



Intaglio Printmaker Wiping Compound & Tack Reducer

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

Initial Date: 07/11/2025

Revision Date: 06/08/2026

Print Date: 06/08/2026

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name – Intaglio Printmaker Wiping Compound & Tack Reducer

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

Relevant identified uses : 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

Intaglio Printmaker Ltd

9 Playhouse Court

62 Southwark Bridge Road

SE10AT

London

info@intaglioprintmaker.com

Phone: 02079282633

Opening hours: 10-6 Monday to Friday, 11-4 Saturday, closed Sunday

1.4. Emergency telephone number

N/A

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GBCLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1] : Non hazardous

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): Not Applicable

Signal word: Not Applicable

Material contains hydrocarbons, C16-20 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatic.

2.3. Other hazards

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).

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. 1174522-19-0 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<86	hydrocarbons, C16-20 nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatic	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304, EUH066 [1]	SCL: Not Available 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	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: 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.

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 petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

5.2. 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

5.3. 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

	Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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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	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.
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.

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	Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
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Storage incompatibility	Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes: Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present. Are incompatible with halogens. Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

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
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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. 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.
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8.2.2. 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. 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
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
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)

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

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	Not Available		
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 (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (mm2/s)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	275-320	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>125	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
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	Product is considered stable and 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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Inhaled	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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Ingestion	Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
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	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may cause tumours. As a general rule, the highly refined paraffins are believed to contain less suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades or waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.
hydrocarbons, C16-20 nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatic	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.266 mg/L4h[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]

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

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.

HYDROCARBONS, C16-20 NALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLICS, <2% AROMATIC : No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. For high molecular weight aliphatic hydrocarbons: Acute toxicity: Four studies were available for acute oral toxicity, dealing with the toxicity of C5-C20 normal paraffins, C14-C17 n-alkanes, C14-C16 paraffins and isohexadecane. All studies were conducted similarly to OECD guideline 401 without GLP compliance. All studies show no mortality at concentrations up to 5000 mg/kg bw.

Three studies were available for acute dermal toxicity, dealing with the toxicity of C5-C20 normal paraffins, C14-C17 n-alkanes and C14-C16 paraffins. All studies were conducted similarly to OECD guideline 402 without GLP compliance.

Acute Toxicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification	Carcinogenicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification	Reproductivity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification	STOT - Single Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification	STOT - Repeated Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Mutagenicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification	Aspiration Hazard	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for 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

hydrocarbons, C16-20 nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatic:

Endpoint	NOEC(ECx)
Test Duration (hr)	504h
Species	Algae or other aquatic plants
Value	0.074mg/l
Source	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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches
When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.
However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway.
For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.
For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.
BCF 20-200.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Wiping Compound & Tack Reducer	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
hydrocarbons, C16-20 nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatic	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	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	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in
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	their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) 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. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: no
HAZCHEM: no

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

- 14.1. UN number or ID number: N/A
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: N/A
- 14.3. Transport Hazard Classes: N/A
- 14.4. Packing Group: N/A
- 14.5. Environmental Hazard: N/A
- 14.6. Special Precautions for user: N/A

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

- 14.1. UN number or ID number: N/A
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: N/A
- 14.3. Transport Hazard Classes: N/A
- 14.4. Packing Group: N/A
- 14.5. Environmental Hazard: N/A
- 14.6. Special Precautions for user: N/A

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

- 14.1. UN number or ID number: N/A
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: N/A
- 14.3. Transport Hazard Classes: N/A
- 14.4. Packing Group: N/A
- 14.5. Environmental Hazard: N/A

14.6. Special Precautions for user: N/A

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number: N/A

14.2. UN proper shipping name: N/A

14.3. Transport Hazard Classes: N/A

14.4. Packing Group: N/A

14.5. Environmental Hazard: N/A

14.6. Special Precautions for user: N/A

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
N/A

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code
N/A

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level

PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code

IGC: International Gas Carrier Code

IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
EUH066	On basis of test data
EUH210	Calculation method