CHH LOSP Azole Treated Pine Plywood, LVL and I Joist

Carter Holt Harvey

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: **4729-83**
Version No: **11.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **12/05/2016**
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Initial Date: **Not Available**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CHH LOSP Azole Treated Pine Plywood, LVL and I Joist
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, and fitments and/or general purpose building.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Carter Holt Harvey	Carter Holt Harvey (Woodproducts)
Address	PO Box 425 Box Hill VIC 3128 Australia	Private Bag 92165 Auckland 1142 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 3 9258 7600	0800 866 678
Fax	+61 3 9258 7629	0800 866 679
Website	Not Available	www.chhwoodproducts.co.nz
Email	Not Available	woodproducts@chhwoodproducts.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available
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	0		
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

Continued...

GHS label elements	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
Not Available	>98	wood veneer
Not Available	<2	impregnation residuals, as
107534-96-3	^	tebuconazole
60207-90-1	^	propiconazole
52645-53-1	^	permethrin
55406-53-6	^	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
136-53-8	^	2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt
		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	‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. If this product comes in contact with eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with water. ‣ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Brush off dust. In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
Inhalation	‣ 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	‣ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

Continued...

- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

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

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
wood veneer	Not Available	Not Available
impregnation residuals, as	Not Available	Not Available
tebuconazole	Not Available	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available	Not Available
permethrin	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Continued...

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering 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.
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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A-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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-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	Plywood 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)**	0.4-0.8
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

Continued...

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 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 Available

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 transient smarting, blinking
Chronic	‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Common chronic responses to wood dust exposures are dermatitis, simple bronchitis and non asthmatic chronic airflow obstruction. Wood is an organic substrate for growth of micro-organisms and fungal spores, these readily become airborne with wood dust and have caused a variety of respiratory infections Various woods, mainly tropical varieties, are able to induce allergies in joiners, carpenters, cabinet makers and model-makers. Allergies of the immediate type (rhino conjunctivitis, bronchial asthma, urticaria), caused by contact with dusts produced during wood-working and those of a delayed type (contact eczema) caused by both the dust and by direct contact with the solid wood, are seen in an occupational setting. Because of the large number of substances found in wood, only a few low molecular weight allergens have been isolated and identified; these are mostly quinone or flavone derivatives. |Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

CHH LOSP Azole Treated Pine Plywood, LVL and I Joist	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
tebuconazole	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Non-irritating to eyes, skin. *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.8 mg/L/4h[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.371 mg/L/4H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3352 mg/kg[2]	
propiconazole	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (non-irritating) *

Continued...

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/L/4h **[2]	Skin (non-irritating) *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.264 mg/L/4H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1517 mg/kg*[2]	
permethrin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kgd[2]	
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg*][2]	* [Yoshitomi and Troy Chem.WPL]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h *g[2]	Eye: Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg*t[2]	Skin: Slight irritant
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	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*	

TEBUCONAZOLE	***[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]*** (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	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. ***[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]*** 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 following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. 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. 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. ***[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]*** 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
3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): **Acute toxicity:** Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation. In a primary eye irritation study in rabbi. IPBC technical was severely irritating to the eyes of white rabbits, with corneal opacity and corneal vascularization reported in unwashed eyes by day 21 post-treatment. The technical grade of IPBC was slightly irritating to the skin of white rabbits.
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZINC SALT	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**	⊘

Continued...

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
tebuconazole	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.039mg/L	3
tebuconazole	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.127mg/L	3
tebuconazole	LC50	96	Fish	0.122mg/L	3
tebuconazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.0mg/L	4
propiconazole	EC50	264	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	4
propiconazole	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	4
propiconazole	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0008mg/L	4
propiconazole	LC50	96	Fish	0.83mg/L	4
propiconazole	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.5mg/L	4
permethrin	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	3
permethrin	BCFD	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	4
permethrin	EC10	144	Crustacea	0.000009mg/L	4
permethrin	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.000112mg/L	4
permethrin	LC50	96	Fish	0.00062mg/L	4
permethrin	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.000025mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.978mg/L	3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	96	Crustacea	0.0234mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.01mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	LC50	96	Fish	0.112mg/L	2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.19mg/L	2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.72mg/L	2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00045994mg/L	2
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*				

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
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tebuconazole	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.4673)
permethrin	LOW (LogKOW = 7.4267)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tebuconazole	LOW (KOC = 20660)
permethrin	LOW (KOC = 178400)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

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

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE(55406-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (tebuconazole)
Canada - DSL	N (tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)
Canada - NDSL	N (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt; tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)

Continued...

China - IECSC	N (propiconazole)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (tebuconazole; propiconazole; permethrin)
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

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, 60018-94-2, 63364-00-1, 75497-64-2, 93388-66-0
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	1000888-64-1, 136-53-8, 157321-97-6, 54262-78-1

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.
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