

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5401-34

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

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	APVMA number: 51610
Proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL); ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
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	An aid in the treatment of topical infections, bacterial skin disease, wounds, cuts and abrasions. Suitable for use in cattle, horses and dogs (also pigs and sheep in Australia). To be used as directed on product label.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd
Address	37 Glendenning Road Glendenning NSW 2761 Australia
Telephone	02 8808 3600
Fax	02 9677 9300
Website	www.Troylab.com.au
Email	admin@troylab.com.au

Emergency telephone number



Association / Organisation	Ixom Emergency Response Service
Emergency telephone number(s)	1800 033 111 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, 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)	 
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Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	>60	<u>ethanol</u>
57-55-6	1-10	<u>propylene glycol</u>
88-04-0	<1	<u>4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Continued...

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Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable 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	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ 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 the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) hydrogen bromide hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	●2YE

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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ 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. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. ▶ Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. ▶ For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FMK), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. ▶ For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. ▶ For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. ▶ Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials. ▶ Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▶ Avoid strong bases.

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	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150 ppm / 474 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	Not Available	Not Available


MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Type of Contaminant:</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Lower end of the range</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Upper end of the range</td> </tr> </table>	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.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
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	<p>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</p> <p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</p> <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p>	<p>1: Disturbing room air currents</p> <p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p>
	<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) 	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. 	

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:

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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,

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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 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 63-864
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 79-700
TouchNTuff® 83-500
MICROFLEX® 93-260

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fluorescent pink to slight turbid highly flammable liquid with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.833
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	~16	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	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	Miscible	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/m ³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m ³)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</p>

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/14h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H(continuous) - Moderate
		Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D
		Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 104mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin (Human): 20%
		Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 5ppm
propylene glycol		
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol		

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Because of its low chronic oral toxicity, propylene glycol was classified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) for use as a direct food additive.

Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce slight transient conjunctivitis (the eye recovers after the exposure is removed). Exposure to mists may cause eye irritation, as well as upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of the propylene glycol vapours appears to present no significant hazard in ordinary applications. However, limited human experience indicates that inhalation of propylene glycol mists could be irritating to some individuals. It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations.

Propylene glycol is metabolised in the human body into pyruvic acid (a normal part of the glucose-metabolism process, readily converted to energy), acetic acid (handled by ethanol-metabolism), lactic acid (a normal acid generally abundant during digestion), and propionaldehyde (a potentially hazardous substance).

Propylene glycol shows no evidence of being a carcinogen or of being genotoxic.

Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form of irritation, but that they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence of allergic contact dermatitis to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema.

One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in houses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as rhinitis or hives in children.

Another study suggested that the concentrations of PGEs (counted as the sum of propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air, particularly bedroom air, is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema, and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers.

Patients with vulvodynia and interstitial cystitis may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may also notice that some over the counter creams can cause intense burning. Post menopausal women who require the use of an oestrogen cream may notice that brand name creams made with propylene glycol often create extreme, uncomfortable burning along the vulva and perianal area. Additionally, some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

	<p>glycol vapor may experience dryness of the throat or shortness of breath . As an alternative, some suppliers will put Vegetable Glycerin in the "e-liquid" for those who are allergic (or have bad reactions) to propylene glycol.</p> <p>Adverse responses to intravenous administration of drugs which use PG as an excipient have been seen in a number of people, particularly with large dosages thereof. Responses may include "hypotension, bradycardia... QRS and T abnormalities on the ECG, arrhythmia, cardiac arrest, serum hyperosmolality, lactic acidosis, and haemolysis". A high percentage (12% to 42%) of directly-injected propylene glycol is eliminated/secreted in urine unaltered depending on dosage, with the remainder appearing in its glucuronide-form. The speed of renal filtration decreases as dosage increases, which may be due to propylene glycol's mild anesthetic / CNS-depressant -properties as an alcohol. In one case, intravenous administration of propylene glycol-suspended nitroglycerin to an elderly man may have induced coma and acidosis.</p> <p>Propylene glycol is an approved food additive for dog food under the category of animal feed and is generally recognized as safe for dogs with an LD50 of 9 mL/kg. The LD50 is higher for most laboratory animals (20 mL/kg)</p> <p>Similarly, propylene glycol is an approved food additive for human food as well. The exception is that it is prohibited for use in food for cats due to links to Heinz body anemia.</p>
4-CHLORO-3,5-XYLENOL	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Side effects are generally few but can include skin irritation It may be used mixed with water or alcohol.] Chloroxylenol is most effective against gram-positive bacteria. It works by disruption of the cell wall and stopping the function of enzymes Chloroxylenol is generally slightly to moderately toxic to humans (but highly toxic for the eyes, causing severe eye irritation),is practically non-toxic to birds, and is moderately toxic to freshwater invertebrates. It is highly toxic to fish, cats, and some amphibians and should not be used around them.[It is a mild skin irritant and may trigger allergic reactions in some individuals Humans</p> <p>Excessive exposure to chloroxylenol has the potential for causing death. It can be poisonous when swallowed and even when it is unintentionally inhaled. A medical study in Hong Kong which analyzed 177 cases of Dettol ingestion that resulted in emergency department treatment (95% of which were intentional), concluded that "Dettol poisoning resulted in serious complications in 7% of patients, including death."</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated use of antibiotics, at therapeutic doses, may produce bacterial resistance for some types of bacteria. Prolonged use may result in the overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms (i.e. super- infection).</p> <p><i>Clostridium difficile</i> associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agent and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of <i>C. difficile</i>.</p> <p><i>C. difficile</i> produces toxins A and B which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin producing strains of <i>C. difficile</i> cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use or exposure.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
ETHANOL & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	<p>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.</p>

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

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.2-3.4mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~3.8mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.13-1mg/L	4
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 discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.27)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	LOW (Log KOC = 1186)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
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Continued...

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	●2YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL); ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	144
	Limited quantity	1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Ethanol. Solution; Ethanol	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A58 A180
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL); ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	144
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Continued...

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

Product name	Group
ethanol	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethanol 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 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; propylene glycol; 4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol)
China - IECSC	Yes
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
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	16/09/2022
Initial Date	13/05/2020

SDS Version Summary

Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Pump Spray (Troy Chloromide Antiseptic Spray)

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1	16/09/2022	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

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

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