

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 02/14/2023 Print Date: 02/14/2023 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Frouder identifier	
Product name	Plexitrac Binder Neutral - 8405
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Binder for building tracks and other athletic surfaces
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction Inc.
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States
Telephone	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

H350

May cause cancer.

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 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

, ,,	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

• • • • •	•
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

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
107-21-1	1-5	ethylene glycol
64742-52-5	0.1-1	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. 	
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 	
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. 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

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Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
ecial protective equipment a	and precautions for fire-fighters
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm		900 ppm
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3		8,900 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
ethylene glycol	Not Available		Not Available	
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	2,500 mg/m3		Not Available	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering

ring Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can

controls	be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying cancinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. Overalls. P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
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 Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	94

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5
products	

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.			
Ingestion	The material has NOT 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.			
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition			
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).			
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.			
Plexitrac Binder Neutral - 8405	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION		
	dermal (mouse) LD50: >3500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D		
		Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate		
ethylene glycol		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild		
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
naphthenic distillate, heavy,	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
hydrotreated (mild)	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.18 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]			
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substan specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic I	nces - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise Effect of chemical Substances		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol:	by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. ghout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed v slow.		
		ory are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; rsely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:		

inversely rela a specific шу с to the seventy of \bullet The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)

• Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon

Continued...

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	are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils b For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils: Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semiletha skin contact, respectively. The same material was als Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that rep Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on identified in literature search. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cy	by removing or transforming undesira al doses of >5000 mg/kg body weight so reported to be moderately irritating beat dose toxicity was mild to modera a developmental toxicity or reproduction cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the ain length, with little absorption above ded to a greater extent than iso- or cyc ed into the gastrointestinal tract in vari rolonged or repeated exposure and m skin. Repeated exposures may produ-	and >2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or to skin, while not being sensitizing. te to the skin. on are available. No significant acute toxicological data gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of e C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to lo-paraffins. ous species. nay produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the ice severe ulceration.
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	*

Legend:

Aspiration Hazard

Mutagenicity

X

- Data available to make classification

X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

×

SECTION 12 Ecological information

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
Plexitrac Binder Neutral - 8405	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available Not Availab		Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Val	ue	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	805	i0mg/l	4
ethylene glycol	EC50	48h	Crustacea	Crustacea >100mg.		2
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	Algae or other aquatic plants 6500-7500		1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	650	0-13000mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants		>1000mg/l	1
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea		>1mg/l	1
nyarotreated (inita)	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants		>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		>1000mg/l	1
Legend:			CHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological II C Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Jap			

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
Bioaccumulative potential		
2.000000		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. 	

area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning It may be necessary to collect all wash wa Recycle wherever possible.	
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT): 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	
ethylene glycol	Not Available	
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available	

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol	Not Available
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

- US California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US California Proposition 65 Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for

Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

- US California Proposition 65 Reproductive Toxicity
- US California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 Proposition 65 List
- US Massachusetts Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

- US Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

Carcinogens

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	
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	Yes
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	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (Ib)	Reportable Quantity in kg
ethylene glycol	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

MARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild), which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and ethylene glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (ethylene glycol; naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild))	
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	02/14/2023
Initial Date	02/14/2023

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	02/14/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical and chemical properties - Physical Properties, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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.

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

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