



STIHL AP 200.0 S Battery

Stihl Pty Ltd.

BWES: 7926-12

Version No: 2.1

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

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 06/12/2024

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L.GHS.AUS/NZ.ENE

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

Product Identifier

Product name	STIHL AP 200.0 S Battery
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 4850 400 6565
Proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
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	Battery. NOTE: Hazard statement relates to battery contents. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused. Use involves discharge then regenerative charging cycle from external DC power source. CHARGING HAZARD. Completion of charging process includes evolution of highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas which is readily detonated by electric spark. No smoking or naked lights. Do not attach/detach metal clips or operate open switches during charging process because of arcing/sparking hazard. Overcharging to excess results in vigorous hydrogen evolution - boiling - which may cause generation of corrosive acid mist.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Stihl Pty Ltd.
Address	5 Kingston Park Court, Knoxfield, Victoria, 3180, Australia 9 Bishop Browne Place, East Tamaki, Auckland, 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	AU: +61 3 9215 6666 NZ: +64 9262 4000
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.stihl.com.au www.stihl.co.nz
Email	csc@stihl.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone number(s)	131 126 (AU)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	0800 764 766 (NZ)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by BWES; 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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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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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Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by BWES; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - AnnexVI
Determined by BWES using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1B (inhalation), 6.1B (oral), 6.3A, 8.3A, 6.5B (contact), 6.6A, 6.7A, 6.9B, 9.1B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		hermetically sealed metal case with
113066-89-0	35	<u>lithium nickel cobalt oxide</u>
7440-50-8	18	<u>copper</u>
7782-42-5	16	<u>graphite</u>
7439-89-6	14	<u>iron</u>
616-38-6	7	<u>dimethyl carbonate</u>
7429-90-5	5	<u>aluminium</u>
21324-40-3	3	<u>lithium fluorophosphate</u>
623-53-0	2	<u>ethyl methyl carbonate</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by BWES; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - AnnexVI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ 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

- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive and poisonous fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ▶ Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Do not connect the positive terminal to the negative terminal with electrical wire or chain. Avoid polarity reverse connection when installing the battery to an instrument. Do not wet the battery with water, seawater or acid; or expose to strong oxidizer. Do not damage or remove the external tube. Keep the battery away from heat and fire. Do not disassemble or reconstruct the battery; or solder the battery directly. Do not give a mechanical shock or deform. Do not use unauthorized charger or other charging method. This battery is manufactured in a charged state. It is NOT designed for recharging. Recharging can cause battery leakage or in some cases, high pressure rupture. Inadvertent charging can occur if a battery is installed backwards. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Avoid physical damage to containers.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Keep out of reach of children. Store out of direct sunlight Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)


INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lithium nickel cobalt oxide	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lithium nickel cobalt oxide	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Copper and its inorganic compounds, as Cu respirable dust	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(dsen) - Dermal sensitiser
Australia Exposure Standards	graphite	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	graphite	Graphite, all forms except graphite fibres respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	iron	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	iron	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium	Aluminium metal and insoluble aluminium compounds (including pyro powder, aluminium oxide, and aluminium welding fumes), as Al respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lithium fluorophosphate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	lithium fluorophosphate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lithium nickel cobalt oxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
graphite	1,250 mg/m3	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl methyl carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses.

Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Rubber Gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

^ - 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, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Solid.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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**

Inhaled	Vapors or fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Skin Contact	The electrolyte causes severe skin burns and irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.	
Eye	The electrolyte causes eye irritation and damage. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.	
Chronic	The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed case and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.	
STIHL AP 200.0 S Battery	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lithium nickel cobalt oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	
graphite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >200 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
iron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 98600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dimethyl carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.36 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lithium fluorophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 50-300 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
ethyl methyl carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >17.6 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

LITHIUM NICKEL COBALT OXIDE	<p>Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid, i.e., a goitre Goitrogens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vitexin, a flavanoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase thus contributing to goiter. ▶ Ions such as thiocyanate and perchlorate which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition; as a consequence of reduced thyroxine and triiodothyronine secretion by the gland, at low doses, this causes an increased release of thyrotropin (by reduced negative feedback), which then stimulates the gland. ▶ Lithium which inhibits thyroid hormone release. ▶ Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (e.g. broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, horseradish). ▶ Caffeine (in coffee, tea, cola, chocolate) which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.
COPPER	<p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever. for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs. No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride suggests that it has a potential to cause skin irritation. Repeat dose toxicity: In repeated dose toxicity study performed according to OECD TG 422, copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg</p>

	<p>bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach was increased in a dose-dependent manner in male and female rats at all treatment groups, and was statistically significant in males at doses of =20 mg/kg bw/day and in females at doses of =5 mg/kg bw/day doses. The observed effects are considered to be local, non-systemic effect on the forestomach which result from oral (gavage) administration of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: An in vitro genotoxicity study with copper monochloride showed negative results in a bacterial reverse mutation test with Salmonella typhimurium strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537) with and without S9 mix at concentrations of up to 1,000 ug/plate. An in vitro test for chromosome aberration in Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells showed that copper monochloride induced structural and numerical aberrations at the concentration of 50, 70 and 100 ug/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 ug/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 ug/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride is not an in vivo mutagen.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared to have icterus at birth; 4 of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day).</p>
<p>LITHIUM NICKEL COBALT OXIDE & COPPER</p>	<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>LITHIUM NICKEL COBALT OXIDE & GRAPHITE & ALUMINIUM & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE & ETHYL METHYL CARBONATE</p>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<p>GRAPHITE & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE</p>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>

<p>Acute Toxicity</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Carcinogenicity</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Reproductivity</p>	<p>✗</p>
<p>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>STOT - Single Exposure</p>	<p>✗</p>
<p>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>STOT - Repeated Exposure</p>	<p>✗</p>
<p>Mutagenicity</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Aspiration Hazard</p>	<p>✗</p>

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

STIHL AP 200.0 S Battery	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium nickel cobalt oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	2
graphite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

Continued...

	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
iron	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.005-0.008mg/L	4
dimethyl carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	166.6-211mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>57.29mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	25mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>74.16mg/l	2
aluminium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.017mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.736mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
lithium fluorophosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	62mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Fish	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	98mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	2
ethyl methyl carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>62mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	62mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dimethyl carbonate	HIGH	HIGH
ethyl methyl carbonate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
iron	LOW (LogKOW = -0.77)
dimethyl carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2336)
aluminium	LOW (LogKOW = 0.33)
ethyl methyl carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7247)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl carbonate	LOW (Log KOC = 8.254)
ethyl methyl carbonate	LOW (Log KOC = 15.22)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Continued...

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.



The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited quantity	0

Land transport (UN)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	188; 230; 310; 348; 376; 377; 384; 387
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	12FZ
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A88 A99 A154 A164 A183 A201 A213 A331 A334 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	See 965
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	See 965
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited Quantities	0

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
lithium nickel cobalt oxide	Not Available
copper	Not Available
graphite	Not Available
iron	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available
ethyl methyl carbonate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
lithium nickel cobalt oxide	Not Available
copper	Not Available
graphite	Not Available
iron	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available
ethyl methyl carbonate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002504	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Acutely Toxic Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002613	Metal Industry Products Acutely Toxic Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002625	N.O.S. Acutely Toxic Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002671	Surface Coatings and Colourants Acutely Toxic Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002592	Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products Acutely Toxic Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

lithium nickel cobalt oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

copper 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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

graphite is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

dimethyl carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

aluminium is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

lithium fluorophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethyl methyl carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Compliance Certificate)	Quantity (Compliance Certificate - Farms >4 ha)
6.1B	250 kg or 250 L	500 kg or 500 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1B	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.1B	120	0,1	0,5	
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

Tracking Requirements

Subject to tracking according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017
 - Refer to the regulation for more information

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; ethyl methyl carbonate)
Canada - DSL	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate; ethyl methyl carbonate)
Canada - NDSL	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; copper; graphite; iron; dimethyl carbonate; aluminium)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; copper; graphite; iron; aluminium)
Korea - KECI	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lithium fluorophosphate; ethyl methyl carbonate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (copper; graphite; iron; dimethyl carbonate; aluminium; lithium fluorophosphate; ethyl methyl carbonate); No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate; ethyl methyl carbonate)
Vietnam - NCI	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide)
Russia - FBEPH	No (lithium nickel cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/12/2024
Initial Date	06/12/2024

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the BWES 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