



# CRC Moto Chain Lubricant

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch: 5445-28

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 17/12/2020

Revision Date: 10/12/2021

Print Date: 07/06/2026

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC Moto Chain Lubricant
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	1752431
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
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	Lubricating spray. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	+64 9 274 9696
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	- No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 5445-28)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	2.1.2A, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222+H229</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-54-7.	30-50	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</u> .
96-14-0	5-10	<u>3-methylpentane</u>
107-83-5	5-10	<u>2-methylpentane</u>
64742-65-0.	5-10	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u> .
79-29-8	1-3	<u>2,3-dimethylbutane</u>
110-54-3	<0.5	<u>n-hexane</u>
68476-85-7.	30-60	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ 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

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon monoxide (CO)</li> </ul>

sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)

▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

**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.

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Slippery when spilt. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Slippery when spilt. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b> ▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b> ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ 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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-methylpentane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	2-methylpentane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	2,3-dimethylbutane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m3	3500 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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.</p>
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE:</li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

## 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:

CRC Moto Chain Lubricant

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
VITON	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
NITRILE	B
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C

## Respiratory protection

Type AX-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	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-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)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents

\* 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.

designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Amber coloured highly flammable liquid with mild sulphur odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.8 @20C
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	57	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	<0	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	9.4	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.1	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.

<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <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>2-methylpentane has not shown to damage the nervous system (unlike n-hexane).</p> <p>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin absorption of 2-methylpentane from laboratory studies is slower compared to toluene.</p> <p>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.</p> <p>Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</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> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking</p>

and redness of the skin.

Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.

**WARNING:** Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

<b>CRC Moto Chain Lubricant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>3-methylpentane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~15.84 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>2-methylpentane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~15.84 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>2,3-dimethylbutane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3310 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 73860 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >16550 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>n-hexane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	inhalation of the gas
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) &amp; PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>• The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>• Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>• The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>• The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul>

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.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

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 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.

**2-METHYLPENTANE & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE) & 2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT**

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**

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
CRC Moto Chain Lubricant	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
3-methylpentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.321mg/l	2
2-methylpentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.321mg/l	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
2,3-dimethylbutane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4	

hydrocarbon propellant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2	
LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2	

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. 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
3-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
2-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
2,3-dimethylbutane	HIGH	HIGH
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-methylpentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.6)
2-methylpentane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145)
2,3-dimethylbutane	LOW (LogKOW = 3.42)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
hydrocarbon propellant	LOW (LogKOW = 3.39)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-methylpentane	LOW (Log KOC = 130.8)
2-methylpentane	LOW (Log KOC = 124.9)
2,3-dimethylbutane	LOW (Log KOC = 106.8)
n-hexane	LOW (Log KOC = 149)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017


### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## Land transport (UN)

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	1950	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1950	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1950	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Applicable
3-methylpentane	Not Applicable
2-methylpentane	Not Applicable
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Applicable
2,3-dimethylbutane	Not Applicable
n-hexane	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Applicable
3-methylpentane	Not Applicable
2-methylpentane	Not Applicable
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Applicable
2,3-dimethylbutane	Not Applicable
n-hexane	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### 3-methylpentane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### 2-methylpentane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**2,3-dimethylbutane is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
2.1.2A				1L (aggregate water capacity)

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); 3-methylpentane; 2-methylpentane; paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); 2,3-dimethylbutane; n-hexane; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); 3-methylpentane; 2-methylpentane; paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); 2,3-dimethylbutane; n-hexane; hydrocarbon propellant)
<b>Legend:</b>	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

<b>Revision Date</b>	10/12/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	17/12/2020

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	17/12/2020	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled)
3.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

## 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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