

5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher)

Carestream Health, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: 5327903

Initial Date: 29/03/2022

Version No: 1.1

Revision Date: 09/07/2022

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Print Date: 30/12/2025

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains Potassium carbonate) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Photographic chemical. Restricted to professional users. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Manufacturer/Supplier | Carestream Health, Inc. |
| Address | 150 Verona Street Rochester, NY 14608 United States |
| Telephone | 800-328-2910 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.carestream.com |
| Email | WW-EHS@carestreamhealth.com |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMTREC (North America) |
| Emergency telephone number(s) | +1-800-424-9300 |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | CHEMTREC (International) +1-703-527-3887 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|--|
| Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1] | H290 - Corrosive to Metals Category 1, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H341 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 |

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher)

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P234 | Keep only in original packaging. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P390 | Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 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. |
|------|--|

Material contains Hydroquinone, Potassium carbonate.

2.3. Other hazards

Eye contact may produce serious damage*.

**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|-----------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 7732-18-5 2. 231-791-2 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | 65-75 | <u>Water</u> | Non hazardous ^[1] | SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable | Not Available |

Continued...

| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|---|-----------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | Chronic M factor: Not Applicable | |
| 1. 123-31-9 2. 204-617-8 3. 604-005-00-4 4. Not Available | 5-<10 | <u>Hydroquinone</u> | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H317, H318, H341, H351, H400 ^[1] | 0 Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: Not Applicable | Not Available |
| 1. 584-08-7 2. 209-529-3 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | 1-<5 | <u>Potassium carbonate</u> | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H315, H319, H335 ^[1] | 0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable | Not Available |
| 1. 10117-38-1 2. 233-321-1 3. Not Available 4. Not Available | 15-20 | <u>Potassium sulfite</u> | Non hazardous ^[1] | 0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable | Not Available |
| Legend: | | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties | | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

Continued...

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | May emit corrosive fumes. |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| 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. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
|----------------------|--|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) | E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1 |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200 |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Hydroquinone | Dermal 3.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.1 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.66 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.05 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * | 0.00057 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.00134 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.000057 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.0049 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.00049 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.00064 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.71 mg/L (STP) |
| Potassium carbonate | Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) | Not Available |

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)


INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs). | Hydroquinone | Hydroquinone | 0.5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

8.2. Exposure controls

| | |
|--|--|
| 8.2.1. 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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <p>Type of Contaminant: _____ Air Speed: _____</p> |
|--|--|

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| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) |
| | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
| | Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | |
| | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
| | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| | Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. | |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| 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 ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. | |
| 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. | |

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Colorless to Light Yellow Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.271 |
| Odour | No Odour | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 10.8 | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | > 100 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | > 93 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| 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/m3) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3) | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|--|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. 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 | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system |
| e) Mutagenicity | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as mutagenic |
| f) Carcinogenicity | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic |
| g) Reproductivity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| h) STOT - Single Exposure | 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 | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Ingestion | The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |

5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher)

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Hydroquinone | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 320 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (Human): 2% - Mild |
| | | Skin (Human): 2%/1D - Mild |
| | | Skin (Human): 3% |
| | | Skin (Human): 4%/2D - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Human): 5% - Severe |
| | | Skin (Rodent - mouse): 10%/48H - Mild |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| Potassium carbonate | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | |
| Potassium sulfite | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1420 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) & Hydroquinone | Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. 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. |
| 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) & Potassium carbonate | 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. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Water | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher)

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Hydroquinone | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.033mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.061mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.002mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.044mg/l | 2 |
| | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.335mg/l | 1 |
| Potassium carbonate | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 200mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Fish | 33mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 68mg/l | 2 |
| Potassium sulfite | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 43.8mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 89mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >10mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 48mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 147-215mg/l | 2 |
| | ErC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 487.9mg/l | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data | | | | |

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

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

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Water | LOW | LOW |
| Hydroquinone | LOW | LOW |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |
| Hydroquinone | LOW (BCF = 65) |

12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Hydroquinone | LOW (Log KOC = 434) |

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T | PBT criteria fulfilled? | vP | vB | vPvB criteria fulfilled? |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|
| 5327903_INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher (INDUSTREX Single Part Developer Replenisher) | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ | No | ✘ | ✘ | No |
| Water | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ | No | ✘ | ✘ | No |
| Hydroquinone | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ | No | ✘ | ✘ | No |
| Potassium carbonate | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ | No | ✘ | ✘ | No |
| Potassium sulfite | ✘ | ✘ | ✘ | No | ✘ | ✘ | No |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | Recover silver before disposal. European Waste Catalogue EWC: 09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. |

Continued...

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ 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. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. ▶ Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed 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. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |



SECTION 14 Transport information

The dangerous goods information given below is based solely on the product formulation, and does not consider the product packaging configuration.

Depending on inner packaging quantities and packaging instructions, this product may meet specific regulatory exemptions or exclusions for the various modes of transport.

Please consult the product packaging for further details or go to the "Dangerous Goods Worksheets for Chemical Products" folder, located at: ship.carestream.com.

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | 2X |

Land transport (ADR-RID)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 3266 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains Potassium carbonate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 8 |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard identification (Kemler) | 80 |
| | Classification code | C5 |
| | Hazard Label | 8 |
| | Special provisions | 274 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| | Transport Category | 3 |
| | Tunnel Restriction Code | E |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3266 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (contains Potassium carbonate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 8 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 8L |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A803 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 856 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 852 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 L |

| | |
|---|------|
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y841 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3266 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains Potassium carbonate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 8 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A, S-B |
| | Special provisions | 223 274 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3266 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains Potassium carbonate) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | 8 | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | C5 |
| | Special provisions | 274 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| | Equipment required | PP, EP |
| | Fire cones number | 0 |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Water | Not Applicable |
| Hydroquinone | Not Applicable |
| Potassium carbonate | Not Applicable |
| Potassium sulfite | Not Applicable |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Water | Not Applicable |
| Hydroquinone | Not Applicable |
| Potassium carbonate | Not Applicable |
| Potassium sulfite | Not Applicable |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Water is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

Hydroquinone is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Potassium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Potassium sulfite is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | E1 |
|-----------------|----|
|-----------------|----|

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (Water; Hydroquinone; Potassium carbonate; Potassium sulfite) |
| 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 |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (Water; Hydroquinone; Potassium carbonate; Potassium sulfite) |
| 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 | 09/07/2022 |
| Initial Date | 29/03/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Other information

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

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

- ▶ AIC: 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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