CRC(NZ) CDT Cutting Paste

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **4799-67**
Version No: **8.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: **12/02/2013**
Revision Date: **24/10/2025**
Print Date: **07/10/2026**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CRC(NZ) CDT Cutting Paste
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)
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	Metalworking fluid - neat. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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	www.crc.co.nz
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#: 4799-67)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
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	6.8C, 9.1A

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
85535-85-9	}50-95	C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%
61788-76-9	}	chloroalkanes (generic)
Not Available	5-10	base oil, unspecified

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

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ‣ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ‣ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ‣ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ‣ Observe the patient carefully.

	‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ‣ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ 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). Combustion products include: ‣ carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen chloride phosgene ‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ‣ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	‣ 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. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ 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.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed.

	‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ **DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers ‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	‣ In general chlorinated paraffins are thermally unstable, tending to eliminate hydrogen chloride. ‣ Long term storage/ processing at 70 deg C. or short term heating at 200 deg C. will produce highly irritant and corrosive, acidic hydrogen chloride gas. ‣ In the absence of an inhibitor (usually a material which readily reacts with traces of hydrogen chloride) they soon turn black or brown at ambient temperatures. ‣ Epoxides or glycols are often used as inhibitors at 1% concentration; chlorinated paraffins, stabilised with propane-1,2-diol or epoxidised soya oil may be heated to 100 C with little change for limited periods as the inhibitor may become depleted with time. ‣ Reacts vigorously with alkali metals ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark amber paste with a low odour; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.22
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	140
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>200	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not 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)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not expected to produce adverse health effects or respiratory irritation following inhalation and is not classified for respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be implemented in an occupational setting. A vapour/mist containing chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may produce a sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Chlorinated paraffins can cause liver damage and wasting of heart muscle. Large amounts can cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, as well as inactivity, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may be absorbed by the skin and produce areas of localised reddening. Exposure to the material may result in a skin inflammation called chloracne. This is characterised by white- and blackheads, keratin cysts, spots, excessive discolouration. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorinated paraffins may produce liver and kidney disorders. Chronic administration of high doses can cause hair standing on end, muscle inco-ordination and incontinence. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

CRC(NZ) CDT Cutting Paste	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3125 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >12.043 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000-4000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
chloroalkanes (generic)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

CHLOROALKANES (GENERIC)	High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Vapours are readily absorbed through intact skin, requiring additional precautions in handling. Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins. A short-chain grade with 58% chlorine caused tumours in rats and mice.
C14-17 ALKANES, CHLORINATED-, CHLORINATED PARAFFIN 52, 58% & CHLOROALKANES (GENERIC)	C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death.

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

CRC(NZ) CDT Cutting Paste

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2

chloroalkanes (generic)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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 8. User defined data***

Very toxic 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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	LOW (LogKOW = 7.4)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- **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.

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

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 9 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 A215 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-A, S-F

Special provisions	274 335 375 969
Limited Quantities	5 L

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
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Applicable
chloroalkanes (generic)	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Applicable
chloroalkanes (generic)	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
HSR002605	Lubricants (Low Hazard) Group Standard 2017

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

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

chloroalkanes (generic) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - Annex A - Elimination

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%; chloroalkanes (generic))
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%; chloroalkanes (generic))
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (chloroalkanes (generic))
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
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	No (chloroalkanes (generic))
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%; chloroalkanes (generic))
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	24/10/2025
Initial Date	12/02/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	15/04/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	24/10/2025	Expiration. Review and 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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