

Spectrem 800

Hychem International

Chemwatch: 9655-85

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: 08/10/2026

Revision Date: 08/10/2026

Print Date: 09/10/2026

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Spectrem 800
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	Sealant. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	---

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Hychem International
Address	Unit 1, 30 Bluett Drive Smeaton Grange NSW 2567 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 4646 1660
Fax	+61 2 4647 3700
Website	www.hychem.com.au
Email	admin@hychem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9655-85)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity 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 **Danger****Hazard statement(s)**

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

No further product hazard information.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	30-60	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
13463-67-7	0.5-1.5	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
57-11-4	0.5-1.5	<u>stearic acid</u>
556-67-2	0.1-1	<u>octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</u>
108-88-3	0.1-1	<u>toluene</u>

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

Continued...

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substance 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. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: ▶ carbon monoxide (CO) ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) metal oxides ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Heating calcium carbonate at high temperatures(825 C.) causes decomposition, releases carbon dioxide gas and leaves a residue of alkaline lime
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▸ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ DO NOT allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. ▸ DO NOT allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. ▸ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Calcium carbonate: ▸ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers ▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ 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
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	stearic acid	Stearates	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	stearic acid	Stearates (respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	stearic acid	Stearates (inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	toluene	Toluene	20 ppm / 75 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.
----------------------------------	--

	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	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.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	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
	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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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.	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   	
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] - 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].	
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	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	- Overalls. - P.V.C apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eye wash unit.	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Spectrem 800

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
VITON	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
CPE	C

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 53-001

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ 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

· 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.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Gray paste.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.35
Odour	Slight	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 (mm ² /s)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable

Continued...

Flash point (°C)	Not Available	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	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as mutagenic
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Skin contact is not expected to result in harmful health effects and the material is not classified as hazardous by the dermal route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. However, the material may cause harm 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 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.

Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Pure calcium carbonate does not cause the disease pneumoconiosis probably due to its rapid elimination from the body. However, its unsterilised particulates can infect the lung and airway to cause inflammation. High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to dilation of blood vessels and depress heart function, leading to low blood pressure and fainting (syncope). Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart, and may precipitate digitalis poisoning. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines. In newborns, giving calcium during treatment has resulted in calcification of soft tissue.

Spectrem 800	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 300ug/3D - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
stearic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.162 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 75mg/3D - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 754.3 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 36 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 300ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 870ug - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 435mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
STEARIC ACID	Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria
OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTET RASILOXANE	Does not cause skin sensitization Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Remarks: Based on test data Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: Effects on fertility. Remarks: Based on test data Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity) Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Symptoms: No effects on fetal development. Remarks: Based on test data Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. STOT-single exposure May cause damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system Routes of exposure: Ingestion Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less. Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor) Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less. Routes of exposure: Skin contact Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 200 mg/kg bw or less. Results from a 2 year repeated vapor inhalation exposure study to rats of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) indicate effects (benign uterine adenomas) in the uterus of female animals. This finding occurred at the highest exposure dose (700 ppm) only. Studies to date have not demonstrated if these effects occur through pathways that are relevant to humans. Repeated exposure in rats to D4 resulted in protoporphyrin accumulation in the liver. Without knowledge of the specific mechanism leading to the protoporphyrin accumulation the relevance of this finding to humans is unknown The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TOLUENE	For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea. Exposure to 10000-30000 parts per million (1-3%) has been reported to cause narcosis and death. Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids, causing skin inflammation. Subchronic/chronic effects: Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper airway, the liver and the kidney. Adverse effects occur from both swallowing and inhalation. In humans, a reported lowest level causing adverse effects on the nervous system is 88 parts per million. In one case, toluene caused heart sensitization and death. In several cases of "glue sniffing", damage to the cerebellum was noted. Workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes have reported reduced white cell counts. Developmental/Reproductive toxicity: Exposure to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals. In children who were exposed to toluene before birth, as a result of solvent abuse by the mother, variable growth, a

	small head, central nervous system dysfunction, attention deficits, minor facial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen. Absorption: Studies in humans and animals have shown that toluene is easily absorbed through the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, with much less being absorbed through the skin. Distribution: Animal studies show that toluene may be distributed in the body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord and brain white matter, with lower levels in the blood, kidney and liver. Toluene has generally been found to accumulate in fatty tissue, and in highly vascularised tissues. Metabolism: Inhaled or ingested toluene may be metabolized to benzyl alcohol, after which it is further oxidized to benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. Benzoic acid is sometimes conjugated with glycine to form hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. O-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites. Excretion: Toluene is mainly (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. Benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20% of excretion, and unchanged toluene through exhaled air also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours of exposure.
Spectrem 800 & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
Spectrem 800 & CALCIUM CARBONATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & STEARIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
Spectrem 800 & CALCIUM CARBONATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Spectrem 800 & CALCIUM CARBONATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & STEARIC ACID & OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTET RASILOXANE & TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Spectrem 800	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4

Continued...

	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
stearic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.22mg/l	2
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.015mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.022mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001-0.029mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.006mg/L	2
toluene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, 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 contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
stearic acid	LOW	LOW
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH	HIGH
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
stearic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 8.23)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	HIGH (BCF = 12400)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
stearic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 11670)
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	LOW (Log KOC = 17960)
toluene	LOW (Log KOC = 268)

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.
	Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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
calcium carbonate	Not Applicable
titanium dioxide	Not Applicable
stearic acid	Not Applicable
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
calcium carbonate	Not Applicable
titanium dioxide	Not Applicable
stearic acid	Not Applicable
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
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 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

stearic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Instrument 2022 (IChEMS Register) - Schedule 3 - Relevant industrial chemicals that have the potential to cause harm to the environment
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

toluene 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List II (Russian)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
Responsible Business Alliance Industry Focus Process Chemicals Policy (RBA IFPC Policy) - Table 1: Industry Focus Process Chemicals List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; toluene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (calcium carbonate; titanium dioxide; stearic acid; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; toluene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (calcium carbonate; titanium dioxide; stearic acid; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane; toluene)
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	08/10/2026
Initial Date	08/10/2026

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.