Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch: 4658-10

Version No: 8.1 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

lssue Date: 12/23/2022 Print Date: 01/16/2024 L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier	
Product name	API Pond AlgaeFix
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Solution ID# 3504
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For product 169. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.
Address	50 E. Hamilton Street, Chalfont PA 18914 United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924	+1 855-237-5573
Other emergency telephone numbers	ChemTel: 1-813-248-0585	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2

Label elements

Laber elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Signal word	Dalige
Hazard statement(s)	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

, ,	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Precautionary statement(s) Re	sponse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
31512-74-0	4.5	Polyquaternium-42

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. Eye Contact If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If skin or hair contact occurs: Skin Contact Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Inhalation Other measures are usually unnecessary. Immediately give a glass of water. Ingestion First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting 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

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine ble	eaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	 Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) 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	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
API Pond AlgaeFix	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Ingredient Polyquaternium-42	Original IDLH Not Available		Revised IDLH Not Available	

Cooupational Exposure Banang			
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
Polyquaternium-42	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activi Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation ventilation system must match the particular process and che Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prev General exhaust is adequate under normal operating condititi essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ve workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn remove the contaminant. Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (i aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent conta drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity in direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge very high rapid air motion). Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only 3: Intermittent, low production. 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simp accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminatii 1-2 m/s (200-400 t/min.) for extraction of solvents generated	barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed andependent of worker interactions to provide this high level of the open end of worker interactions to provide this high level of the open end of the range of a tripper end of the range of the r	engineering controls can of protection. illation that strategically ly. The design of a rator. Correct fit is uants generated in the quired to effectively Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) y generally decreases uld be adjusted, should be a minimum of echanical	
	factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed of	r used	aloo alo malapiloa by	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment				
Eye and face protection	 "Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]" 			
Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eq. light weight rubber of	loves.		
Body protection	See Other protection below			
,	No special equipment needed when handling small quantitie	5.		
Other protection	O the of the office of			

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Eyewash unit.

Appearance	Clear pale yellow liquid with no odour; mixes with wate	er.	
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.006
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	5.8-6.8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100 (WSCP)	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effer models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that occupational setting.	cts or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal t exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or corroborating animal or human evidence. The material ma pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Pr producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of	other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of y still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where esent definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effer models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that setting.	cts or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal t exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as class characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with w	ified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort rindburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to product models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be mi	ce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal nimised as a matter of course.
API Pond AlgaeFix		
	NOLAVAIIADIE	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Polyquaternium-42	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.9 ppm4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1850 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substan specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic E	ces - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise ffect of chemical Substances
	* MSDS Busan 77 As cationic polymers possess unique physical structures a the past few decades for a wide spectrum of nanomedical successfully used for gene transfer, drug delivery, and diag CNS damage, which seriously limits their applications. The not been examined in detail. While evaluating the neurotoxicity of cationic polymers, the	nd surface properties, various kinds of cationic polymers have been developed over applications in the central nervous system (CNS). Although cationic polymers could be mostic imaging, after entering into the CNS, they may cause neurotoxicity and induce e neurotoxic effects of cationic polymers on CNS are mostly studied in mice, and have e surface charge, surface area, coating, size, shape, and the basic materials that

POLYQUATERNIUM-42 cationic polymers are made up of are expected to show important roles, and should be carefully considered. Apoptosis, necrosis, autophagy, oxidative stress, inflammation, and inflammasome; which are expected to be the most important problems in the evaluation of cationic polymers-induced neurotoxicity.

Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.

Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-

	pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be iso of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydrop mixture . On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants their susceptibility towards autoxidation also increases t to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing. Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Req Ann-Therese Karlberg et al; Chem. Res. Toxicol.2008,2 Polyethylene glycols (PEGs) have a wide variety of PEC combination with many possible compounds and compl derivatives. PEGs and their derivatives are broadly utiliz skin conditioners. PEGs and PEG derivatives were generally regulated as ethylene oxides and 1,4-dioxane, which are known carc Most PEGs are commonly available commercially as mi ranges. For instance, PEG-10,000 typically designates a also known as polyethylene oxide (PEO) or polyoxyethy refer to oligomers and polymers of any molecular masses g/mol, and POEs are polymers of any molecular masses g/mol, and POEs are polymers of any molecular masses thylene oxide and water or ethylene glycol (or other eth high-molecular weight PEGs, synthesis is performed by during the course of the poly-condensation process. Th compounds. To prevent coagulation of polymer chains i Safety Evaluation of Polyethyene Glycol (PEG) Compon http://doi.org/10.5487/TR.2015.31.2.105 Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria fo and R41.	valued. It was found to be a strong sen peroxides was indicated by the detecti are often preferred to ionic surfactants the irritation. Because of their irritating uirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sens (1,53-69) G-derived mixtures due to their readily exes such as ethers, fatty acids, casts zed in cosmetic products as surfactant a safe for use in cosmetics, with the co cinogenic materials, should be remove ixtures of different oligomer sizes in bi a mixture of PEG molecules (n = 195 //lene (POE), with the three names bei below 20,000 g/mol, while PEOs are Relatively small molecular weight PEC hylene glycol oligomers), as catalyzed r suspension polymerization. It is nece unds for Cosmetic Use: Toxicol Res 20 or classification as Harmful (Xn) with R	sitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection on of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation is in topical products. However, effect, it is difficult sitizers. Inkable terminal primary hydroxyl groups in or oils, amines, propylene glycols, among other ts, emulsifiers, cleansing agents, humectants, and anditions that impurities and by-products, such as d before they are mixed in cosmetic formulations. roadly- or narrowly-defined molecular weight (MW) to 265) having an average MW of 10,000. PEG is ng chemical synonyms. However, PEGs mainly polymers with molecular masses above 20,000 as are produced by the chemical reaction between I by acidic or basic catalysts. To produce PEO or ssary to hold the growing polymer chain in solution -, aluminum-, or calcium-organoelement h as dimethylglyoxime are used D15; 31:105-136 The Korean Society of Toxicology 22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38
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

API Pond AlgaeFix	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
Polyquaternium-42	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value		Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.228	-0.316mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.04-0).43mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	120h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.008	-0.01mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registe	ered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information	- Aquat	ic Toxicity 4.	US EPA,

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Bioaccumulative poter	ntial	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible.

- Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or

/ersion No: 8.1	API Pond AlgaeFix Print Da	ate:
	disposal facility can be identified.	
	Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a license accept of the second accept and a second accept and a second accept and a second accept and a second accept accept accept and a second accept	sed
	apparatus (after admixture with suitable compusible materia).	
SECTION 14 Transport info	mation	
Labels Required		
Marine Pollutant	NO	
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGF Sea transport (IMDG-Code / Ge 14.7.1. Transport in bulk accor Not Applicable): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS 3VSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS ding to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code	
14.7.2. Transport in bulk in acc	ordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code	
Product name	Group	
Polyquaternium-42	Not Available	
14.7.3. Transport in bulk in acc	ordance with the IGC Code	
Product name	Ship Type	
Polyquaternium-42	Not Available	

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Polyquaternium-42 is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases Aerosols Liquids or Solids)	No
Traininaule (Gases, Aerosois, Erquids, or Sonius)	INO
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372) None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65 None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (Polyquaternium-42)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Polyquaternium-42)		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	No (Polyquaternium-42)		
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	12/23/2022
Initial Date	12/13/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	03/07/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	12/23/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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
- 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

- 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
- ۲ 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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