

RALI C- POWER

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 03/05/2016
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI C- POWER
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8122
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

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

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Acute Terrestrial Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	9.1A, 6.5B (contact), 3.1D, 6.1D (oral), 8.3A, 6.3A, 9.2C

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H423	Harmful to the soil environment
H227	Combustible liquid

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

The specific chemical identity and/ or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68647-72-3	10-20	<u>orange oil</u>
68603-42-9	1-10	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ 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"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Chemical Class: ester and ethers For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority. Moderate hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	d-Limonene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ forms unstable peroxides in storage, unless inhibited; may polymerise ▶ reacts with strong oxidisers and may explode or combust ▶ is incompatible with strong acids, including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May form unstable peroxides in storage ▶ is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid Diethanolamine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts vigorously with strong oxidisers ▶ reacts with aldehydes, ketones, acrylates, formates, oxalates, nitrites, non-oxidising mineral acids, strong acids, organic acids, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, vinyl acetate, acrylates, substituted allyls, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, ▶ may undergo self-sustaining thermal decomposition at temperatures above 250 C ▶ attacks aluminium, copper, zinc and their alloys, and galvanised iron

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
RALI C- POWER	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
orange oil	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m³, are commercially available.

for d-Limonene:

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA*)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

d-Limonene is not acutely toxic.

For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

for diethanolamine:


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Odour Threshold: 2.6 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of eye damage and skin irritation.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
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
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	B
PVC	B
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	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 ABEK-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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	ABEK-AUS P2	-	ABEK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	ABEK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	ABEK-2 P2	ABEK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear solution		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.96
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)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available

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Flash point (°C)	85	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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)	85
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	304

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation' nor has it been designated as 'irritating to the respiratory system'.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. Taken internally the essential oils exert a mild irritant effect on the mucous membranes of the mouth and digestive tract which induces a feeling of warmth and increases salivation.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. In the presence of air, a number of common flavour and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast. Peroxidisable terpenes and terpenoids should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. Studies with some ethylene glycol ethers and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes.

RALI C- POWER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
orange oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
coconut diethanolamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88 ppm/h ^[2]	Nil reported.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 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

ORANGE OIL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. The essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates) derived from citrus fruits are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for their intended use in foods for human consumption.
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	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>For monoterpenes: The chemical category designated terpenoid hydrocarbons includes three simple C10 isomeric monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons (<i>d</i>-limonene, <i>d</i>-limonene, and terpinolene) two simple C10 acyclic terpene hydrocarbons (<i>beta</i>-myrcene and dihydromyrcene) and mixtures composed primarily of <i>d</i>-limonene, <i>d</i>-limonene (dipentene), terpinolene, myrcene, and <i>alpha</i> and <i>beta</i>-pinene Monoterpene hydrocarbons are mainly released by coniferous woodland such as pine trees, cedars, redwood and firs. <i>d</i>-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion.</p>
COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE	<p>For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND)Amides (including several high molecular weight alkyl amino acid amides) The chemicals in the FattyNitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class ingeneral as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. for diethanolamine (DEA): In animal studies, DEA has low acute toxicity via the oral and dermal routes with moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p> <p>Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. *Ethoquad C/12 SDS</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
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.25mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.07mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	LC50	96	Fish	2.52mg/L	1

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

Very toxic 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 discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.


Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002525	Cleaning Products (Combustible) Group Standard 2006

ORANGE OIL(68647-72-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE(68603-42-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

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

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3A, and 9.4A	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Subject to Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulation 2001
- Refer to the regulation for more information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (coconut diethanolamide; orange oil)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (orange oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (coconut diethanolamide; orange oil)
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****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
orange oil	68647-72-3, 8008-57-9
coconut diethanolamide	61791-31-9, 68603-42-9, 71786-60-2

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.

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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