



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## MAKSEAL PANEL MASTIC

Makrete Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.10

Issue Date:

Mar 2023

### SECTION 1 MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

Product Name	Makseal Panel Mastic
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#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant Identified uses	Non skinning bedding mastic
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	Makrete Pty Ltd
Address	PO Box 50, Montmorency, VIC 3094
Telephone	1300 911 161
Website	<a href="http://www.makrete.com.au">www.makrete.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:admin@makrete.com.au">admin@makrete.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone Numbers	1300 911 161
Other emergency telephone numbers	

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	Not Applicable
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#### 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

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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Chemical Entity

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	<60	Polybutene, proprietary
1317-65-3	<60	Calcium Carbonate
Not Available	<60	Mineral Clay, Proprietary
64742-82-1	1-10	Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy
	Balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of First Aid Measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<b>If skin contact occurs:</b> 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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b> If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed – Treat symptomatically**

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## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
<b>Fire Explosion Hazard</b>	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: Carbon Monoxide (CO) Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

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## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

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

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## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe Handling</b>	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.
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	Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Other information</b>	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable Container</b>	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
<b>Storage Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**


Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
<b>Australia Exposure Standards</b>	Calcium Carbonate	Calcium Carbonate	10mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Australia Exposure Standards</b>	Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy	White Spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL -1	TEEL -2	TEEL -3
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	Limestone: (Calcium Carbonate; Dolomite)	45mg/m3	500mg/m3	3000mg/m3
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	Carbonic acid, Calcium Salt	45mg/m3	210mg/m3	1,300mg/m3
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	350mg/m3	1,800mg/m3	40,000mg/m3
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1	1,100mg/m3	1,800mg/m3	40,000mg/m3
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6)	1,200mg/m3	6,700mg/m3	40,000/mg/m3
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300mg/m3	1,800mg/m3	29,500mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDHL	Revised IDHL
Polybutene, Proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium Carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
Mineral Clay, Proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy	20,000mg/m3 / 1,100 (LEL) ppm / 1000 (LEL) ppm	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal Protection</b>	
<b>Eye and Face Protection</b>	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Skin Protection</b>	See Hand protection below.
<b>Hands/Feet protection</b>	Wear general protective gloves. e.g. light weight rubber gloves
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below.
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overalls</li> <li>• Barrier Cream</li> <li>• Eyewash</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Respiratory protection

Type A 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 P3		A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
Up to 50 x ES		A-AUS / Class 1 P3	
Up to 100xES		A-2P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 •

• - Full-face

A(All classes)= Organic vapours, BAUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO= Oxides of nitrogen, MB= Methyl bromide, AX= Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 °C)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Beige paste with a mild odour; does not mix with water		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.4
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular Weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	6	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.6	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See Section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See Section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See Section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See Section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See Section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Chronic Toxicity</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.
<b>Makseal Panel Mastic</b>	Toxicity – Not Available Irritation – Not Available
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	Toxicity – Oral (rat) LD50: 6450mg/kg <sup>2</sup> Irritation – Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	Toxicity Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>1900 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>1900 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>1900 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>1900 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Dermal (rat) LD50 28000 mg/kg <sup>2</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mgN8H <sup>2</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3396.1206 mg/l/4H <sup>2</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 61mg/l/4H <sup>2</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4300 mg/kg <sup>2</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> Irritation - Not Available
<b>Legend</b>	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
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.  The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.

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 available to make classification ☒ Data not available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	End Point	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
<b>Makseal Panel Mastic</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Calcium Carbonate</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
<b>Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy</b>	<b>End Point</b>	<b>Test Duration (HR)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=13mg/L	
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.1mg/L	
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=450mg/L	
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=6.5mg/L	
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00746mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.058mg/L	4
	BCF	96	Fish	0.2mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	<=0.05mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	8.8mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.7mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=6.5mg/L	
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=6.5mg/L		
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L		

Legend: 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

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

<b>Persistence and Degradability</b>		
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
	No data available for all ingredients	No data available for all ingredients
<b>Bio accumulative potential</b>		
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	
	No data available for all ingredients	
<b>Mobility in soil</b>		
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mobility</b>	
	No data available for all ingredients	

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**



<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

#### CALCIUM CARBONATE (1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY(64742-82-1 .) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards  
 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  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrosulfurised Heavy)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (Calcium Carbonate; Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrosulfurised Heavy)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PIGGS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since the company cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage review the SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

Ingredients with multiple case numbers

Name	CASNo
Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrodesulfurised Heavy	64742-82-1., 64741-92-0., 8052-41-3., 1030262-12-4., 8032-32-4., 8030-30-6., 64742-88-7., 64742-89-8., 8002-05-9., 61789-95-5., 64742-48-9., 101795-02-2, 8031-06-9., 8030-31-7., 50813-73-5., 54847-97-1, 121448-88-7., 8031-38-7., 8031-39-8.

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.

Abbreviations	Definitions
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 Limito
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