

## UESIW-0301

### UTE ENERGY

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

**Product name:** UESIW-0301

**Proper shipping name:** Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains methanol)

**Other means of identification:** Not Available

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Relevant identified uses:**

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	UTE Energy
Address	6940 East 1400 South, Ft. Duchesne, UT 84026
Telephone	435-247-4330
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-424-9300
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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##### Label elements

##### Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word: **Danger**

##### Hazard statement(s)

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- H226:** Flammable liquid and vapour.  
**H302:** Harmful if swallowed.  
**H311:** Toxic in contact with skin.  
**H315:** Causes skin irritation.  
**H318:** Causes serious eye damage.  
**H331:** Toxic if inhaled.  
**H360:** May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
**H370:** Causes damage to organs.  
**H373:** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

- P201:** Obtain special instructions before use.  
**P210:** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P233:** Keep container tightly closed.  
**P260:** Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.  
**P271:** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**P280:** Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.  
**P240:** Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
**P241:** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.  
**P242:** Use only non-sparking tools.  
**P243:** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**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+P311:** IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
**P308+P313:** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
**P310:** Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.  
**P370+P378:** In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.  
**P302+P352:** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
**P304+P340:** IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
**P311:** Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.  
**P312:** Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  
**P314:** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

- P403+P233:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
**P403+P235:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
**P405:** Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	40-60	<u>water</u>
67-56-1	15-30	<u>methanol</u>
12125-02-9	<10	<u>ammonium chloride</u>
Not Available	5-20	<u>proprietary organophosphorus compound</u>

**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 or hair contact occurs:
- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Inhalation**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

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- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Methanol poisoning can be treated with fomepizole, or if unavailable, ethanol. Both drugs act to reduce the action of alcohol dehydrogenase on methanol by means of competitive inhibition. Ethanol, the active ingredient in alcoholic beverages, acts as a competitive inhibitor by more effectively binding and saturating the alcohol dehydrogenase enzyme in the liver, thus blocking the binding of methanol. Methanol is excreted by the kidneys without being converted into the very toxic metabolites formaldehyde and formic acid. Alcohol dehydrogenase instead enzymatically converts ethanol to acetaldehyde, a much less toxic organic molecule. Additional treatment may include sodium bicarbonate for metabolic acidosis, and hemodialysis or hemodiafiltration to remove methanol and formate from the blood. Folinic acid or folic acid is also administered to enhance the metabolism of formate.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.  
NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

The physicochemical properties of phosphonic acid compounds, notably their high polarity, charge and complexing power, suggests that they will not be readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. This is supported by experimental data which confirm that absorption after oral exposure is low, averaging 2-7% in animals and 2-10% in humans. Faecal elimination of unabsorbed material predominates after ingestion (up to 90% of dose). Renal clearance of any material absorbed from the gut is rapid, with urinary half-lives of 5 hr and 70 hr reported. This second phase of excretion may represent mobilization of material. Initially sequestered by bone, since deposition studies have shown preferential accumulation of these substances in the epiphyseal plate and other regions of the long bones *in vivo*. Around 25% of material absorbed following an oral dose is excreted unchanged in urine, with the remainder converted to an N-methyl derivative or unidentified product(s). Inconsistent data indicate conversion to carbon dioxide is negligible. More pronounced accumulation is observed in bone after i.v. or i.p. injection, reflecting enhanced bioavailability following exposure by these non-physiological routes. Based on the available data, no major differences appear to exist between animals and humans with regard to the absorption, distribution and elimination of phosphonic acid compounds *in vivo*.

ATMP acid and ATMP salts are poorly absorbed from the gut and rapidly eliminated after oral and i.v. administration. Faeces represent the principal route of excretion after oral administration with trace amounts present in urine and carcass. Faeces elimination was, in contrast, comparatively insignificant after i.v. injection, with the majority of the dose present either in urine or carcass. Bone is the only tissue that exhibits deposition of test-substance derived radioactivity. Absorption after dermal exposure was very low and only trace amounts were found in urine, faeces and carcass. The main route of excretion was via the urine in the first 24 hours following application.

Gastro-intestinal absorption of HEDP acid and HEDP salts is rat, dog, rabbit and monkey is low, with the majority of the dose excreted in faeces and a substantial amount excreted via the urine. The remainder of the test substance derived radioactivity deposited mainly in the bones. After i.v. or i.p. injection, internal body burdens increased, presumably reflecting greater systemic availability.

Very limited information is available on the absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination of DTPMP acid and DTPMP salts.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting 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 substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

None known.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters****Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

formaldehyde

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## 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

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid all personal 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.**
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- **DO NOT use plastic buckets.**
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

#### Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- **DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

#### Storage incompatibility

##### Methanol:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminium salts, beryllium dihydride, bromine, chromic acid, 1-chloro-3,3-difluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene, cyanuric chloride, diethylzinc, isophthaloyl chloride, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium-tert-butoxide, potassium sulfur diimide, Raney nickel catalysts, 2,4,6-trichlorotriazine, triethylaluminium, 1,3,3-trifluoro-2-methoxycyclopropene
- is incompatible with strong acids, strong caustics, alkaline earth and alkali metals, aliphatic amines, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, 1,3-bis(di-n-cyclopentadienyl iron)-2-propen-1-one, calcium carbide, chloroform, chromic anhydride, chromium trioxide, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, dichloromethane, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium, methyl azide, nitrogen dioxide, palladium, pentafluoroguanidine, perchloryl fluoride, phosphorus pentasulfide, phosphorus trioxide, potassium, tangerine oil, triisobutylaluminium
- mixtures with lead perchlorate, sodium hypochlorite are explosive
- may react with metallic aluminium at high temperatures
- slowly corrodes lead and aluminium
- may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation

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- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.

Static induced flash fires have happened when filling plastic containers with methanol / water solutions with as low as 30% methanol content

Ammonium chloride:

- can be self-reactive - explosion may occur when closed containers are opened after long storage
- may react violently with water producing heat and hydrogen chloride
- reacts violently with boron trifluoride, boron pentafluoride, bromine trichloride, bromine trifluoride, iodine heptafluoride, potassium chlorate
- reacts with alkalis to produce toxic fumes of ammonia
- reacts with most common metals, silver and silver compounds
- mixtures with hydrogen cyanide may form explosive nitrogen trichloride
- is incompatible with alkalis, alkali carbonates, acids, salts of lead or silver
- may produce fumes which corrode metals under fire conditions.

Alcohols

- are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
- reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen
- react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium
- should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methanol	Methyl alcohol	200 ppm / 260 mg/m3	325 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	[skin]
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ammonium chloride	Ammonium chloride fume	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

### 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.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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.

#### 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

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.

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.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· 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 2161.1.0.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

#### Body protection

See Other protection below

#### Other protection

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- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** Light to Dark Amber

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.0-1.05
<b>Odour</b>	Mild Amine	<b>Density (lbs/gal)</b>	8.53
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	5.5-7.5	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	<-18(<0°F)	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	43.33 (110°F)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity:

See section 7

### Chemical stability:

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7

### Conditions to avoid:

See section 7

### Incompatible materials:

See section 7

### Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### a) Acute Toxicity

There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.

#### 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

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### f) Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### g) Reproductivity

There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity

#### h) STOT - Single Exposure

There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure

#### i) STOT - Repeated Exposure

Continued...

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There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure

#### j) Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Inhaled

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

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. Ammonium chloride fumes can cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs, including sore throat and coughing, and may be harmful in high concentrations.

Minor but regular methanol exposures may affect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.

**WARNING:** Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CCINFO]

#### Ingestion

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

Ammonium chloride, a urine-acidifying agent for kidney stone disease and urinary tract infection has been shown to cause exhaustion, 'air hunger' and increased acidity of blood. Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest, and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behaviour, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death. 60-200 ml of methanol is a fatal dose for most adults with as little as 10 ml producing blindness. In massive overdose, liver, kidney, heart and muscle injury have been described. Even ingestion of small amounts of methanol is enough to seriously damage parts of the central nervous system, leading to permanent brain and/or nerve problems.

The phosphonic acid compounds ATMP, HEDP, DTPMP and their salts can be considered to be of low to moderate toxicity when swallowed. Animal testing has shown ATMP acid to be of moderate toxicity, with an oral LD50 in rat of 2910 mg active acid/kg.

**Toxic effects** may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

#### Skin Contact

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

The acids and salts of ATMP, HEDP and DTPMP have a low level of acute skin toxicity. ATMP acid and its salts, in testing, were found to be practically non-toxic.

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs.

There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

#### Eye

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

The phosphonic acid compounds, ATMP, HEDP, DTPMP and their salts vary in their potential to irritate the eye, from virtually non-irritating to severely irritating with irreversible effects.

Animal testing showed that ATMP and its salts were at most moderate irritating, while HEDP acid was found to be severely irritating, its salts being less so.

Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant. High vapor concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing, and burning.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva.

Mild eye irritation may occur after instillation of 500 mg ammonium chloride for 24 hours.

#### Chronic

Toxic: 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, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Chelates are occasionally used in therapies for various forms of poisoning. A systemic reaction known as the 'excessive chelation syndrome' consists mainly of general unwellness, fatigue, thirst, followed by chills and fever.

Although the salt of the organophosphate has not been tested, animal testing on the free acid aminotris(methylenephosphonic) acid revealed loss in body weight and changes in the weight of the liver, spleen and kidney.

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

UESIW-0301	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
water	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
methanol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 40mg - Moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
ammonium chloride	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1650 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup>

proprietary organophosphorus compound	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</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

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

UESIW-0301	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	290mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.11-20.623mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
ammonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.075-0.126mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>76.6mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	58.476-59.706mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	Not Available	Fish	0.002mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.002-0.005mg/L	4
proprietary organophosphorus compound	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	66mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	1752h	Fish	0.011mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.068mg/l	2

**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

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.

For Methanol: Log Kow: -0.82 to -0.66; Koc: 1; Henry's Law Constant: 4.55x10<sup>-6</sup> atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 127 mm Hg; BCF: < 10.

Atmospheric Fate: Methanol is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase methanol is broken down in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 days.

Terrestrial Fate: Methanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Evaporation of methanol from moist/dry soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

Biological breakdown in soil is expected to be an important fate process for methanol based on half-lives of 1 day, in sandy silt loam, and 3.2 days in sandy loam.

Aquatic Fate: Methanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment and the substance mixes in water. The substance is expected to evaporate from water surfaces with half-lives, for a model river, of 3 days, and 35 days, for a model lake. Concentration of the substance in aquatic organisms is expected to be low. Breakdown by water and sunlight are not expected to be an important environmental fate processes.

For Phosphonates: log Kow Values - ATMP: -3.53; HEDP: -3.49; EDTMP: -4.10; HDTMP: -4.43; DTMP: -3.40.

Environmental Fate: Phosphonates are water soluble and non-volatile with moderate to high sorption coefficients, multi-protic acidity and strong (transition) metal complexation. Orthophosphate has been found to suppress phosphonate utilization in many microorganisms, thus, many organisms preferentially use inorganic phosphate, which may explain the low biodegradability of phosphonates in synthetic test media and natural sewage systems. Phosphonate degrading bacteria can be found in almost any environment whether soil, activated sludge or river water. Phosphonate degradation occurs in limited phosphate environments; however, this is not likely to occur in most environments. If phosphate is the growth-limiting factor, 94% of 1-hydroxy ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP) is broken down. Methylene phosphonic acid (ATMP) showed 60 % degradation under similar conditions. Standard biodegradation tests show a low degree of biodegradation. It is assumed that biodegradation does not occur in sewage treatment plants.

Aquatic Fate: Degradation occurs in river sediment because phosphonates become tightly, and for the most part, irreversibly bound onto the sediment.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Continued...

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**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
methanol	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
ammonium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = -4.37)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
methanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

**Other adverse effects**

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

**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.

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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.

- **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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required****Marine Pollutant**

NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

	Land transport (DOT)	Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)	Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: <b>1993</b>	Environmental hazard: <b>Not Applicable</b>	Environmental hazard: <b>Not Applicable</b>	Environmental hazard: <b>Not Applicable</b>
UN proper shipping name: <b>Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains methanol)</b>	Hazard Label: <b>3</b>	ERG Code: <b>3L</b>	EMS Number: <b>F-E , S-E</b>
Transport hazard class(es): <b>3</b>	Special provisions: <b>B1, B52, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29</b>	Special provisions: <b>A3</b>	Special provisions: <b>223 274 955</b>
Subsidiary Hazard: <b>Not Applicable</b>		Cargo Only Packing Instructions: <b>366</b>	Limited Quantities: <b>5 L</b>
Packing group: <b>III</b>		Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: <b>220 L</b>	
		Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: <b>355</b>	
		Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack:	

Continued...

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60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing  
Instructions:

Y344

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack:  
10 L**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments****14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
water	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
ammonium chloride	Not Available
proprietary organophosphorus compound	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
methanol	Not Available
ammonium chloride	Not Available
proprietary organophosphorus compound	Not Available

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

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

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

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**ammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists**

- FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances
- FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**proprietary organophosphorus compound is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No

Continued...

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In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
methanol	5000	2270
ammonium chloride	5000	2270

**US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)**

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-56-1	15-30	methanol

*This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.*

**Additional Federal Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **methanol**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

**Additional State Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (water; methanol; ammonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECL	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
<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**

Revision Date: 18/06/2025

Initial Date: 20/10/2024

**Other information**

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

Continued...

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- 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

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