



Black Jack® Roof & Foundation Coating - 6125-9-30 & 6125-9-34

Gardner-Gibson, Inc.

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 10/31/2024

Print Date: 10/31/2024

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Black Jack® Roof & Foundation Coating - 6125-9-30 & 6125-9-34
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Black Fibered Asphalt Roof Coating
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Gardner-Gibson, Inc.
Address	4161 East 7th Avenue Tampa FL 33605 United States
Telephone	1-813-248-2101
Fax	1-813-248-6768
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

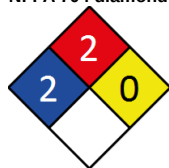
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
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.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

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
8052-42-4	30-60	Asphalt
7704-34-9.	1-5	sulfur
130498-29-2	0.1-1	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
111-84-2	1-5	n-nonane

Continued...

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-41-3.	7-13	<u>white spirit</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

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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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe handling	▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Asphalt	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Asphalt	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Asphalt	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Asphalt	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Asphalt	Asphalt fumes	Not Available	Not Available	5 (15-minute) mg/m3	Ca; See Appendix A, Appendix C
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sulfur	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sulfur	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	sulfur	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	sulfur	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sulfur	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-nonane	Nonane	200 ppm / 1050 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	500 ppm / 2900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	350 mg/m3	Not Available	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Asphalt	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
n-nonane	600 ppm	830 ppm	5,000 ppm
white spirit	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Asphalt	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available	Not Available
white spirit	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▶ 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. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ 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.

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- 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	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.987
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40.5	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	242
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	► 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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.
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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.

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Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.											
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are found in a number of materials such as coal tar, tobacco smoke, petroleum and air pollution. Some substituted derivatives have been identified as extremely liable to cause cancer, especially that of the lung and genito-urinary tract. Long term exposure to coal tar dusts may produce chronic bronchitis or lung cancer. Dust or fume contact with skin may result in photosensitisation of skin areas and sunburn on frequent exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet radiation. Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia.											
Black Jack® Roof & Foundation Coating - 6125-9-30 & 6125-9-34	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available							
TOXICITY	IRRITATION											
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Asphalt	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]					
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sulfur	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (Human): 8ppm</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L4h^[1]</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Human): 8ppm	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L4h ^[1]		Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]				
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white spirit	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h^[1]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate</td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]				
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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											

Black Jack® Roof & Foundation Coating - 6125-9-30 & 6125-9-34	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. For polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) such as the benz[a]anthracenes (BA), carcinogenic activity is appreciably influenced by the numbers and positions of methyl and other substituents and hence by the molecular shapes. The planarities and dimensions of methyl-substituted BA and related PAH, including methyl phenanthrenes (MP) which also contain the carcinogenically important bay and K regions, have been compared. BA molecules with substituents well removed from the bay region, including those substituted at 5 or 6 (the K region), are nearly, but not quite, planar, with a mutual inclination of several degrees between A and C rings on each side of the bay region. With one or both bay positions 1 and 12 methyl-substituted, distortion is much greater (A/C up to 29 deg in 1,12-dimethyl BA). The production of creosotes and coal tars stems from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing materials. Physically, they are usually viscous liquids or semisolids that are black or dark brown with a naphthalene-like odour. They have an oily liquid consistency and range in colour from yellowish-dark green to brown and largely contain a mixture of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including phenol. For 'distillates of coal tar' or 'creosotes'. Critical Health Effects The critical health effects for risk characterisation are systemic long-term effects including carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity. The chemicals are also considered to be phototoxic and have the potential to cause skin irritation and sensitisation and mild respiratory irritation.
Asphalt	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
N-NONANE	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Animal testing showed exposure to high concentrations (over 3500 parts per million) of C9 to C13 alkanes in air caused inco-ordination, seizures and spasms. Cerebellar damage was found on autopsy in some animals. It appears that exposure may possibly damage the central nervous system.

Continued...

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WHITE SPIRIT	white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3 Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.			
Asphalt & N-NONANE	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.			
Asphalt & POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
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

Black Jack® Roof & Foundation Coating - 6125-9-30 & 6125-9-34	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Asphalt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.005mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>207mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	192h	Fish	6.3mg/L	4
n-nonane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
white spirit	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/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				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

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

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's):

Environmental Fate: A general rule for biodegradation of PAHs is that parent compounds tend to degrade faster than alkylated analogs. Less is known about the biodegradability of resins and asphaltenes, but the current knowledge suggests these are not very biodegradable and will persist in the environment for a long time. The more hydrophobic a compound, the greater the partitioning to non-aqueous phases.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sulfur	LOW	LOW
n-nonane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sulfur	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7613)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sulfur	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
n-nonane	LOW (Log KOC = 934.6)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. 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. 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. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

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

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1999				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>B1, B13, IB3, T1, TP3</td></tr></table>	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	B1, B13, IB3, T1, TP3
Hazard Label	3				
Special provisions	B1, B13, IB3, T1, TP3				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1999						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Tars, liquid including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr></table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						
14.4. Packing group	III						

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14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1999	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	TARS, LIQUID including road oils, and cutback bitumens	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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
Asphalt	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Asphalt	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Asphalt is found on the following regulatory lists

- 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 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Carcinogen List
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 (Spanish)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 (Spanish)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

sulfur is found on the following regulatory lists

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 (Spanish)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 (Spanish)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
- US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 (Spanish)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 (Spanish)

n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists

- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS) - 2020 CDR TSCA 4 TR
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
- US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

white spirit 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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 (Spanish)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes

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Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)
None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)
None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65
 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **naphthalene, silica crystalline - quartz, tridymite**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Canada - DSL	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Canada - NDSL	No (Asphalt; sulfur; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; n-nonane; white spirit)
China - IECSC	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Japan - ENCS	No (Asphalt; sulfur; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Korea - KECI	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Philippines - PICCS	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (Asphalt; sulfur; n-nonane; white spirit); No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
Russia - FBEPH	No (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
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	10/31/2024
Initial Date	10/30/2024

CONTACT POINT
PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

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.

- 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

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- ▶ 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

- ▶ 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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