



ERAPOL ETL55A

Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Version No: 2.2
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 14/09/2020
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ERAPOL ETL55A
Synonyms	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Polyurethane prepolymer
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Era Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	2-4 Green Street, BANKSMEADOW NSW 2019 Australia
Telephone	+61 (0)2 9666 3788
Fax	+61 (0)2 9666 4805
Website	www.erapol.com.au
Email	erapol@erapol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

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	S6
Classification [1]	Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
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P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13674-84-5	<10	<u>tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate</u>
26471-62-5	<1	<u>toluene diisocyanate</u>
Not Available	to 100	Polyurethane prepolymer

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <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>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 fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out mouth with water. ▶ Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Medical advice is required.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Toluene diisocyanate is a known pulmonary sensitiser. Annual medical surveillance should be conducted including pulmonary history, examination of the heart and lungs, 14 x 17 inch (35 x 47 cm) x-ray and pulmonary function testing (FCV, FEV1).

In normal commercial preparations of toluene diisocyanate, the 2,4-isomer dominates in the ratio 4:1. However it is also hydrolysed, in air, more rapidly than the 2,6-isomer. Airway sensitivities may result from the appearance of immunoglobulins in the blood. Frequent inability to detect antibodies to TDI in clinical cases may result from the routine use of diagnostic antigens containing predominantly 2,4-TDI, whereas individuals may have been exposed to atmospheres in which 2,6-TDI was the predominant isomer. [Karol & Jin, Frontiers of Molecular Toxicology, pp 55-61, 1992]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

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- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ 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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) isocyanates and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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 course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging 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 ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically. ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.

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	toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)	0.02 mg/m3	0.07 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	0.02 ppm	0.083 ppm	0.51 ppm
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate; (TDI)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
toluene diisocyanate	2.5 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm


Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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. 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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.</p>							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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)
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	<p>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</p> <p>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 302 1090 470"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	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
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<p>Personal protection</p>											
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 										
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>										
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>										
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>										
<p>Other protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. 										

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- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

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
BUTYL	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
SARANEX-23	A
TEFLON	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B
NITRILE	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 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	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Amber-coloured liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.04
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Reacts	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has 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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. With most allergens, removal of the offending material results in resolution of symptoms. Asthma caused by toluene diisocyanate (TDI) continues for months or even years after exposure ceases.

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	Not Available	Not Available

tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	<2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating*
	1011 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): mild (24 h):
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~500-2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~707 mg/kg ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1101 mg/kg ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 632 mg/kg ^[1]	

toluene diisocyanate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 9.6889323 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL)PHOSPHATE	<p>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.</p> <p>These substances are absorbed to various organs, particularly the liver and kidney but also the brain. Excretion is rapid and mainly in the urine. Animal testing shows that they have low to moderate acute toxicity, and do not significantly irritate the skin and eye. TCEP has caused convulsions, brain lesions and impaired performance in animal testing. These substances have not been found to cause developmental toxicity or birth defects, but may reduce fertility. Data suggests that they do not cause mutations.</p> <p>Animal testing suggests that these substances, in particular TCEP, TDCPP and TDCiPP, can all cause tumours in various organs, including cancers. At high doses, they may also cause immunotoxicity.</p> <p>For tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate (TCPP)</p> <p>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. The other isomers in the mixture include bis(1-chloro-2-propyl)-2-chloropropyl phosphate (CAS 76025-08-6); bis(2-chloropropyl)-1-chloro-2-propyl phosphate (CAS 76649-15-5) and tris(2-chloropropyl) phosphate (CAS 6145-73-9). The assumption is made that all isomers have identical properties in respect of risk assessment. The assumption is justified in part by the fact that they exhibit very similar chromatographic properties, even under conditions optimised to separate them. Predicted physicochemical properties differ to only a small extent.</p> <p>Chlorinated alkyl phosphate esters (particularly TCPP) were identified as possible substitutes for the fire retardant pentabromodiphenyl ether. They appear to be relatively persistent substances, and there is some human health concern. Three substances in this group have been</p>
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characterised to a degree and serve as a read across reference for TCPP. They include tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP, CAS 115-96-8), tris[2-(chloro-1-chloromethyl)ethyl]phosphate (TDCP, CAS 13674-87-8) and 2,2-bis(chloromethyl)trimethylene bis[bis(2-chloroethyl)phosphate] (V6, CAS 38051-10-4). Other flame retardants in this family, which do not appear as EU HPV (High Production Volume) substances, include tetrakis[2-(chloroethyl)ethylene]diphosphate (CAS 33125-86-9), tris (2,3-dichloro-1-propyl)phosphate (CAS 78-43-3, an isomer of TDCP)

Acute toxicity: The inhalation exposure studies in animals were somewhat equivocal and in general lacking in detailed information. One study yielded an LC50 of > 7 mg/L/4 hr. A limit test yielded an acute LC50 value of >4.6 mg/L/4h. No deaths occurred at this concentration. Toxic signs observed in this study, and in 2 further poorly reported studies, included mild lethargy, matted fur, acute bodyweight depression and convulsions. From the studies, it appears that TCPP is more toxic when administered whole body as aerosol than by nose-only exposure. This suggests that some of the systemic toxicity observed when TCPP is administered whole body may result from dermal or oral uptake, rather than inhalation. Therefore, it is concluded that TCPP is of low toxicity via the inhalation route.

Studies in rats indicated that TCPP is of moderate toxicity via the oral route of exposure, with LD50 values from the better quality studies ranging from 632 mg/kg up to 4200 mg/kg, with the majority of values determined to be <2000 mg/kg. Common clinical and macroscopic signs of toxicity observed on nearly all studies included depression, ataxia, hunched posture, lethargy, laboured respiration, increased salivation, partially closed eyelids, body tremors, pilo-erection, ptosis, haemorrhagic lungs and dark liver and/or kidneys. A NOAEL of 200 mg/kg can be identified for acute oral toxicity. This is taken from a 1996 study, in which no clinical signs of toxicity were observed in animals dosed with 200 mg/kg TCPP. Based on the results of the acute oral studies, TCPP should be classified with R22, harmful if swallowed.

In a delayed neurotoxicity study conducted in hens, TCPP showed moderate toxicity. The principle effects were reduced mean body weight and food consumption, feather loss and cessation of laying. There was no evidence of inhibited plasma acetylcholinesterase or brain neurotoxic esterase enzyme levels. Therefore, there is no concern for acute delayed neurotoxicity for TCPP.

Studies in rats and rabbits indicated that TCPP is of low toxicity via the dermal route of exposure with LD50 values of >2000mg/kg.

There is an extensive database in animals, indicating that TCPP is non-irritant in the rabbit eye and skin. The lack of any substantial skin or eye irritation and the lack of irritation observed in the acute inhalation studies suggest that TCPP would be unlikely to produce significant respiratory tract irritation.

Evidence from a guinea pig study as well as from a local lymph node assay, indicates that TCPP does not possess significant skin sensitisation potential. No information is available on the respiratory sensitisation potential of TCPP.

Repeat dose toxicity: A study is available in which male and female rats were fed diets containing TCPP for 13 weeks at concentrations corresponding to mean substance intake values of up to 1349 mg/kg/day and 1745 mg/kg/day for males and females respectively. This study indicated the liver and thyroid to be the main target organs affected by TCPP. Effects observed included statistically significant increases in absolute and relative liver weights in males at all doses and females at the two highest doses, periportal hepatocyte swelling in high dose groups and mild thyroid follicular cell hyperplasia in males at all doses and females at the highest dose. Based on the increase in both absolute and relative liver weights, accompanied by mild thyroid follicular cell hyperplasia observed in males of all dose groups, a LOAEL of 52 mg/kg/day is derived and taken forward to risk characterisation. This LOAEL is taken forward in preference to the NOAEL which was identified in a 4-week study in which rats were dosed with TCPP at concentrations of 0, 10, 100 and 1000 mg/kg/day, as it was derived from a study of longer duration. The 4-week study also showed the liver as the target organ, with increased liver weight changes observed in the high dose groups, accompanied by hepatocyte hypertrophy in all high-dose males and one mid-dose male and changes in ALAT activity in high-dose animals.

A two-week study in which rats were fed diets of TCPP at concentrations corresponding to mean substance intake values of up to 1636 mg/kg/day for males and 1517 mg/kg/day for females showed no major clinical signs of toxicity. There was a significant reduction in weight gain and food consumption in high dose males during week 2, but there were no other significant findings.

In a 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in which rats were fed TCPP in the diet over two successive generations, the low-dose of 99 mg/kg for females is considered to be the LOAEL for parental toxicity. This is based on decreased body weight and food consumption seen in mid and high dose parental animals and the effects on uterus weight seen in all dosed animals. For males, a NOAEL of approximately 85 mg/kg is derived for parental toxicity, based on decreased body weights, food consumption and organ weight changes observed at mid and high dose groups.

No data are available on inhalation and dermal repeated dose toxicity.

Genotoxicity: The mutagenic potential of TCPP has been well investigated *in vitro*. Evidence from several bacterial mutagenicity studies shows that TCPP is not a bacterial cell mutagen. TCPP was also shown to be non-mutagenic in fungi. In mammalian cell studies, TCPP did not induce forward mutations at the TK locus in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells in one study, but in a second study, the result was considered equivocal (in the presence of rat liver S9 fraction). A confirmatory mouse lymphoma was conducted in accordance with the relevant regulatory guidelines. The results of the assay indicate that TCPP shows clastogenic activity *in vitro* in the presence of metabolic activation.

The main concern for TCPP is clastogenicity, owing to the clearly positive *in vitro* mouse lymphoma study. *In vivo*, TCPP was not clastogenic in a mouse bone marrow micronucleus test. TCPP did not induce an increase in chromosomal aberrations in a rat bone marrow cytogenetics assay. In order to further investigate the potential for TCPP to induce DNA damage, an *in vivo* Comet assay in the rat liver was conducted. The liver was chosen for comet analysis as TCPP caused an increased mutation frequency in the mouse lymphoma assay in the presence of S9 and also induced liver enlargement in repeat dose studies. Under the conditions of this study, TCPP did not induce DNA damage in the liver of rats treated with either 750 or 1500 mg/kg TCPP.

Overall, it is considered that TCPP is not genotoxic *in vivo*.

Carcinogenicity: TCPP is structurally similar to two other chlorinated alkyl phosphate esters, TDCP (tris [2-chloro-1-(chloromethyl)ethyl] phosphate) and TCEP (tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate). TDCP and TCEP are non-genotoxic carcinogens, *in vivo*, and have agreed classifications of Carc Cat 3 R40. Based on the available repeat dose toxicity data for TCPP, supported by a qualitative read-across from TDCP and TCEP, there is a potential concern for carcinogenicity for TCPP by a nongenotoxic mechanism. No quantitative read-across can be performed since there are no insights into an underlying mode of action for TCEP and TDCP which would make a prediction on a relatively potency of TCPP possible. Therefore, as a reasonable worst case approach, a risk characterisation will be carried out for this end-point.

It is proposed that the effects observed in the 90-day study for TCPP are taken as a starting point for risk characterisation. If these effects were to progress to cancer, they would do so by a non-genotoxic mechanism. Therefore, it is proposed that the LOAEL of 52 mg/kg/day, identified from the 90-day study with TCPP, should be used as a basis for risk characterisation of the carcinogenicity endpoint.

Reproductive toxicity: In a two-generation reproductive toxicity study with TCPP, there were no treatment related effects in pre-coital time, mating index, female fecundity index, male and female fertility index, duration of gestation and post-implantation loss. There was no effect on sperm parameters at necropsy. In females, the length of the longest oestrus cycle and the mean number of cycles per animal were statistically significantly increased in high dose animals of both generations. A decrease in uterus weight was observed in all dosed females in F0 and in high dose females in F1. Effects were also noted on pituitary weights, significant in high dose females of both generations. A LOAEL of 99 mg/kg is derived for effects on fertility. This is based on effects on the effect on uterus weight seen in all dosed females in F0 and high dose females in F1.

Developmental toxicity: From the same study, a LOAEL of 99 mg/kg is derived for developmental toxicity. This is based on a treatment related effect on the number of runts observed in all TCPP-treated groups of the F0 generation.

In a separate study, no treatment-related effects on foetal mortality, implantation number, resorption or foetal weight were observed following treatment of pregnant dams with TCPP. Cervical ribs and missing 13th ribs were noted at a low incidence in all treatment groups, but not in the control group. However, as a specific rib count undertaken in the 2-generation study did not reveal an increase in this effect, it is concluded that this is not toxicologically significant. Weaning rate and rearing condition were unaffected by treatment and there was no evidence of any abnormality

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.

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TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. Of the several members of diisocyanates tested on experimental animals by inhalation and oral exposure, some caused cancer while others produced a harmless outcome. This group of compounds has therefore been classified as cancer-causing.</p>
ERAPOL ETL55A & TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	<p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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 significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

ERAPOL ETL55A	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Endpoint</th> <th>Test Duration (hr)</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available															
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Legend:	<p>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</p>																									

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
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Continued...

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	HIGH	HIGH
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (Half-life = 1 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.13 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	LOW (BCF = 4.6)
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (BCF = 5)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	LOW (KOC = 1278)
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (KOC = 9114)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <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 Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ 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**

tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

toluene diisocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

Continued...

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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	14/09/2020
Initial Date	18/10/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.2.1.1.1	14/09/2020	Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container)

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 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