



Ardex Polyiso Insulation Board

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 42-4007

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Ardex Polyiso Insulation Board
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Construction.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1800 224 070	+64 3373 6928
Fax	1300 780 102	+64 3384 9779
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	+64 3373 6900
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	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	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

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
65997-17-3	<11	<u>glass fibre - from continuous filament</u>
78-78-4	4.5-9.9	<u>isopentane</u>
109-66-0	0.05-5.5	<u>n-pentane</u>
13674-84-5	<5	<u>tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , phosphorus oxides (PO_x)
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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

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"> ▶ The use of ceramic fibres in the work place should be reviewed in the context of frequency of use and potential for exposure. ▶ In circumstances where the respiratory standards or excursion limits are approached, work areas should be designated by the use of ropes or other similar barriers and appropriate signs be utilised, where possible. This is especially true for all overhead work involving ceramic fibres. ▶ Employees not engaged in the ceramic fibre work should not be allowed within 3 metres of the work unless wearing suitable personal protective equipment (PPE). ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Store in a well ventilated area. ▶ Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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	n-pentane	Pentane	1770 mg/m ³ / 600 ppm	2210 mg/m ³ / 750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Fibrous glass; (Fiber glass; Glass frit; Synthetic vitreous fibers)	15 mg/m ³	170 mg/m ³	990 mg/m ³
isopentane	Isopentane; (Ethylidimethylmethane; 2-Methylbutane)	3000 ppm	33000 ppm	200000 ppm
n-pentane	Pentane, n-	3000 ppm	33000 ppm	200000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available	Not Available
isopentane	Not Available	Not Available
n-pentane	15,000 [LEL] ppm	1,500 [LEL] ppm
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provide good ventilation (either forced or natural) ▶ Where possible, enclose sources of dust and provide dust extraction at the source.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict access to work areas involved in handling man-made mineral fibres and ensure that adequate training, in the handling of such materials, has been provided. Use operating procedures which limit the generation of dusts. When working with unbonded fibres, local exhaust ventilation is generally a requirement.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

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Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	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.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-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 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White rigid cellular sheets with no odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	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 Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable

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Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomfoting
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Generated dust may be discomfoting
Eye	Generated dust may be discomfoting
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Ardex Polyiso Insulation Board	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
isopentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 280 mg/L/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
n-pentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 364 mg/L/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1.29 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.6 mg/kg/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating* Skin (rabbit): mild (24 h):
	Oral (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	

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

GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of MMMF. Glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals [IARC Monograph 43] The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPAEDIA]. Filaments are manufactured to definite fibre diameters; cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA]. NOTE: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria (rat inhalation studies)
N-PENTANE	[GENIUM and CCINFO, V.W.&R.]

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)PHOSPHATE	Non-chlorinated triphosphates have varying chemical, physical, toxicological and environmental properties. Blooming has been identified as a source of potential exposure (human and environmental) to triphosphate plasticisers / flame retardants. Blooming is the movement of an ingredient in rubber or plastic to the outer surface after curing. Blooming is quickened by increased temperature, and triphosphates are known to bloom from car interior plastics, TVs and computer monitors.
	For tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate (TCPP) The flame retardant product supplied in the EU, marketed as TCPP, is actually a reaction mixture containing four isomers. The individual isomers in this reaction mixture are not separated or marketed. The individual components are never produced as such. These data are true for TCPP produced by all EU manufacturers. Alkyl esters of phosphoric acid exhibit a low to moderate acute toxicity and metabolised. From studies done on mice, they are not likely to cause gene damage or affect reproduction. However, 2-ethylhexanoic acid produced an effect on newborn rats at high doses to the pregnant female.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glass fibre - from continuous filament	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.476mg/L	2
glass fibre - from continuous filament	EC50	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0217mg/L	2
glass fibre - from continuous filament	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.0032mg/L	2
isopentane	LC50	96	Fish	3.653mg/L	3
isopentane	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.3mg/L	1
isopentane	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/L	2
isopentane	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.891mg/L	3
isopentane	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.51mg/L	2
n-pentane	LC50	96	Fish	3.193mg/L	3
n-pentane	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.7mg/L	2
n-pentane	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/L	2
n-pentane	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.780mg/L	3
n-pentane	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.51mg/L	2
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	LC50	96	Fish	8.900mg/L	3
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=63mg/L	1
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.363mg/L	3
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=4mg/L	1
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	6mg/L	1

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopentane	HIGH	HIGH
n-pentane	LOW	LOW
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopentane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.7234)
n-pentane	LOW (BCF = 2.35)

tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	LOW (BCF = 4.6)
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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopentane	LOW (KOC = 67.7)
n-pentane	LOW (KOC = 80.77)
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	LOW (KOC = 1278)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GLASS FIBRE - FROM CONTINUOUS FILAMENT(65997-17-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPENTANE(78-78-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N-PENTANE(109-66-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)PHOSPHATE(13674-84-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (isopentane; glass fibre - from continuous filament; n-pentane; tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (glass fibre - from continuous filament)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	13674-84-5, 16839-32-0, 98112-32-4, 1244733-77-4

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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
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

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