



NV DETOMO VET INJECTION

Ceva Animal Health Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5454-10

Version No: 3.1.7.9

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 19/08/2021

Print Date: 26/08/2021

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	NV DETOMO VET INJECTION
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	DETOMO VET
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	ACVM No: A009611, APVMA No: 59701

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

Relevant identified uses	Analgesic and sedative for use in horses. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ceva Animal Health Pty Ltd
Address	11 Moores Road Glenorie NSW 2157 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9652 7000
Fax	+61 2 9652 7001
Website	http://www.ceva.com.au/
Email	info.australia@ceva.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poison Information Centre (Australia)
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (AU)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Not Applicable
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
90038-01-0	<5	<u>detomidine hydrochloride</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

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

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh running water. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	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

Treatment of overdose of oral sympathomimetics should be symptomatic and supportive and may include the following:

- Consider gastric lavage within one hour of ingestion. Induced vomiting may not be advisable because of the potential for seizures and worsening hypertension.
- Administer activated charcoal slurry.
- Monitor EKG, ECG, serum electrolytes, blood sugar, blood pressure, urinary output, and renal function. Pharmacological action is required only in severely symptomatic patients.
- For pulmonary edema (noncardiogenic) - Maintain ventilation and oxygenation with close arterial blood gas monitoring.
- For seizures or severe agitation - Administer benzodiazepines.
- For dystonic reactions - Administer benzotropine or diphenhydramine.
- For ventricular tachycardia - Administer lidocaine.
- For severe hypertension - Nitroprusside, labetalol, or phentolamine may be necessary.
- For hypotension - Infuse patient with isotonic solution; if condition persists, administer dopamine or norepinephrine.
- For rhabdomyolysis - Administer sufficient 0.9% saline to maintain urine output of 2 to 3 l/kg/hour. Diuretics may be necessary; urinary alkalization is NOT routinely recommended.
- For hyperthermia - Manage with external cooling; avoid phenothiazines. [Meditext 2006]

Following recent ingestion or overdose of anxiolytic sedatives, hypnotics and neuroleptics, the stomach may be emptied by gastric lavage and aspiration. Patients should be managed with intensive symptomatic and supportive therapy with particular attention being paid to the maintenance of cardiovascular, respiratory and renal functions and to the maintenance of electrolyte balance.

MARTINDALE: The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 29th Edition

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- 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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. - Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. - Not considered to be a significant fire risk. - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acrid smoke. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Remove all ignition sources. - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - 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. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Vials. Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
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	▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
NV DETOMO VET INJECTION	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
detomidine hydrochloride	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
detomidine hydrochloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Face shield. 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	▶ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. ▶ Double gloving should be considered. ▶ PVC gloves. ▶ Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. ▶ Wash hands immediately after removing gloves. ▶ Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210] ▶ Head covering.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

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

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear solution.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

NV DETOMO VET INJECTION	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

detomidine hydrochloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 60 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
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	

DETOMIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE	* - Oral value derived from Pfizer MSDS. In horses detomidine produces a profound lethargy and characteristic lowering of the head with reduced sensitivity to environmental stimuli (sounds, etc.) . A short period of in-coordination is characteristically followed by immobility and a firm stance with front legs spread. Following administration there is an initial increase in blood pressure, followed by bradycardia and second degree atrioventricular block (this is not pathologic in horses). The horse commonly sweats to excess, especially on the flanks and neck. Other side effects reported include pilo erection (hair standing erect), ataxia, salivation, slight muscle tremors, and (rarely) penile prolapse
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

NV DETOMO VET INJECTION	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
detomidine hydrochloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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
detomidine hydrochloride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
detomidine hydrochloride	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.4607)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
detomidine hydrochloride	LOW (KOC = 16740)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
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▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Not applicable as substance/ material is non hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
detomidine hydrochloride	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
detomidine hydrochloride	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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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

detomidine hydrochloride is found on the following regulatory lists

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Canada - DSL	No (detomidine hydrochloride)

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National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
China - IECSC	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Japan - ENCS	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Korea - KECI	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
USA - TSCA	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Mexico - INSQ	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Vietnam - NCI	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
Russia - FBEPH	No (detomidine hydrochloride)
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	19/03/2021
Initial Date	17/02/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	19/03/2021	Ingredients
3.1.2.1	30/04/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.2.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.2.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.3.6	15/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.3.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.3.8	05/07/2021	Template Change
3.1.4.8	14/07/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.4.9	01/08/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.9	03/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.6.9	05/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.7.9	10/08/2021	Regulation Change

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC— STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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