

# Preformed Line Earthfill

## Preformed Line Products (Preformed Line Products (Australia))

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Chemwatch: 32-1901

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 22/11/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Preformed Line Earthfill
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	Electrical conductivity.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Preformed Line Products (Preformed Line Products (Australia))
Address	190 Power Street Glendenning NSW 2761 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8805 0000
Fax	+61 2 8805 0096
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Preformed Line Products (Preformed Line Products (Australia))
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 8805 0000 (8am-5:30pm M-F)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	<b>Not Applicable</b>

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1302-78-9	Not Spec	<u>bentonite</u>
13397-24-5	Not Spec	<u>gypsum</u>
7757-82-6	Not Spec	<u>sodium sulfate</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, 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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</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>	None known.
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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>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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 all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.</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>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	gypsum	Calcium sulphate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium sulfate	9.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	110 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	650 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bentonite	Not Available	Not Available
gypsum	Not Available	Not Available
sodium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bentonite	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>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.</i>	

**MATERIAL DATA**

For kaolin:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinosis can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms. Crystalline silica enhances the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

· The label on a package containing 1% or more of titanium oxide with aerodynamic diameter equal or below 10 microns shall bear the following statement: EUH211 "Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do NOT breathe spray or mist"

· The label on the packaging of solid mixtures containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide shall bear the following statement: EUH212 "Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust".

In addition, the label on the packaging of liquid and solid mixtures not intended for the general public and not classified as hazardous which are labelled EUH211 or EU212 shall bear statement EUH210: "Safety data sheet available on request."

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.</li> <li>▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.</li> </ul> <p>Such protection might consist of:</p> <p>(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;</p> <p>(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;</p> <p>(c): fresh-air hoods or masks.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1037 1489 1182"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1216 1118 1384"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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.</p>		Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, 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.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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
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<b>Personal protection</b>																		
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> </ul>																	
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below																	
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> </ul>																	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>polychloroprene.</li> <li>nitrile rubber.</li> <li>butyl rubber.</li> <li>fluoroacoutchouc.</li> <li>polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Greyish tan powder with an earthy organic odour; partly soluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.98
<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

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pH (as supplied)	9	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	800	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 Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (%)	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 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. 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. 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.
Ingestion	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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.  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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Preformed Line Earthfill	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
bentonite	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral(Cat) LD50; >1.25 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
gypsum	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3.26 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral(Rat) LD50; >1581 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
sodium sulfate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.4 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</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

<p><b>BENTONITE</b></p>	<p>for bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50&gt;15 g/kg). However, severe anterior segment inflammation, uveitis and retrocorneal abscess from eye exposure were reported when bentonite had been used as a prophypaste. In a 33 day dietary (2 and 6%) and a 90 day dietary (1, 3 and 5%) studies in chickens, no changes in behaviour, overall state, clinical and biochemical parameters and electrolytic composition of the blood. Repeat dietary administration of bentonite did not affect calcium or phosphorus metabolism. However, larger amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness, and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism. Bentonite did not cause fibrosis after 1 year exposure of 60 mg dust (&lt;5 um) in a rat study. However, in a second rat study, where 5 um particles were intratracheally instilled at 5, 15 and 45 mg/rat, dose-related fibrosis was observed. Bentonite clay dust is believed to be responsible for bronchial asthma in workers at a processing plant in USA. Ingestion of bentonite without adequate liquids may result in intestinal obstruction in humans. Hypokalaemia and microcytic iron-deficiency anaemia may occur in patients after repeat doses of clay. Chronic ingestion has been reported to cause myositis.</p>
<p><b>GYPSUM</b></p>	<p>Gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate) is a skin, eye, mucous membrane, and respiratory system irritant. Early studies of gypsum miners did not relate pneumoconiosis with chronic exposure to gypsum. Other studies in humans (as well as animals) showed no lung fibrosis produced by natural dusts of calcium sulfate except in the presence of silica. However, a series of studies reported chronic nonspecific respiratory diseases in gypsum industry workers in Gacki, Poland. Unlike other fibers, gypsum is very soluble in the body; its half-life in the lungs has been estimated as minutes. In four healthy men receiving calcium supplementation with calcium sulfate (CaSO<sub>4</sub>·1/2H<sub>2</sub>O) (200 or 220 mg) for 22 days, an average absorption of 28.3% was reported. Several feeding studies in pigs on the bioavailability of calcium in calcium supplements, including gypsum, have been conducted. The bioavailability of calcium in gypsum was similar to that for calcitic limestone, oyster shell flour, marble dust, and aragonite, ranging from 85 to 102%. In mice, the i.p. and intragastric LD50 values were 6200 and 4704 mg/kg, respectively, for phosphogypsum (98% CaSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O). For Plaster of Paris, the values were 4415 and 5824, respectively. In rats, an intragastric LD50 of 9934 mg/kg was reported for phosphogypsum <b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> In a study of 241 underground male workers employed in four gypsum mines in Nottinghamshire and Sussex for a year (November 1976-December 1977), results of chest X-rays, lung function tests, and respiratory systems suggested an association of the observed lung shadows with the higher quartz content in dust rather than to gypsum; the small round opacities in the lungs were characteristic of silica exposure. Prophylactic examinations of workers in a gypsum extraction and production plant (dust concentration exceeded TLV 2.5- to 10-fold) reported no risk of pneumoconiosis due to gypsum exposure, while another study of gypsum manufacturing plant workers reported that chronic occupational exposure to gypsum dust had resulted in pulmonary ventilatory defect of the restrictive form. Three cases of idiopathic interstitial pneumonia with multiple bullae throughout the lungs were seen in Japanese schoolteachers (lifetime occupation) exposed to chalk; 2/3 of the chalk was made from gypsum and small amounts of silica and other minerals. In rats exposed to an aerosol of anhydrous calcium sulfate fibers (15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) or a combination of milled and fibrous calcium sulfate (60 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) six hours per day, five days per week for three weeks, gypsum dust was quickly cleared from the lungs of via dissolution and mechanisms of particle clearance. In guinea pigs given intraperitoneal (i.p.) injections of gypsum (doses not provided), gypsum was absorbed followed by the dissolution of gypsum in surrounding tissues. In another study, after i.p. injection of gypsum (2 cm<sup>3</sup> of a 5 or 10% suspension in saline) into guinea pigs, which were sacrificed at intervals up to 180 days, most of the dust was found distributed in the peritoneum of the anterior abdominal wall. Gypsum dust produced irregular and clustered nodules, which decreased in size over time. Direct administration of WTC PM2.5 [mostly composed of calcium-based compounds, including calcium sulfate (gypsum) and calcium carbonate (calcite)] (10, 32, or 100 µg) into the airways of mice produced mild to moderate lung inflammation and airway hyperresponsiveness at the high dose. [It was noted that WTC PM2.5 is composed of many chemical species and that their interactions may be related with development of airway hyperresponsiveness.] In female SPF Wistar rats intratracheally (i.t.) instilled with anhydrite dust (35 mg) and sacrificed three months later, an increase in total lipid or hydroxyproline content in the lungs was not observed compared to controls. In inhalation (nose-only) experiments in which male F344 rats were exposed to calcium sulfate fiber aerosols (100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for six hours per day, five days per week for three weeks, there were no effects on the number of macrophages per alveolus, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) protein concentration, or BALF g-glutamyl transpeptidase activity (g-GT). Following three weeks of recovery, nonprotein thiol levels (NPSH), mainly glutathione, were increased in animals. In follow-up experiments, rats were exposed to an aerosol of anhydrous calcium sulfate fibers (15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) or a combination of milled and fibrous calcium sulfate (60 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for the same duration. Calcium levels in the lungs were similar to those of controls; however, gypsum fibers were detected in the lungs of treated animals. Significant increases in NSPH levels in BALF were observed in rats killed immediately after exposure at both doses and in recovery group animals at the higher dose. At 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, almost all NPSH was lost in macrophages from all treated animals (including those in recovery), but a significant decrease in extracellular g-GT activity was seen only in recovery group animals. Overall, the findings were "considered to be non-pathological local effects due to physical factors related to the shape of the gypsum fibers and not to calcium sulphate per se." Intratracheal administration of man-made calcium sulfate fiber (2.0 mg) once per week for five weeks resulted in no deaths or significant body weight changes in female Syrian hamsters compared to controls. Inflammation (specifically, chronic alveolitis with macrophage and neutrophil aggregation) was observed in the lung. In guinea pigs, inhalation of calcined gypsum dust (1.6 x 10<sup>4</sup> particles/mL) for 44 hours per week in 5.5 days for two years, followed with or without a recovery period of up to 22 months, produced only minor effects in the lungs. There were 12 of 21 deaths over the entire experimental period. These were due to pneumonia or other pulmonary lesions; however, no significant gross signs of pulmonary disease or nodular or diffuse pneumoconiosis became significant. Beginning near 11 months, pigmentation and atelectasis were seen. During the recovery period, four of ten guinea pigs died; two died of pneumonia. Pigmentation continued in most animals but not atelectasis. Low-grade chronic inflammation, occurring in the first two months, also disappeared. Mercury emissions controls on coal-fired power plants have increased the likelihood of the presence of mercury in synthetic gypsum formed in wet flue gas desulfurisation (FGD) systems and the finished wallboard produced from the FGD gypsum. In a study at a commercial wallboard plant, the raw FGD gypsum, the product stucco (beta form of CaSO<sub>4</sub>·1/2H<sub>2</sub>O), and the finished dry wallboard each contained about 1 ug Hg/g dry weight. Total mercury loss from the original FGD gypsum content was about 0.045 g Hg/ton dry gypsum processed <b>Synergistic/Antagonistic Effects:</b> In rats, i.t. administration of anhydrite (5-35 mg) successively and simultaneously with quartz reduced the toxic effect of quartz in lung tissue. This protective effect on quartz toxicity was also seen in guinea pigs; calcined gypsum dust prevented or hindered the development of fibrosis. Natural anhydrite, however, increased the fibrogenic effect of cadmium sulfide in rats. Additionally, calcined gypsum dust had a stimulatory effect on experimental tuberculosis in guinea pigs. <b>Cytotoxicity:</b> In Syrian hamster embryo cells, gypsum (up to 10 ug/cm<sup>2</sup>) did not induce apoptosis. Negative results were also found in mouse peritoneal macrophages (tested at 150 ug/mL gypsum dust) and in Chinese hamster lung V79-4 cells (tested up to 100 ug/mL). <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> In female Sprague-Dawley rats, i.p. injection of natural anhydrite dusts from German coal mines (doses not provided) induced granulomas; whether gypsum was the causal factor was not established. In Wistar rats, four i.p. injections of gypsum (25 mg each) induced abdominal cavity tumours, mostly sarcomatous mesothelioma, in 5% of animals; first tumour was seen at 546 days. In a subsequent experiment using the same procedure, female Wistar rats exhibited the first tumour at 579 days after the last injection. Mean survival of the tumour-bearing rats (5.7% of test group) was 583 days, while mean survival of the test group was 587 days. Tumour types seen were a sarcoma having cellular polymorphism, a carcinoma, and a reticulosarcoma. Intratracheal administration of man-made calcium sulfate fiber (2.0 mg) once per week for five weeks produced tumours in three of 20 female Syrian hamsters observed two years later. An anaplastic carcinoma was found in the heart, and one dark cell carcinoma was seen in the kidney. Two tumours of unspecified types were observed in the rib.</p>

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	<p>In guinea pigs, inhalation of gypsum (doses not provided) for 24 months produced no lung tumours.</p> <p>In rats, i.t. administration of gypsum (doses not provided in abstract) from FGD for up to 18 months produced no arterial blood gas changes or indications of secondary heart damage as compared to controls.</p> <p>In another study, a single i.t. dose (25 mg) of flue gas gypsum dust did not produce a pathological reaction when observed for up to 18 months. There were also no signs of developing granuloma of fibrosis of the lungs. Lead quickly accumulated in the femur after injection but was eliminated during the observation period. In the Ames test, the flue gas gypsum dust was negative.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> Calcium sulfate (up to 2.5%) was negative in Salmonella typhimurium strains TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 and in Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain D4 with and without metabolic activation.</p> <p><b>Developmental toxicity:</b> In pregnant mice, rats, and rabbits, daily oral administration of calcium sulfate (16-1600 mg/kg bw) beginning on gestation day 6 up to 18 produced no effects on maternal body weights, maternal or foetal survival, or nidation; developmental effects were also not seen.</p>		
<b>SODIUM SULFATE</b>	<p>Equivocal Tumorigen by RTECS criteria. Reproductive effector in mice.</p> <p>for sodium sulfate:</p> <p>Sulfate (and sodium) ions are important constituents of the mammalian body and of natural foodstuffs and there is a considerable daily turnover of both ions (several grams/day expressed as sodium sulfate). Near-complete absorption of dietary sulfates may occur at low concentration, depending on the counter-ion, but absorption capacity can be saturated at higher artificial dosages resulting in cathartic effects. Absorption through skin can probably be ignored since sodium sulfate is fully ionised in solution. One source suggests that very high levels of sulfate in urine may occur due to absorption from dust inhalation. At dietary levels, excretion is mainly in the urine. Sulfates are found in all body cells, with highest concentrations in connective tissues, bone and cartilage.</p> <p>Sulfates play a role in several important metabolic pathways, including those involved in detoxification processes.</p> <p>The acute toxicity (LD50) of sodium sulfate has not been reliably established but is probably far in excess of 5000 mg/kg. In an inhalation study with an aerosol, no adverse effects were found at 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Also human data indicate a very low acute toxicity of sodium sulfate. Human clinical experience indicates that very high oral doses of sodium sulfate, 300 mg/kg bw up to 20 grams for an adult, are well tolerated, except from (intentionally) causing severe diarrhoea. WHO/FAO did not set an ADI for sodium sulfate. There is no data on acute dermal toxicity, but this is probably of no concern because of total ionisation in solution.</p> <p>Sodium sulfate is not irritating to the skin and slightly irritating to the eyes. Respiratory irritation has never been reported. Based on wide practical experience with sodium sulfate, in combination with the natural occurrence of sulfate in the body, sensitising effects are highly unlikely. No suitable dermal and inhalation repeated-dose toxicity studies are available. Valid oral repeated dose toxicity studies with 21, 28 and 35 day studies in hens and pigs are available. Toxicity was confined to changes in bodyweight, water and feed intake and diarrhoea. These changes occurred only at very high doses of sodium sulfate. In ruminants, high concentrations of sulfate in food may result in the formation of toxic amounts of sulfites by bacterial reduction the rumen, leading to poly-encephalomalacia. The available data do not allow the derivation of a NOAEL. Based on available consumer data, a daily dose of around 25 mg/kg/day is well tolerated by humans.</p> <p>There are no data on <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity, apart from a negative Ames test. There is no valid oral carcinogenicity study. Limited data from experimental studies support the notion that a substance that is abundantly present in and essential to the body is unlikely to be carcinogenic.</p> <p>Limited data of poor validity did not provide an indication of toxicity to reproduction.</p>		
<b>Preformed Line Earthfill &amp; BENTONITE &amp; GYPSUM</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
<b>BENTONITE &amp; GYPSUM &amp; SODIUM SULFATE</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>		
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Preformed Line Earthfill	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bentonite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	410mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<1.4mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2	



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gypsum	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	0.25h	Fish	75mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2

  

sodium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1206-1637mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	ca.56-790mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2564mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1562.44mg/L	4

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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*

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
gypsum	HIGH	HIGH
sodium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
gypsum	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
sodium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
gypsum	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
sodium sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></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> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## 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

Product name	Group
bentonite	Not Available
gypsum	Not Available
sodium sulfate	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
bentonite	Not Available
gypsum	Not Available
sodium sulfate	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****bentonite is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**gypsum is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**sodium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSSL	No (bentonite; gypsum; sodium sulfate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (bentonite)
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
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/11/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/06/2012

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	28/06/2017	Physical Properties
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

**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.

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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  
AII: 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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