

Dentsply Quixfil

Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4625-32

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Product name | Dentsply Quixfil |
| Synonyms | QuiXfil |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Dental restoration. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd |
| Address | 11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia |
| Telephone | 1300 55 29 29 |
| Fax | +61 3 9538 8260 |
| Website | www.dentsply.com.au |
| Email | clientservices@dentsply.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | Poisons Information Centre (AUSTRALIA) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 - AUSTRALIA (24 hour service) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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 | 2 | | |
| Reactivity | 0 | | |
| Chronic | 2 | | |

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

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

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| | |
|------|--|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Not Available | 10-25 | methacrylate, typically |
| 80-62-6 | | <u>methyl methacrylate</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. |

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"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect from light. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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 | methyl methacrylate | Methyl methacrylate | 208 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | 416 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| methyl methacrylate | Methyl methacrylate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| methacrylate, typically | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl methacrylate | 4,000 ppm | 1,000 ppm |

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.</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> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |

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| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|------------|-----|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVA | A |
| TEFLON | A |
| BUTYL | 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 / Class 1 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line* | - | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

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

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Coloured paste with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Free-flowing Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not 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 Applicable |
| 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 Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| 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 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. | |
| 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 | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition | |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. | |
| Chronic | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.</p> <p>Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.</p> <p>Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures</p> | |
| Dentsply Quixfil | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl methacrylate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 150 mg |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 78 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open) |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg ^[2] | |

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

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| METHYL METHACRYLATE | <p>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.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose. Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p> <p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m³(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas]</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 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 |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| methyl methacrylate | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 43.382mg/L | 3 |
| methyl methacrylate | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =69mg/L | 1 |
| methyl methacrylate | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >110mg/L | 2 |
| methyl methacrylate | EC3 | 192 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =37mg/L | 1 |
| methyl methacrylate | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 37mg/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*

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW (BCF = 6.6) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW (KOC = 10.14) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

METHYL METHACRYLATE(80-62-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (methyl methacrylate) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |

Continued...

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

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

www.chemwatch.net

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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