAN BLUE 56	3167868310560
0060420	837059	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML OPAQUE SAP GREEN 59	3167868310591
0060430	837060	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML CHROME GREEN HUE 60	3167868310607

ORDER CODE	PART #	DESCRIPTION	RETAIL BARCODE
0060440	837061	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML GREEN EARTH 61	3167868310614
0060450	837063	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML TERRA ROSSA 63	3167868310638
0060460	837064	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML RAW UMBER 64	3167868310645
0060470	837065	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IVORY 65	3167868310652
0060480	837350	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML RICH GOLD 350	3167868323508
0060490	837351	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML SILVER 351	3167868323515
0060500	837352	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML GOLD 352	3167868323522
0060530	837355	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML COPPER 355	3167868323553
0060510	837353	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT ORANGE YELLOW 353	3167868323539
0060520	837354	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT RED BLUE 354	3167868323546
0060540	837356	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT VIOLET BLUE 356	3167868323560
0060550	837357	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT BLUE GREEN 357	3167868323577
0060560	837358	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT GREEN BLUE 358	3167868323584
0060570	837359	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT GREEN YELLOW 359	3167868323591
0060580	837360	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML IRIDESCENT BLUE BLK 360	3167868323607
0060590	837370	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML FLUORESCENT ORANGE 370	3167868323706
0060600	837371	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML FLUORESCENT PINK 371	3167868323713
0060610	837372	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 100ML FLUORESCENT YELLOW 372	3167868323720
500ml			
0062460	171011	PEBEO ACR STUDIO 500ML TITANIUM WHITE	3167861710114
Sets			
0059410	668700	PEBEO STUDIO ACR SET 12X12ML	3167866682003
0059420	668710	PEBEO STUDIO ACR SET 18X12ML	3167866682102
0059430	668720	PEBEO STUDIO ACR SET 24X12ML	3167866682201
Silk Paint			
Setasilk			
Water-based Gutta			
0061910	147001	PEBEO SETASILK GUTTA 20ML COLOURLESS	3167861470018
Gedeo			
Modelling, Moulding and Casting			
Moulding Siligum			
1008820	766329	PEBEO GEDEO MOULDING SILIGUM 300G	3597587663294
1008810	766309	PEBEO GEDEO MOULDING SILIGUM 100G	3597587663096
Decorative Colours			
Gilding			
Gilding Paste			
0061760	094214	PEBEO DECO GILDING PASTE 75ML	3167860942141
Oil			
Fine Studio XL Oil			
37ml			
0062530	937020	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Yellow Ochre	3167869370204
0062540	937025	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Titanium White	3167869370259
0062550	937024	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Ivory Black	3167869370242
0062560	937002	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Primary Cadmium Yellow Imitation	3167869370020
0062570	937005	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cadmium Red Light Imitation	3167869370051
0062580	937019	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Naples Yellow	3167869370198
0062590	937007	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Magenta	3167869370075
0062600	937023	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Burnt Umber	3167869370235

ORDER CODE	PART #	DESCRIPTION	RETAIL BARCODE
0062610	937027	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Bright Pink	3167869370273
0062620	937008	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Madder Carmine	3167869370082
0062630	937011	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Primary Phthalo Blue	3167869370112
0062640	937009	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Dioxazine Purple	3167869370099
0062650	937014	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Ultra Blue	3167869370143
0062660	937052	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Chartreuse Yellow	3167869370525
0062670	937006	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cadmium Red Deep Imitation	3167869370068
0062680	937034	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Bright Green	3167869370341
0062690	937012	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cobalt Blue	3167869370129
0062700	937022	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Burnt Sienna	3167869370228
0062710	937001	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Lemon Cad Yellow Imitation	3167869370013
0062720	937013	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cerulean Blue Imitation	3167869370136
0062730	937017	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Sap Green	3167869370174
0062740	937045	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Payne's Grey	3167869370457
0062750	937050	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Madder	3167869370501
0062760	937010	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Prussian Blue	3167869370105
0062770	937015	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml English Light Green	3167869370150
0069830	937031	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Bright Yellow	3167869370310
0069840	937049	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Aureolin	3167869370495
0069850	937003	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cadmium Yellow Deep Imitation	3167869370037
0069860	937004	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cadmium Orange Imitation	3167869370044
0069870	937035	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Vivid Orange	3167869370358
0069880	937036	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Vivid Red	3167869370365
0069890	937043	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Crimson	3167869370433
0069900	937032	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Bright Red	3167869370327
0069910	937028	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cobalt Violet Light	3167869370280
0069920	937047	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Steel Blue	3167869370471
0069930	937038	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Vivid Turquoise	3167869370389
0069940	937033	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Bright Blue	3167869370334
0069950	937016	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Cadmiuj Green Imitation	3167869370167
0069960	937018	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Phthalocyanine Emerald	3167869370181
0069970	937044	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Green Earth	3167869370440
0069980	937053	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Stil De Grain	3167869370532
0069990	937041	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Venetian Yellow Orange	3167869370419
0070000	937021	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Raw Sienna	3167869370211
0070010	937042	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Red Ochre	3167869370426
0070020	937030	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Van Dyck Brown	3167869370303
0070030	937029	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Raw Umber	3167869370297
0070040	937048	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Neutral Grey	3167869370488
0070050	937040	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Vivid White	3167869370402
0070060	937065	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Ivory White	3167869370655
0070070	937055	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Precious Gold	3167869370556
0070080	937046	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Imitation Zinc White	3167869370464
0070090	937354	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Iridescent Red Blue	3167869373540
0070100	937357	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Iridescent Blue Green	3167869373571
0070110	937403	Pebeo Huile Fine XL 37ml Glaze Blue	3167869374035
200ml			
0058700	200001	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML LEMON CADMIUM YELLOW	3167862000016
0058710	200002	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML PRIMARY CADMIUM YELLOW	3167862000023

ORDER CODE	PART #	DESCRIPTION	RETAIL BARCODE
0058720	200003	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CADMIUM YELLOW DP	3167862000030
0058730	200004	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CADMIUM ORANGE	3167862000047
0058740	200005	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CADMIUM LIGHT RED	3167862000054
0058750	200006	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CADMIUM DEEP RED	3167862000061
0058760	200007	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML MAGENTA	3167862000078
0058770	200008	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML MADDER CARMINE	3167862000085
0058780	200009	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML DIOXAZINE PURPLE	3167862000092
0058790	200010	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML PRUSSIAN BLUE	3167862000108
0058800	200011	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML PRIMARY PHTHALO BLUE	3167862000115
0058810	200012	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML COBALT BLUE	3167862000122
0058820	200013	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CERULEAN BLUE	3167862000139
0058830	200014	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML ULTRA BLUE	3167862000146
0058840	200015	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML ENGLISH LT GREEN	3167862000153
0058850	200016	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML CADMIUM GREEN	3167862000160
0058860	200017	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML SAP GREEN	3167862000177
0058870	200018	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML PHTHALO EMERALD	3167862000184
0058880	200019	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML NAPLES YELLOW	3167862000191
0058890	200020	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML YELLOW OCHRE	3167862000207
0058900	200021	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML RAW SIENNA	3167862000214
0058910	200022	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML BURNT SIENNA	3167862000221
0058920	200023	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML BURNT UMBER	3167862000238
0058930	200024	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML IVORY BLACK	3167862000245
0058940	200025	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML TITANIUM WHITE	3167862000252
0058960	200028	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML COBALT VIOLET LIGHT	3167862000283
0059070	200040	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML VIVID WHITE	3167862000405
0059140	200046	PEBEO HUILE FINE XL OIL 200ML ZINC WHITE	3167862000467
Sets			
0059380	668600	PEBEO XL FINE OIL SET 12X12ML	3167866681006
0059390	668610	PEBEO XL FINE OIL SET 18X12ML	3167866681105
0059400	668620	PEBEO XL FINE OIL SET 24X12ML	3167866681211
Watercolour			
Sets			
0059450	668900	PEBEO WATERCOLOUR SET 12X12ML	3167866684007
0059460	668910	PEBEO WATERCOLOUR SET 18X12ML	3167866684106
0062790	668920	PEBEO WATERCOLOUR SET 24X12ML	3167866684205
Graphic Art Auxiliaries			
Drawing Gum			
8626644	603730	PEBEO DRAWING GUM 45ML	3167866037308
8626645	603731	PEBEO DRAWING GUM 250ML	3167866037315
0061670	603728	PEBEO DRAWING GUM MARKER	3167866037285