OneFortyOne Wood Chips - Non Treated

OneFortyOne Wood Products

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: **5345-40**
Version No: **4.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**
Print Date: **20/04/2023**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	OneFortyOne Wood Chips - Non Treated
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Wood chip
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	Used in manufacture of paper, garden mulch and chipboard.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**OneFortyOne Wood Products**
Address	Jubilee Hwy East Mount Gambier SA 5290 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 8721 2777
Fax	+61 8 8721 2858
Website	http://onefortyone.com/
Email	Nigel.Boyd@onefortyone.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**OneFortyOne Wood Products**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 8721 2777 (Mon-Fri 9am to 5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

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P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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
Not Available	>90	wood chips
Not Available	<10	softwood dust
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

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Brush off dust. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▸ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▸ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. ▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents 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. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible · Wood articles do not normally constitute an explosion hazard. · Wood dusts, however, may constitute an explosion risk where the mean particle size is less than 200 microns, and where as little as 10% of the mixture contains dust less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood dust is considered to be explosive if ignition of part of a cloud of wood dust results in the propagation of flame through the rest of the cloud. The vigour of flame propagation will vary from dust cloud to dust cloud and not all flammable dusts are equally explosive. · The burning of an unconfined wood dust cloud produces a flash fire. However, if the wood dust is contained within a full or partial enclosure, the pressure build-up can produce a destructive explosion. Its severity will depend on the type and concentration of the dust, particle size distribution, moisture content, the size of the source of ignition and the strength of the enclosure. · Generally, the larger the volume of the exploding dust cloud, the more widespread its effects will be. It is important to ensure that wood dust does not escape from collection systems and be allowed to build up within workrooms. If dust does accumulate, any primary explosion which occurs in a collection unit may stir up dust deposits within the building which houses the plant. Burning particles from the primary explosion can ignite the dust cloud resulting from it, leading to a secondary explosion that is usually more destructive than the first. · Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. · Hot humid conditions may result in ***spontaneous combustion*** of accumulated wood dust. · Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air. · Wet dusts may ignite spontaneously. · Solid fuels, such as wood, when subjected to a sufficient heat flux, will degrade, gasify and release vapours. There is little or no oxidation involved in this gasification process and thus it is endothermic. This process is referred to as ***forced pyrolysis*** but is sometimes referred to, wrongly, as smoldering combustion. This type of combustion, once initiated, can continue in a low-oxygen environment, even when the fire is in a closed compartment with low oxygen content. · An airborne concentration of 40 grams of dust per cubic meter of air is frequently used as the lower explosive limit (L.E.L) of wood dusts. · Thermal oxidative decomposition may produce vapours and gases including carbon monoxide, aldehydes (including formaldehyde), organic acids, cyanides, polycyclic aromatics, and other volatile organic fragments. Common ignition sources include naked flames, faulty or unsuitable electrics and impact sparks. The sanding or hogging of off-cuts containing metal may produce friction sparks, which can cause sawdust to smoulder and subsequently be fanned into fires or explosions. Use dedicated collection systems for these operations. Consider spark detection and extinguishing devices where there are significant risks.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Sweep up or ▸ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▸ Place in clean drum then flush area with water.
Major Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Sweep up or ▸ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▸ Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Use good occupational work practice. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid all ignition sources. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Other information	▸ Keep dry. ▸ Store under cover. ▸ Store in a well ventilated area. ▸ Store away from sources of heat or ignition. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Suitable container	Usually stored in bulk. ▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

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
OneFortyOne Wood Chips - Non Treated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
softwood dust	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

WOOD DUST (soft wood) TWA: 5 mg/m3; STEL: 10 mg/m3 WOOD DUST (hard wood) TWA: 1 mg/m3 (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. ▸ If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Safety glasses with side shields
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type -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	-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	-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	Blond or light brown coloured wood chips.

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>220

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pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	30-40 g/m3 (dust)	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	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

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may be discomforting
Chronic	Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Common chronic responses to wood dust exposures are dermatitis, simple bronchitis and non asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Wood is an organic substrate for growth of micro-organisms and fungal spores, these readily become airborne with wood dust and have caused a variety of respiratory infections Various woods, mainly tropical varieties, are able to induce allergies in joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and model-makers. Allergies of the immediate type (rhino conjunctivitis, bronchial asthma, urticaria), caused by contact with dusts produced during wood-working and those of a delayed type (contact eczema) caused by both the dust and by direct contact with the solid wood, are seen in an occupational setting. Because of the large number of substances found in wood, only a few low molecular weight allergens have been isolated and identified; these are mostly quinone or flavone derivatives. Many of the constituents of wood may also cause primary irritation. Irritation of the skin, eyes and respiratory passages are often distinguished from allergic responses with difficulty. The use of skin tests with wood dusts to confirm suspected allergy must be viewed as suspect because the high concentration of wood components which are sometimes applied, can actually produce new sensitisation in test subjects. It should also be noted that cross-reactions or reactions to groups of similar substances, in other woods and also in other herbaceous plants can also occur. The substances in wood responsible for respiratory allergies are probably mostly high molecular weight substances. Wood dusts may induce asthmatic reactions of both the immediate and delayed types, and occasionally, both. Positive results in bronchial provocation tests, are often, but not always, associated with positive results in skin tests and IgE induction. Bronchial provocation tests may produce different results dependent on whether they are carried out with course or fine dusts or with lyophilised aqueous extracts. Very course dust may produce false negatives and very fine dust may produce false positives (irritation). Non-allergenic bronchial and nasal irritation are seen frequently. Certain exotic woods contain alkaloids which may produce headache, anorexia, nausea, bradycardia and dyspnea. Agents used to treat wood (preservatives, fungicides, stains, glues, pore fillers) may themselves be responsible for allergic reaction. Other allergic reactions may be provoked by liverworts ("Frullania dermatitis"), lichens, fungi (e.g. bronchopulmonary aspergillosis), actinomycetes or other plants which grow on wood. Microorganisms and fungal spores, associated with wood, may become airborne and provoke allergic responses. Other chronic responses associated with exposure to wood dusts include conjunctivitis, simple bronchitis and non-asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Epidemiologic studies in furniture workers show an increased risk of lung, tongue, pharynx and nasal cancer (adenocarcinoma). Workers in timber industries, with a history of exposure to wood dust, have shown increased occurrence of lung, liver and vocal cavity cancer. An excess risk of leukaemia amongst mill-wrights probably is associated with various components used in wood preservation. It is now suggested that sinonasal cancers may be caused by both hardwoods and softwoods (1). The causative agent or agents are unknown although certain aldehydes or their quinone oxidation products have been implicated. Exposure standards for the softwoods reflect the apparent low risk for upper respiratory tract involvement among workers in the building industry. A significantly lower exposure standard for hardwoods is based on impaired nasal mucociliary hyperplasia reported to contribute to nasal adenocarcinoma and related hyperplasia in furniture workers. Exposure standards for both hard and softwoods specifically exclude the issue of occupational asthma and related allergic respiratory response associated with exposure to

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	red cedar dusts and similar woods. The main components of wood are polysaccharides: cellulose (40-50 wt%) and hemicelluloses (20–35%), while lignin comprises 15–30% of wood mass.3 In addition to these macromolecules, wood contains a small amount of inorganic residues and extractives, which are low molar mass molecules. Extractives include a heterogeneous group of aliphatic and cyclic compounds: terpenes and terpenoids, esters of fatty acids, fatty acids, alcohols, alkanes, simple phenols, stilbenes, lignans, isoflavones, condensed tannins, flavonoids and hydrolyzable tannins. Wood phenolic compounds may possess bioactive functions; in vitro studies suggest that they may act as antioxidants. Due to the close association of lignin and extractives with cellulose and hemicelluloses, low amounts of these compounds commonly exist in hemicellulose or cellulose extracts and can, thus, be considered as “co-passengers” of fibrous materials. While wood extracts are neither presently nor extensively used in food ingredients, they have a long history in food supplement use. Softwood extracts have also received attention in the biomedical field; spruce hemicellulose extract was patented for “use on the treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms and diseases”. The presence of mycotoxins is unlikely given the production procedure (particularly as there was no significant delay between grinding and extraction). The possibility of fungal contamination on the tree stumps is also unlikely since, firstly, these stumps come from felled wood which is therefore healthy, and secondly, if a fungal contamination were to appear (in the event that the stumps were not collected quickly after the trees were felled), this would essentially be an external contamination which would be eliminated when the stumps were examined before the grinding process. Radionuclide monitoring checks should be carried out systematically for all batches. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

OneFortyOne Wood Chips - Non Treated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
softwood dust	**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*	

softwood dust	WARNING: Inhalation of wood dust by workers in the furniture and cabinet making industry has been related to nasal cancer [I.L.O. Encyclopedia] Use control measures to limit all exposures. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**. No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

OneFortyOne Wood Chips - Non Treated	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
softwood dust	**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 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

Biodegradable

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
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Bury in authorised landfill or incinerate or use as garden mulch.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
softwood dust	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
softwood dust	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

softwood dust is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	21/03/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
4.1	23/12/2022	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.

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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
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

end of SDS