



International  
Animal Health Products  
THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

## Stamina-Max

### International Animal Health Products Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7997-77

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: 14/01/2026

Revision Date: 14/01/2026

Print Date: 19/01/2026

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Stamina-Max
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	<p>Stamina-Max is a scientifically formulated nutritional blend of a <math>\beta</math>-Hydroxy-<math>\beta</math>-methylbutyrate, gamma-Oryzanol and dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate ideal for racehorses and performance horses in work, especially when implemented in early preparation. The ingredients combine to support the maintenance of muscle strength, energy and antioxidant activity in horses. This supplement supports normal muscle function, helps maintain energy levels, provides antioxidant support, and contributes to meeting the dietary needs of horses during training or periods of increased physical activity.</p> <p>Use according to manufacturer's directions.</p>
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### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	International Animal Health Products Pty Ltd
Address	18 Healey Circuit Huntingwood NSW 2148 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9672 7944
Fax	+61 2 9672 7988
Website	<a href="http://www.iahp.com.au">www.iahp.com.au</a>
Email	info@iahp.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Australian Poison Information Centre
Emergency telephone number(s)	13 11 26 (24 Hours)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	New Zealand: National Poisons Centre 0800 764 766 (24 hours)

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture


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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
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**Stamina-Max**

<b>Classification</b> [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Warning</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

**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.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<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
135236-72-5	30-60	<u>3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt</u>
7695-91-2	10-30	<u>DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate</u>
11042-64-1	10-30	<u>gamma-oryzanol</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.</li> <li>▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).</li> <li>▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> <li>▶ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).</li> </ul>

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- ▶ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.
  - ▶ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
  - ▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.
  - ▶ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
  - ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
  - ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
  - ▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.
  - ▶ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.
  - ▶ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).
  - ▶ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.
- Combustion products include:
- ▶ carbon monoxide (CO)
  - ▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- metal oxides
- ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up or sweep up. <b>NOTE:</b> Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should <b>NOT</b> be used on wet materials or surfaces.</li> <li>▶ Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.</li> <li>▶ Place in suitable containers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul>

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> </ul>
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- ▶ **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.
- ▶ **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces.
- ▶ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times.
- ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- ▶ **When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
- ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.
- ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
- ▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.
- ▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.
- ▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.
- ▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.
- ▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.
- ▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.
- ▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- ▶ **Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.**
- ▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- ▶ 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.

For major quantities:

- ▶ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

#### SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

##### Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

##### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation. HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours. Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling. A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg. When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated laboratory using fume hood, biological safety</p>
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cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Quantities exceeding 1 kilogram should be handled in a designated laboratory or containment laboratory using appropriate barrier/ containment technology.  
Manufacturing and pilot plant operations require barrier/ containment and direct coupling technologies.  
Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required.  
Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, 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 (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, 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.)

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

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 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 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.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.

The following protective devices are recommended where exposures exceed the recommended exposure control guidelines by factors of:

- 10; high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters or cartridges
- 10-25; loose-fitting (Tyvek or helmet type) HEPA powered-air purifying respirator.
- 25-50; a full face-piece negative pressure respirator with HEPA filters
- 50-100; tight-fitting, full face-piece HEPA PAPR
- 100-1000; a hood-shroud HEPA PAPR or full face-piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**



**Eye and face protection**

When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.  
For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:

- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- ▶ 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].

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

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.  
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.  
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.  
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and

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- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

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.

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.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- 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

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.

- ▶ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- ▶ Double gloving should be considered.
- ▶ PVC gloves.
- ▶ Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn.
- ▶ Wash hands immediately after removing gloves.
- ▶ Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210]
- ▶ Head covering.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- ▶ polychloroprene.
- ▶ nitrile rubber.
- ▶ butyl rubber.
- ▶ fluorocautchouc.
- ▶ polyvinyl chloride.

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.</li> <li>▶ For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.</li> <li>▶ For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.</li> <li>▶ For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.</li> <li>▶ For Emergencies: Vinyl suit</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A P1 Air-line*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	A P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
  - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
  - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
  - Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
  - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
  - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
- Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both. P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles Suitable for:
- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
  - Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
  - Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White powder with no odour; partly soluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<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 Applicable
<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 Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Partly miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<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>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
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	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.</p> <p>Vitamin E, a fat-soluble, easily absorbable vitamin, stored in the liver, adipose tissue and muscle, as well as, acts as an antioxidant and free radical scavenger in lipophilic environments, may cause skin rashes and gastrointestinal irritation. It may also present with. Other nonspecific adverse effects such as fatigue, muscle weakness, delayed wound healing, headache and decreased levels of tri-iodothyronine and thyroxine.</p>
Skin Contact	<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>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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Vitamin E has been shown to cause life-threatening adverse effects in premature infants, including sepsis and necrotizing enterocolitis (inflammation of the bowel with necrosis). Ascites (swelling in the abdomen), enlargement of the liver, and loss of platelets have also occurred, sometimes resulting in death.</p> <p>One study has shown that alpha-tocopherol at sufficient doses (50mg/d) can greatly increase the risk of subarachnoid haemorrhage in male smokers.</p> <p>High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to dilation of blood vessels and depress heart function, leading to low blood pressure and fainting (syncope). Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart, and may precipitate digitalis poisoning. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines. In newborns, giving calcium during treatment has resulted in calcification of soft tissue.</p> <p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p>

Stamina-Max	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >49700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
gamma-oryzanol	dermal (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</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>3-HYDROXY-3-METHYLBUTYRIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT</b>	<p>According to a study in 2000, the subjects tolerated the supplementation protocol well with no reports of medical problems/ symptoms in post-study questionnaires administered in a blinded manner. In addition, no significant medical complications were observed and/or treated by the athletic training staff during the study. Calcium beta-hydroxy beta-methylbutyrate, as a dietary supplement, may affect protein synthesis. During resistance training, calcium beta-HMB has been reported to reduce muscle catabolism, promote fat loss, increase strength and fat-free mass in athletic and nonathletic populations. However, it is less clear whether HMB supplementation promotes these adaptations in trained athletes. A study made by several scientists examined the effects of HMB (as the calcium salt) supplementation during resistance training (6.9 +/- 0.7 hr x wk(-1)) on markers of catabolism, body composition and strength in experienced resistance-trained males. In a randomized manner, 40 experienced resistance-trained athletes were matched and assigned to supplement their diet for 28 days with a fortified carbohydrate/protein powder containing either 0, 3 or 6 g x d(-1) of calcium HMB. Fasting venous blood and urine samples, dual energy X-ray absorptiometer-determined body composition, and isotonic bench press and leg press one repetition maximums (1 RM) were determined prior to and following 28 days of supplementation. The result of HMB supplementation was significant increases in serum and urinary HMB concentrations. However, the study demonstrated no statistically significant differences in general markers of whole body anabolic/catabolic status, muscle and liver enzyme efflux, fat/bone-free mass, fat mass, percent body fat, or 1 RM strength. Results indicate that 28 days of the use of HMB supplementation during resistance-training does not significantly reduce catabolism or affect training-induced changes in body composition and strength in resistance-trained males. As to other possible benefits of calcium HMB, the supplement is proved to be an efficient phosphate binder in vitro, which may predict its effective role in vivo to treat such conditions as uremia</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>
<b>DL-ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE</b>	<p>May cause skin and eye irritation * Reproductive and mutagenic effects have been observed in tests with laboratory animals * * Alfa Aeser MSDS</p> <p>Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. alpha-Tocopherol was non-mutagenic and non-carcinogenic, and the results of reproduction/ teratology studies did not indicate that alpha-tocopherol had adverse effects on reproductive function. However, in a long-term study in rats, a no-effect level could not be established with respect to effects on blood clotting and liver histology, and there was evidence from human studies that excessive intakes of alpha-tocopherol could cause haemorrhage. Other adverse effects noted in clinical studies at doses of &gt; 720 mg alpha-tocopherol/day included weakness, fatigue, creatinuria and effects on steroid hormone metabolism.</p> <p>Clinical studies indicate that, generally, intakes of below about 720 mg/day are without adverse effects in man, but one investigation in elderly patients showed an increase in serum cholesterol at doses of 300 mg alpha-tocopherol daily. Incidences of allergic reactions seem to be very rare.</p> <p>alpha-Tocopherol may be an essential nutrient. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council has recommended a dietary allowance of 0.15 mg/kg b.w./day. However, excessive intakes of alpha-tocopherol produce adverse clinical and biochemical effects, and self-medication with large doses of vitamin E preparations could present a hazard. The previously-allocated ADI was amended to include a lower value, which reflects the fact that alpha-tocopherol may be an essential nutrient. The upper value, which represents the maximum value for the AID, is based on clinical experience in man.</p> <p>IPCS Inchem: <a href="https://www.inchem.org/documents/jecfa/jecmono/v21je05.htm">https://www.inchem.org/documents/jecfa/jecmono/v21je05.htm</a></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p>
<b>GAMMA-ORYZANOL</b>	No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.
<b>3-HYDROXY-3-METHYLBUTYRIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT &amp; GAMMA-ORYZANOL</b>	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

Continued...

✔ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

Stamina-Max	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>27.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>20.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	11mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	>11mg/l	2
gamma-oryzanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 12.26)
gamma-oryzanol	LOW (LogKOW = 13.53)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 13870000)

## 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> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

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

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

Continued...

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

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

#### 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
3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt	Not Applicable
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	Not Applicable
gamma-oryzanol	Not Applicable

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

Product name	Ship Type
3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt	Not Applicable
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate	Not Applicable
gamma-oryzanol	Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**gamma-oryzanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
Canada - DSL	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate; gamma-oryzanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; gamma-oryzanol)
Japan - ENCS	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
Korea - KECI	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
Philippines - PICCS	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; gamma-oryzanol)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate); No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; gamma-oryzanol)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (gamma-oryzanol)
Vietnam - NCI	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt)
Russia - FBEPH	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; gamma-oryzanol)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted)	No (3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, calcium salt; DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate; gamma-oryzanol)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Substances)	
<b>Legend:</b>	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	14/01/2026
<b>Initial Date</b>	14/01/2026

### 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
- KECL: 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