Revision: 10/10/2016

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

1.1 Product Identifier

UNEX EVA

Product Description Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Copolymer, see Section 16 for applicable grades.

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

Relevant identified uses (see section 7.3 for information on REACH registered uses)
Intended Use: Adhesive component, Coating.
Uses advised against: None unless specified elsewhere in this SDS.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

DAKOTA COATINGS N.V.
Industriepark De Prijkels
Venecoweg 23
B – 9810 Nazareth
Tel. +32/9 381 09 90
Fax +32/9 381 09 80
info@dakotaworldwide.com

Section 2 Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

(EC) No 1272/2008
This product does not meet the classification requirements of the current European legislation.
67/548/EC or 1999/45/EC
This product does not meet the classification requirements of the current European legislation.
For a full text of R- and H- phrases: See section 16

2.2 Label elements

(EC) No 1272/2008
Not applicable.
Supplemental label information
None.

2.3 Other hazards

Physical / Chemical Hazards:

WARNING: May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing/handling). Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Spilled pellets present a slipping hazard on hard surfaces.

Health Hazards:

If dust is generated, it could scratch the eyes and cause minor irritation to the respiratory tract. When heated, the vapour/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation.

Environmental Hazards:

No significant hazards. Material does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with REACH Annex XIII.

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1. Substances Not Applicable. This material is regulated as a mixture.

3.2 Mixtures

This material is defined as a mixture.

Reportable hazardous substance(s) complying with the classification criteria and/or with an exposure limit (OEL)

Name	CAS#	EC#	Concentration *	GHS/CLP classification
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	203-545-4	0.1 - < 1%	Acute Tox. 4 H332, Carc. 2 H351, Flam. Liq. 2 H225, [Acute Tox. 5 H303], STOT SE 2 H371

Note - any classification in brackets is a GHS building block that was not adopted by the EU in the CLP regulation (No 1272/2008) and therefore is not applicable in the EU or in non-EU countries which have implemented the CLP regulation and is shown for informational purposes only.

Name	CAS#	EC#	Concentration *	DSD Symbols/Risk Phrases
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	203-545-4	0.1 - < 1%	F;R11, Xn;R20, Xi;R37, Xn;Carc. Cat. 3;R40

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Note: The product may contain varying levels of additives such as slip and anti-blocking agents, antioxidants and stabilisers.

Note: See (M)SDS Section 16 for full text of the R-Phrases. See (M)SDS Section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

Section 4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

INHALATION
In case of adverse exposure to vapours and / or aerosols formed at elevated temperatures, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest.
SKIN CONTACT
Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention.
EYE CONTACT
Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
INGESTION
Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No important symptoms or effects.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

The need to have special means for providing specific and immediate medical treatment available in the workplace is not expected.

Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

5.2 Special hazards arising from substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Flammable hydrocarbons, Acetic acid, Vinyl acetate

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Instructions: Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Explosion: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentration and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: Not technically feasible

Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: No data available
LEL: No data available

Autoignition Temperature: Not technically feasible

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (for example, clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Prevent dust exposure to ignition sources. For example, use non-sparking tools and prohibit smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Land Spill: Spilled pellets present a slipping hazard on hard surfaces. Prevent dust cloud. Small Dry Spills: With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Skim from surface. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken. Pick up free solid for recycle and/or disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dust from material can accumulate electrostatic charges due to friction from transfer and mixing operations and cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Provide adequate precautions to ignition sources, such as electrical grounding and bonding, inert atmosphere or non-sparking tools. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard for static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids and EN 61241, Electrical Apparatus for Use in the Presence of Combustible Dust for safe handling. Avoid elevated temperatures for prolonged periods of time. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Care should be taken when storing and handling this product. Apart from the specific nature of the polymer product, conditions such as humidity, sunlight and temperature have an influence on the way the product behaves during storage and handling. Special attention should be paid to avoid inappropriate stacking of palletised bags or other package units. Indeed, polymer products may be dimensionally unstable under certain conditions. Avoid conditions generating heat during transfer operations.

Loading/Unloading Temperature: Ambient
Transport Temperature: Ambient
Transport Pressure: Ambient
Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Use good housekeeping measures to prevent dust accumulations. Store in well ventilated place. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation.
Storage Temperature: Ambient
Storage Pressure: Ambient
Suitable Containers/Packing: Bags; Octatainer; Hopper Cars; Bulk Containers; Silos; Drums
Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Aluminium; Plastic Coatings

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Section 1 informs about identified end-uses. No industrial or sector specific guidance available.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Substance Name	Limit/Standard		
Vinyl Acetate	STEL	35.2 mg/m3	10 ppm
Vinyl Acetate	TWA	17.6 mg/m3	5 ppm
Vinyl Acetate	STEL	15 ppm	
Vinyl Acetate	TWA	10 ppm	

Other Exposure Limits None known.

8.2 Exposure controls

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:
Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Should significant vapours/fumes be generated during thermal processing of this product, it is recommended that work stations be monitored for the presence of thermal

degradation by-products which may evolve at elevated temperatures (for example, oxygenated components). Processors of this product should assure that adequate ventilation or other controls are used to control exposure. It is recommended that the current ACGIH-TLVs for thermal degradation by-products be observed. Contact your local sales representative for further information. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product are designed and maintained to minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dusts collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed to minimize the potential for dust ignition and prevent explosion propagation. For example, use explosion relief vents, an explosion suppression system or inert equipment internals. Additional examples of proper equipment include using only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:
Particulate air-purifying respirator approved for dust or oil mist is recommended. European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:
Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:
Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit

emissions.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Solid
Form: Powder
Colour: Clear to Opaque, White to Off-White
Odour: Mild Sour/Acidic
Odour Threshold: No data available
pH: Not technically feasible
Melting Point: 60°C - 90°C [test method unavailable]
Freezing Point: Not technically feasible
Initial Boiling Point / and Boiling Range: Not technically feasible
Flash Point [Method]: Not technically feasible
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): Not technically feasible
Flammability (Solid, Gas): Not technically feasible
Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: No data available
LEL: No data available
Vapour Pressure: Not technically feasible
Vapour Density (Air = 1): Not technically feasible
Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.91 - 0.97 [test method unavailable]
Solubility(ies): water Negligible
Partition coefficient (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): Not technically feasible
Autoignition Temperature: Not technically feasible
Decomposition Temperature: No data available
Viscosity: Not technically feasible
Explosive Properties: None
Oxidizing Properties: None

9.2 Other information

The above data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 - 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Material is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid elevated temperatures for prolonged periods of time.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Fluorine, Strong oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

Skin	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Sensitisation	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Aspiration: Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material.	Contains a substance that may cause cancer. Based on assessment of the components.
Reproductive Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on chemical structure (polymers).
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on chemical structure (polymers).

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY
Vinyl Acetate	Dermal Lethality: LD 50 2.4 g/kg (Rabbit); Inhalation Lethality: LC50 3680 ppm (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 2.92 g/kg (Rat)

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mists or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. Dust may be irritating to eyes and respiratory tract.

Contains:

Additives that are encapsulated in the polymer. Under the normal conditions for processing and use of this polymer the encapsulated additives are not expected to pose any health hazard.

Vinyl acetate monomer. Vinyl acetate has been shown to be carcinogenic in rodents when administered at very high concentrations via the inhalation and oral routes of exposure. Tumors were observed in tissues that directly contact vinyl acetate, i.e., the nose and upper respiratory tract following inhalation or the oral cavity/upper digestive tract following ingestion. Research on the mechanism of nasal and upper digestive tract tumor induction suggests that these carcinogenic effects are not expected to occur in humans exposed to low concentrations via occupational or environmental pathways.

Section 12 Ecological Information

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

12.1. TOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to terrestrial organisms.

12.2. PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be persistent.

Hydrolysis:

Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis:

Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation:

Material -- Transformation due to atmospheric oxidation not expected to be significant.

12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL

Material -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

12.5. PERSISTENCE, BIOACCUMULATION AND TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCE(S)

This product is not, or does not contain, a substance that is a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

No adverse effects are expected.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

13.1. WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Suitable routes of disposal are supervised incineration, preferentially with energy recovery, or appropriate recycling methods in accordance with applicable regulations and material characteristics at the time of disposal.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

European Waste Code: 07 02 13

Note: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

Section 14 Transport Information

14.1 UN number

ADR/RID Not regulated
ICAO Not regulated
IMDG Not regulated

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID Not regulated
ICAO Not regulated
IMDG Not regulated

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID Not regulated
ICAO Not regulated
IMDG Not regulated

14.4 Packing group

ADR/RID Not regulated

ICAO Not regulated
IMDG Not regulated

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID Not applicable.
ICAO Not applicable.
IMDG Not applicable.

14.6 Special precautions for users

Review classification requirements before shipping materials at elevated temperatures.

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements: TSCA

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

Applicable EU Directives and Regulations:
1907/2006 [... on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ... and amendments thereto]
1272/2008 [on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.. and amendments thereto]
Refer to the relevant EU/national regulation for details of any actions or restrictions required by the above Regulation(s)/Directive(s).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

REACH Information: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more substances present in the material.

Section 16 Other Information

REFERENCES: Sources of information used in preparing this SDS included one or more of the following: results from in house or supplier toxicology studies, CONCAWE Product Dossiers, publications from other trade associations, such as the EU Hydrocarbon Solvents REACH Consortium, U.S. HPV Program Robust Summaries, the EU IUCLID Data Base, U.S. NTP publications, and other sources, as appropriate.

KEY TO THE RISK CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 2 AND 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):
R11; Highly flammable.
R20; Harmful by inhalation.
R37; Irritating to respiratory system.
R40; Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):
Flam. Liq. 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
[Acute Tox. 5 H303]: May be harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 5
Acute Tox. 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
Carc. 2 H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2
STOT SE 2 H371: May cause damage to organs; Target Organ, Single, Cat 2

Revision Indicators This MSDS has no revisions since 01 September 2014

THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: Unex EVA resins, for which the grade name consists of a base polymer that may or may not be followed by a suffix. Applicable designations follow:

Revision: 10/10/2016

Base polymers : EVA T1 / EVA T2 / EVA T4 / EVA T6 / EVA T7 / EVA T10 / EVA T20 / 13009 / 14071 / 603 / 652 / 981 / 11055

Suffixes: MA / MAM / TEN / FR35XMC

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be (but not necessarily are) used in this safety data sheet:	
Acronym	**Full text**
ADR	European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road
ADN	European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
AIHA WEEL	American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits
ASTM	ASTM International, originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
ATP	Adaptation to technical progess
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BetrSichV	German Ordinance on Industrial Safety an Health
c.c.	Closed cup
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
CESIO	European Committee of Organic Surfactants and their Intermediates
ChemG	German Chemicals Act
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
CMR	Carcinogenic-mutagenic-toxic for reproduction
DIN	German Institute of Standardization
DMEL	Derived minimum effect level
DNEL	Derived no effect level
DSL	Domestic Substance List (Canada)
EC	Effective Concentration
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
EL	Effective Loading
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS	Existing and new Chemical Substances (Japanese inventory)
GefStoffV	German Ordinance on Hazardous Substances
GGVSEB	German ordinance for road, rail and inland waterway transportation of dangerous goods
GGVSee	German ordinance for sea transportation of dangerous goods
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
CHS	Globally Harmonised System
GMO	Genetic Modified Organism
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KECI	Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC	Lethal Concentration
LD	Lethal Dose
LL	Lethal Loading
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LOEL	Lowest Observable Effect Level
N/A	Not applicable
N/D	Not determined
NE	Not established
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada)
NOAEL	No Observable Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NOELR	No Observable Effect Loading Rate
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
o.c.	Open cup
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic
PEC	Predicted effect concentration
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC	Predicted no effect concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
TA	Technical Instructions
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
TPR	Third Party Representative (Art. 4)
TRGS	Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S. inventory)
UVCB	Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
VCI	German chemical industry association
vPvB	Very persistent, very bioaccumulative
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VwVwS	German Administrative Regulation on the Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters into Water Hazard Classes
WGK	Water Hazard Class
WHO	World Health Organisation

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