

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

Carter Holt Harvey Building Products Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 02-1033

Issue Date: 22/05/2018

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Print Date: 10/09/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZL.EN.RISK

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used in residential, commercial and industrial construction, furniture and fitments and/or general purpose building.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Carter Holt Harvey Building Products Ltd
Address	173 Captain Springs Rd Onehunga Auckland 1061 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 800 746 399
Fax	0800 746 400
Website	www.chhwoodproducts.co.nz
Email	woodproducts@chhwoodproducts.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Classification	Not Applicable
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CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

Determined by
Chemwatch using
GHS/HSNO criteria

Not Available
**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) Not Applicable

SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

Supplementary 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
		Radiata pine wood
		impregnation residuals, as
107534-96-3	^	<u>tebuconazole</u>
60207-90-1	^	<u>propiconazole</u>
52645-53-1	^	<u>permethrin</u>
136-53-8	^	<u>2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt</u>
		In use, may generate wood dust softwood
		THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.If this product comes in contact with eyes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Wash out immediately with water.► If irritation continues, seek medical attention.► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>Brush off dust.</p> <p>In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.</p>
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">► Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations.► Immediately give a glass of water.► First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Continued...

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. [Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.] Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.] Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.] Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.

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	Pick up. Refer to major spills.
Major Spills	Pick up. 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	Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.
Other information	▸ Keep dry

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

— May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Continued...

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tebuconazole	Not Available	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available	Not Available
permethrin	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.

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.

Continued...

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Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	When sawing, machining or sanding use]- Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	► Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ► Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ► Overalls. ► Barrier cream. ► Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

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

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)

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS/NZS 1715:2009 class P1 or P2 when machining.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid timber wood in all sizes, impregnated with liquid treatment ; can give off white spirit odour. THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.4-1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available

Continued...

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	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 Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	The dust is discomforting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.
Eye	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
Chronic	► Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Various woods are able to induce allergies, both of the immediate onset type in woodwork which causes a respiratory syndrome, and of the delayed type which results in eczema from exposure to dusts and direct contact. Cross-reaction is common. Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tebuconazole	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.371 mg/l/4H ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3352 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Non-irritating to eyes, skin. *
propiconazole	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.264 mg/l/4H ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1517 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (non-irritating) * Skin (non-irritating) *
permethrin	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
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	

Continued...

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

TEBUCONAZOLE	(aerosol) NOEL (2 y)* for rats, 300 mg/kg diet for dogs, 100 mg/kg " for mice, 20 mg/kg " ADI 0.03 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA III *
PROPICONAZOLE	No sensitisation in guinea pigs * ADI 0.04 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III NOEL for dogs 50 ppm (1.9 mg/kg b.w. daily) *
PERMETHRIN	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. 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. Oral (rat) LD50: 430-4000 mg/kg * Oral (mouse) LD50: 540-2960 mg/kg * cis/trans ratio: 40:60 cis/trans ratio: 20:80 ADI: 0.05 mg/kg for nominal cis-trans 40:60 and 25:75 isomers only
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZINC SALT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TEBUCONAZOLE & PROPICONAZOLE & PERMETHRIN	[* <i>The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council</i>]

Acute Toxicity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenicity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reproductivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STOT - Single Exposure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mutagenicity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aspiration Hazard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tebuconazole	LC50	96	Fish	4.4mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.0mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.45mg/L	4
propiconazole	LC50	96	Fish	0.83mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0008mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.5mg/L	4
permethrin	LC50	96	Fish	0.00062mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.000112mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.068mg/L	4
	BCFD	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	4

Continued...

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.000025mg/L	4
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.439mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	2
Legend:	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0049mg/L	2
	<i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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</i>				

Although treated, the solid wood will decay on ground contact.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tebuconazole	HIGH	HIGH
permethrin	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tebuconazole	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.4673)
permethrin	LOW (LogKOW = 7.4267)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tebuconazole	LOW (KOC = 20660)
permethrin	LOW (KOC = 178400)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.➤ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.➤ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Not applicable as substance/ material is non hazardous.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

Continued...

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

TEBUCONAZOLE(107534-96-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

PROPICONAZOLE(60207-90-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

PERMETHRIN(52645-53-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified
by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZINC SALT(136-53-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (tebuconazole)
Canada - DSL	N (tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)
Canada - NDSL	N (2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt; tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)
China - IECSC	N (propiconazole)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (tebuconazole; propiconazole)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (propiconazole)
USA - TSCA	N (tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)
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

Revision Date 22/05/2018

Continued...

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Solid Wood Timber

Initial Date	12/02/2008
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Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
propiconazole	60207-90-1, 75881-82-2
permethrin	52645-53-1, 54774-45-7, 57608-04-5, 93388-66-0, 63364-00-1, 60018-94-2, 75497-64-2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	136-53-8, 157321-97-6, 54262-78-1, 1000888-64-1

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
 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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