

# Ranvet's Iron Plus

## Ranvet Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4787-62  
Version No: 6.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 12/23/2022  
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L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Product name                  | Ranvet's Iron Plus |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable     |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available      |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable     |
| Other means of identification | Not Available      |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Super strength Iron supplement with Folic acid.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|--|

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Ranvet Pty Ltd  |
| Address                 | 10-12 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW 2019 Australia   |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9666 1744   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9666 1755   |
| Website                 | <a href="https://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm">https://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm</a> |
| Email                   | info@ranvet.com.au  |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Ranvet Pty Ltd  |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 417 580 980 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available   |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

|              | Min | Max                    |   |
|--------------|-----|------------------------|---|
| Flammability | 0   |                        |   |
| Toxicity     | 0   |                        |   |
| Body Contact | 1   | <div><div></div></div> | 0 = Minimum<br>1 = Low<br>2 = Moderate<br>3 = High<br>4 = Extreme |
| Reactivity   | 0   |                        |   |
| Chronic      | 0   |                        |   |

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule              | Not Applicable |
| Classification <sup>[1]</sup> | Not Applicable |

#### Label elements

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable |
| Signal word         | Not Applicable |

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No  | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1185-57-5   | <10       | <u>ammonium ferric citrate</u>             |
| Not Available   | 30-60     | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| <b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available |           |  |

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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | If skin or hair contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>   |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:

- ▶ Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- ▶ In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- ▶ Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- ▶ Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- ▶ Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- ▶ Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.
- ▶ Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- ▶ Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- ▶ Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>                               |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |

Continued...

|         |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|
|         | May emit poisonous fumes. |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable            |

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li><li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li><li>▶ Wipe up.</li><li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li></ul>   |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li><li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li><li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li><li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li><li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li><li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li><li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li><li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li><li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li></ul> |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Safe handling     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li><li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li><li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li><li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li><li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li><li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li><li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li></ul> |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Store in original containers.</li><li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li><li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li></ul>   |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Suitable container      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li><li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul> |
| Storage incompatibility | None known  |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient              | Material name               | TWA     | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ammonium ferric citrate | Iron salts, soluble (as Fe) | 1 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient         | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ranvet's Iron Plus | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


| Ingredient              | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ammonium ferric citrate | Not Available | Not Available |

## Ranvet's Iron Plus

## MATERIAL DATA

The recommended TLV is thought to reduce the likelihood of respiratory irritation and skin irritation from exposure to aerosols and mists of soluble iron salts.

## Exposure controls

|  |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls   | None required when handling small quantities.   |                             |
|  | <b>OTHERWISE:</b><br>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:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.<br>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.  |                             |
|  | General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.   |                             |
|  | Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:                  |
|  | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)  | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)  |                             |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)   | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)   |                             |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).   | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)  |                             |
| Within each range the appropriate value depends on:  |   |                             |
| Lower end of the range   | Upper end of the range  |                             |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture  | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |                             |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |                             |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.   | 3: High production, heavy use   |                             |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion  | 4: Small hood - local control only  |                             |
| Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. |   |                             |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment  |    |                             |
| Eye and face protection  | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li><li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li></ul> |                             |
| Skin protection  | See Hand protection below   |                             |
| Hands/feet protection  | ▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.   |                             |
| Body protection  | See Other protection below  |                             |
| Other protection   | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Overalls.</li><li>▸ Barrier cream.</li><li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li></ul>   |                             |

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Ranvet's Iron Plus

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
| BUTYL    | A   |
| NEOPRENE | A   |
| VITON    | A   |

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | -AUS P2              | -                    | -PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |

Continued...

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| PVA            | C |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index  
A: Best Selection  
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion  
**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -  
\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| Glove — In order of recommendation |
| AlphaTec® 15-554                   |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185           |
| AlphaTec® 38-612                   |
| AlphaTec® 58-008                   |
| AlphaTec® 58-530B                  |
| AlphaTec® 58-530W                  |
| AlphaTec® 58-735                   |
| AlphaTec® 79-700                   |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675           |
| DermaShield™ 73-711                |

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

|                |   |                   |              |
|----------------|---|-------------------|--------------|
| up to 50 x ES  | - | -AUS / Class 1 P2 | -            |
| up to 100 x ES | - | -2 P2             | -PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |  |   |                |
|--|--|---|----------------|
| Appearance                                   | Dark brown liquid with a characteristic flavour and odour; mixes with water. |   |                |
| 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 Applicable |
| 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 Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                             | Not Applicable   | Taste                                   | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available  | Explosive properties                    | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                 | Not Applicable   | Oxidising properties                    | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Applicable   | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)        | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Applicable   | 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  |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li><li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li></ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an |
|---------|---|

|   | occupational setting.   |          |            |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|----------|------------|---|---|---|--|
| Ingestion                                     | The material has <b>NOT</b> 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.      |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| Skin Contact                                  | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p> |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| 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                                       | <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.</p>  |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| Ranvet's Iron Plus                            | <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  |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| Not Available                                 | Not Available   |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| ammonium ferric citrate                       | <table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Mouse) LD50; 440 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr></table>  | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 440 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| TOXICITY                                      | IRRITATION  |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>   |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| Oral (Mouse) LD50; 440 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |          |            |   |   |   |  |
| 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   |          |            |   |   |   |  |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| AMMONIUM FERRIC CITRATE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>A high consumption of oxidised polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), which are found in most types of vegetable oil, may increase the likelihood that postmenopausal women will develop breast cancer. Similar effect was observed on prostate cancer, but the study was performed on mice Another "analysis showed an inverse association between total polyunsaturated fatty acids and breast cancer risk, but individual polyunsaturated fatty acids behaved differently [from each other]. [...] a 20:2 derivative of linoleic acid [...] was inversely associated with the risk of breast cancer"</p> <p>PUFAs are prone to spontaneous oxidation/ peroxidation. The feeding of lipid oxidation products and oxidised fats has been reported to cause adverse biological effects on laboratory animals, including growth retardation, teratogenicity, tissue damage and increased liver and kidney weights, as well as cellular damage to the testes and epididymes, increased peroxidation of membrane and tissue lipids and induction of cytochrome P450 activities in the colon and liver.</p> <p>The propensity for PUFAs to oxidise leads to the generation of free radicals and eventually to rancidity.</p> <p>Culinary oils, when heated, undergo important chemical reaction involving self-sustaining, free radical-mediated oxidative deterioration of PUFAs. Such by-products may be cytotoxic, mutagenic, reproductive toxins and may produce chronic disease. Samples of repeatedly used oils collected from fast-food retail outlets and restaurants have confirmed the production of aldehydic lipid oxidation products (LOPs) at levels exceeding 10 exp-2 moles per kilogram (mol/kg) during "on-site" frying episodes. Volatile emissions from heated culinary oils used in Chinese-style cooking are mutagenic; exposure to such indoor air pollution may render humans more susceptible to contracting lung or further cancers, together with rhinitis and diminished lung function. The high temperatures used in standard (especially Chinese) frying result in fumes that are rich in volatile LOPs, including acrolein.</p> <p>The end products of lipid peroxidation are reactive aldehydes, such as malondialdehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxynonenal (HNE), the second one being known also as "second messenger of free radicals" and major bioactive marker of lipid peroxidation, due to its numerous biological activities resembling activities of reactive oxygen species. end-products of lipid peroxidation may be mutagenic and carcinogenic malondialdehyde reacts with deoxyadenosine and deoxyguanosine in DNA, forming DNA adducts. Malondialdehyde produces mutagenic effects in several bioassays.</p> <p>Side products of lipid peroxidation can also exert toxic effects, even at sites distant from the primary oxidation site. Such products (typically malondialdehyde and a large group of hydroxyalkenals - alpha-beta-unsaturated aldehydes) may interact with protein thiols (producing intermolecular cross-links) and, as a result produce functional impairment to enzyme systems, receptors and structural proteins. Aldehydes may also inhibit protein biosynthesis and increase osmotic fragility of lysosomes (releasing hydrolytic enzymes) and other subcellular organelles. They may also react with nucleic acids.</p> <p>The toxicity of lipid hydroperoxides to animals is best illustrated by the lethal phenotype of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4) knockout mice. These animals do not survive past embryonic day 8, indicating that the removal of lipid hydroperoxides is essential for mammalian life.</p> <p>Peroxidised linoleic acid applied to the shaved skin of guinea pigs, in a patch test experiment, produced necrosis and bleeding. When the abdominal skin of guinea pig was patched for 8 days with a cream containing 25 nmol (in terms of malondialdehyde) of lipid peroxides per gram, a thickening of the epidermis was found</p> <p>Lipid peroxidation in cellular membranes may produce several morphological alterations resulting, for example, in membrane aggregation, deformation or breakage. This may result in the release of hydrolytic enzymes which in turn may degrade functional macromolecules and cause secondary damage. In addition membrane-bound enzyme systems may be disrupted.</p> <p>Free radicals can react with specific cellular molecules including low molecular weight biomolecules such as neurotransmitters and co-enzymes and, as a consequence, inactivate them. macromolecules and cellular membranes are particularly vulnerable to free radical damage with the resultant loss of physiological function and cell death Depolymerisation of polysaccharides (such as hyaluronic acid) may result in inflammation of the joints.</p> <p>Free radicals have a high affinity for sulfur containing amino-acids and therefore many proteins. The may bind covalently to these proteins leading to loss, of biological function such as catalysis exhibited by enzymes. Covalent binding may also result in allergic reactions when the modified protein is recognised, by the bodies immune system, as "foreign" Free radicals are also capable of causing proteins to cross-link to yield larger aggregates.</p> <p>Free radicals are also able to react with the nucleic acids of DNA which may affect cell division or cell death Oxidative modifications of DNA may result in tumour initiation.</p> |
|-------------------------|--|



Lipids containing several double bonds (such as polyunsaturated fatty acids and cholesterol) are also subject to damage. In the case of membrane phospholipids, such "peroxidation" results in impairment of cellular and/or subcellular membranes which may produce cell death. Transition metal ions may also play an important role in lipid peroxidation after free radical-induced change of valency. Fe<sup>3+</sup>/Fe<sup>2+</sup>, copper and mercury ions, as well as vanadate and chromate ions seem to initiate this process and may even exacerbate it by producing secondary radicals when the phospholipid is modified.

ferroptosis, a non apoptotic form of cell death characterized by iron accumulation and uncontrolled lipid peroxidation, holds promise as a therapeutic approach in cancer treatment, alongside established modalities, such as chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and radiotherapy. However, research has raised concerns about its side effects, including damage to immune cells, hematopoietic stem cells, liver, and kidneys, the development of cachexia, and the risk of secondary tumor formation.

ferroptosis leading to plasma membrane rupture and intracellular content release was Originally investigated as a targeted therapy for cancer cells carrying oncogenic RAS mutations, ferroptosis. However, it can lead to side effects, including immune cell death, bone marrow impairment, liver and kidney damage, cachexia (severe weight loss and muscle wasting), and secondary tumorigenesis.

ecifically, the term 'ferroptosis', delineates a distinctive form of non-apoptotic cell demise marked by uncontrolled lipid peroxidation [1]. Traditional cell death effectors, such as caspases, GSDMD (gasdermin D), and MLKL (mixed lineage kinase domain like pseudokinase), are not essential for the process of ferroptosis [1]. Ferroptosis can be categorized as a type of regulated necrosis and exhibits some morphological characteristics reminiscent of necrotic cell features, such as plasma membrane rupture. Mechanistically, ferroptosis is mediated by the generation of toxic oxidized lipids, including 4-hydroxynonenal, as a result of lipid peroxidation. Additionally, advanced lipid peroxidation end products can lead to oxidative damage to proteins or nucleic acids, causing cellular dysfunction. Conversely, various antioxidant systems, comprising both GPX4 (glutathione peroxidase 4)-dependent and GPX4-independent pathways, play a context-dependent role in defending against ferroptosis.

Erastin and RSL3 are two well-known small molecule compounds that are frequently used to trigger ferroptosis and explore the associated mechanisms of this cell death pathway.

Erastin is a novel compound capable of selectively killing engineered tumorigenic cells with RAS mutations, but not wild type cells. This cell death induced by erastin was found to be caspase-independent.

RSL3, is another compound that selectively kills RAS-mutant cells through a caspase-independent mechanism. In contrast to erastin, RSL3 activates a similar death mechanism, but in a mitochondrial VDAC (voltage-dependent anion channel)-independent manner.

sequent studies have shown that erastin-induced cell death in the fibrosarcoma cell line HT1080 and the lung cancer cell line Calu-1 relies on iron accumulation, consequent oxidative damage through the activation of the Fenton reaction, and inhibition of system xc<sup>-</sup>. System xc<sup>-</sup> is an amino acid antiporter that facilitates the exchange of extracellular cystine and intracellular glutamate across the cellular plasma membrane. It comprises a heavy chain component, SLC3A2 (solute carrier family 3 member 2), and a transport module, SLC7A11 (solute carrier family 7 member 11).

Given the intricate connection between the ferroptotic process and oxidative stress-induced lipid peroxidation, the synergistic interplay of ROS amplification, lipid provisioning, and activation of lipid peroxidation enzymes collectively contribute to fostering ferroptosis induction or augmenting ferroptosis sensitivity.

OS are chemically reactive molecules containing oxygen, typically produced as natural byproducts of cellular metabolism. They are essential for various physiological processes within cells. However, excessive accumulation of ROS can lead to oxidative stress, causing damage to cellular components (e.g., DNA, proteins, and lipids), and potentially contributing to various diseases. There are three main sources that generates ROS for ferroptosis.

**Mitochondria:** Mitochondria serve as the primary source of ROS during oxidative phosphorylation, a process vital for cellular energy generation. Electrons escaping from the electron transport chain can react with molecular oxygen, leading to the production of O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> (superoxide radicals), a type of ROS. Mitochondrial ROS can act as triggers for ferroptosis, while the presence of mitochondrial antioxidant systems, comprised of enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants, can mitigate ferroptosis. Multiple mitochondrial metabolic pathways influence ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and ROS generation, thereby influencing ferroptosis sensitivity. For instance, glutaminolysis assumes particular importance in scenarios with limited glucose availability, such as in rapidly growing tumors. Cancer cells often depend on glutaminolysis to fulfill their high energy and biosynthetic demands. However, glutaminolysis can promote ferroptotic death triggered by deprivation of full amino acids or of cystine alone. The AMPK (AMP-activated protein kinase) functions as a critical cellular energy sensor. When activated in response to declining energy levels, AMPK promotes ATP production by enhancing the activity or expression of catabolic proteins. Simultaneously, it conserves ATP by inhibiting biosynthetic pathways. AMPK activation during energy deficiency can both inhibit ferroptosis, through phosphorylation of ACACA/ACC (acetyl-CoA carboxylase alpha) in MEFs (mouse embryonic fibroblasts) and human renal adenocarcinoma cells [68], and promote ferroptosis, by targeting BECN1 (beclin1)-mediated system xc<sup>-</sup> inhibition in human colorectal cancer cells or regulating pyrimidinosome assembly in human cervical cancer cells. These findings suggest the presence of a threshold for AMPK activity in regulating ferroptosis levels in cancer cells through various substrates or binding protein.

**NOXs (NADPH oxidases):** These enzymes are specialized proteins that generate ROS as part of their normal function. While they serve crucial roles in immune responses and cellular signaling, they also contribute to ferroptosis. Increased expression of NOX can result in elevated ROS levels, thereby increasing sensitivity to ferroptosis. The activity of NOX in ferroptosis is subject to regulation by various factors. For example, the tumor suppressor protein TP53/p53 (tumor protein p53) can inhibit ferroptosis in human colorectal cancer cells by binding to DPP4 (dipeptidyl peptidase 4) [1]. Conversely, TP53 deficiency promotes the accumulation of DPP4 on the cell membrane, where it forms a complex with NOX1, resulting in oxidative damage. Arachidonic acid also has the capacity to enhance NOX1 activity through phosphorylation by PRKC/PKC (protein kinase C), thereby promoting ROS production. Furthermore, 4-hydroxynonenal, a byproduct of lipid peroxidation, augments NOX1 activity and induces ferroptosis in HT1080 and Calu1 cells. The ferroptosis-inducing effect of NOX1 activity can be counteracted by ALDH1B1 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family member B1) in HT1080 and Calu-1 cells [6]. ALDH1B1 catalyzes the oxidation of aldehydes, converting them into their corresponding carboxylic acids, a process relevant to the development of colorectal and pancreatic tumors.

The fenton reaction. The fenton reaction is a chemical process that occurs when H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (hydrogen peroxide) interacts with a metal catalyst, usually Fe<sup>2+</sup>, resulting in the formation of highly reactive and destructive ·OH (hydroxyl radicals). This reaction is a notable contributor to oxidative stress and can cause damage to cellular components. Hydroxyl radicals target and harm the lipids found in cell membranes, namely lipid peroxidation. Lipid peroxidation can result in membrane destabilization, compromising the integrity of cells and potentially leading to ferroptosis. Apart from its involvement in the fenton reaction, iron can also enhance the activity of enzymes, such as ALOX (arachidonate lipoxygenase) family and POR (cytochrome p450 oxidoreductase), thereby increasing ferroptosis sensitivity. Consequently, alterations in iron metabolism, including processes, such as iron uptake, storage, utilization, and release, can modulate ferroptosis sensitivity. An extensively studied example is the induction of ferritinophagy, a selective form of autophagy that promotes the degradation of the iron storage protein ferritin in MEFs or pancreatic cancer cells, resulting in an increase in labile iron. This process has been demonstrated to enhance ferroptosis sensitivity in various disease models.

#### Ranvet's Iron Plus & AMMONIUM FERRIC CITRATE

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

Continued...

Toxicity

| Ranvet's Iron Plus  | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| ammonium ferric citrate   | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|   | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l      | 2             |
|   | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >100mg/l      | 2             |
|   | LC50          | 96h                | Fish                          | 53mg/l        | 2             |
|   | EC10(ECx)     | 1680h              | Crustacea                     | 3.12mg/l      | 2             |
| <b>Legend:</b> 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 |               |                    |                               |               |               |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.<br>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduction</li><li>Reuse</li><li>Recycling</li><li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li></ul> This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li><li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>Recycle wherever possible.</li><li>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.</li><li>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).</li><li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li></ul> |
|                              |   |

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

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

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

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

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         |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| ammonium ferric citrate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code



| Product name            | Ship Type     |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| ammonium ferric citrate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

|   |
|---|
| ammonium ferric citrate is found on the following regulatory lists                          |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2 |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4 |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 |
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)   |

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (ammonium ferric citrate)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (ammonium ferric citrate)  |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | Yes   |
| Legend:   | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>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 | 12/23/2022 |
| Initial Date  | 11/01/2009 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 5.1     | 11/01/2019     | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 6.1     | 12/23/2022     | Classification review due to GHS Revision change.                              |

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

**Ranvet's Iron Plus**

- ▶ 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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