RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: **2.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **30/01/2024**
Print Date: **30/01/2024**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	9219

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+64 4 5773327	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.com.au
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**131126**	**131126**	**+61 1800 951 288**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Page 1 continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: 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
100-51-6	1-5	benzyl alcohol
25068-38-6	1-5	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid
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 the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay if pain persists or recurs. ▸ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	Decomposition may produce toxic fumes Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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	Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	‣ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging 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

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Continued...

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. 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. ‣ Butyl rubber gloves · Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.086
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.9	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	740
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**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)**	55
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	115

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

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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). The odour of for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME) becomes objectionable at 100 ppm and intolerable with anaesthetic effects at 1000 ppm.
Ingestion	Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
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	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. Bisphenol F, bisphenol A, fluorine-containing bisphenol A (bisphenol AF), and other diphenylalkanes were found to be oestrogenic in a bioassay with MCF7 human breast cancer cells in culture Bisphenol F (4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane) has been reported to exhibit oestrogen agonistic properties in the uterotrophic assay. Bisphenol A exhibits hormone-like properties that raise concern about its suitability in consumer products and food containers.

RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

benzyl alcohol	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg[2]	

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*

RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER	The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors) A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent: Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis ,while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer. ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways. · ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology.

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BENZYL ALCOHOL	For benzyl alkyl alcohols: Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to undergo phase II metabolic activation. For benzoates: **Acute toxicity:** Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic dermal and oral toxicity. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol and to a lesser extent phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, human sensitization studies, diagnostic patch tests and human induction studies, indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential.
BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	CAUTION: Epoxy resin products may contain sensitising glycidyl ethers, even when these are not mentioned in the information given for the product. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER & BENZYL ALCOHOL & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein.
RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon.
BENZYL ALCOHOL & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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

RESENE SQUASH COURT COATING HARDENER

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

benzyl alcohol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	2.4mg/l	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*

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Continued...

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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	30/01/2024
Initial Date	17/12/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	29/01/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- 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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