



Masters® Pro-Blue® Pipe Thread Sealant Oatey

Version No: 1.5

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Masters® Pro-Blue® Pipe Thread Sealant
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Isopropanol
Other means of identification	PD250BT, PD500BT, PD1L, PD20L

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Pipe Joint Compound for Threaded Metal Pipes
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Oatey
Address	620 Steven Court, New Market, ON L3Y 622 Canada
Telephone	905-898-2557
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@oatey.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Flammable Solid Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

Masters Pro-Dope

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H228	Flammable solid.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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
14807-96-6*	34	<u>Talc</u>
1332-58-7*	20	<u>Kaolin</u>
13463-67-7*	4.6	<u>Titanium dioxide</u>
13983-17-0*	4.4	<u>Calcium silicate</u>
9002-84-0	1	<u>polytetrafluoroethylene</u>
9004-34-6*	0.7	<u>cellulose</u>
14808-60-7*	<2	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
5131-66-8	10	<u>propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
67-63-0	7	<u>isopropanol</u>

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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 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.
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 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

For **SMALL FIRES**:

Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam.

For **LARGE FIRES**:

Water-spray, fog or foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ 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"> ▸ Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water. ▸ Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion. ▸ May burn fiercely ▸ May form explosive mixtures with air. ▸ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. ▸ Containers may explode on heating. ▸ Solids may melt and flow when heated or involved in a fire. ▸ Runoff may pollute waterways. ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited. ▸ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport,

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thereby providing a source of ignition.

- Decomposition products may be irritating, poisonous or corrosive.

Combustion products include:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. ▸ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ With clean shovel (preferably non-sparking) place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely. ▸ Move containers from spill area. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ 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 or cover with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area with water and dike for later disposal; prevent runoff into drains. ▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▸ 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 overexposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Working clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ 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 are maintained.
Other information	<p>FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction. ▸ Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

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FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) the packages are securely closed and not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored and (c) adequate precautions are taken to ensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.
- ▶ Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</p> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging and ▶ cans with friction closures may be used. <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium ▶ reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas ▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature ▶ may generate electrostatic charges <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. ▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen ▶ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Soapstone	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation. Particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Use asbestos TLV, not to exceed stated ceiling. TLV Basis/Critical Effect(s): asbestosis; cancer
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Soapstone	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation. Particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing no asbestos fibers	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc Respirable particulate containing no asbestos fibres	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Soapstone - Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Soapstone - Total (no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica)	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Talc	Talc, (respirable fraction++))	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; pulm func
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Use Asbestos TLV®
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing asbestos fibres	0.1 f/cc	Not Available	Not Available	(K) - should not exceed 2 mg/m3 respirable particulate.
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing no asbestos fibres, Respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(E) - the value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Use Asbestos TLV®
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc - Containing no asbestos fibers	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; pulm func
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc, containing no asbestos	2 f/cc	Not Available	Not Available	(K) Should not exceed 2 mg/m3 respirable particulate mass.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc, containing no asbestos (Respirable fraction)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency. (E) The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1 per cent crystalline silica.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Talc	Talc, (respirable fraction)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Talc	Talc, non fibrous	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Talc	Talc, fibrous (note 4)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Kaolin	Kaolin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(See Table 11)
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pneumoconiosis. Value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin (respirable fraction++))	2 mg/m3	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin, Respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(E) - the value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and less than 1% crystalline silica.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Kaolin	Kaolin (respirable fraction)	2 mg/m3	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Kaolin	Kaolin	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m 3 for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Calcium silicate	Fibres-Natural Mineral Fibres (note 4) Wollastonite	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Calcium silicate	Fibres-Natural Mineral Fibres (note 4) Wollastonite	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	polytetrafluoroethylene	Polytetrafluoroethylene decomposition products	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(See Table 11)
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Cellulose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Cellulose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Not Available	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Cellulose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m ³ for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Cellulose	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibres)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica-Crystalline, Respirable particulate - Quartz	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline# : Quartz (respirable fraction++)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	T20
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, Crystalline - Quartz/Tripoli (Respirable fraction)	0.10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	* Denotes a chemical agent listed in Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances) made under the Act. See clause 2 (2) (a) of this Regulation. (R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the

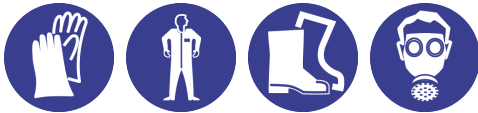
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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
						respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline#: Quartz (respirable fraction)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline, Quartz	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol - Skin	400 ppm / 980 mg/m3	1,225 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol, isopropanol)	200 ppm / 492 mg/m3	984 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Not Available	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	2-Propanol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 985 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. ▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a 'glove-box'. Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. ▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited. ▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless
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	<p>decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. ▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed. <p>For large scale or continuous use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems ▶ Provide dust collectors with explosion vents
<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>	<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>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather. ▶ Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

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

Appearance	Blue paste (solid)		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.14
Odour	Slight alcohol odor	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)	25	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available

Continued...

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Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	17.29
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	246

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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. The material has NOT been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Masters Pro-Dope	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

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Masters Pro-Dope	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
polytetrafluoroethylene	HIGH	HIGH
cellulose	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2142)
cellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249)
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (KOC = 106.8)
cellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.289)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

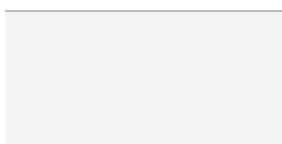
SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



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Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (TDG)

UN number	3175	
UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Isopropanol	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	4.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	16, 56
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	1 kg
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3175	
UN proper shipping name	Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. * Isopropanol	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	4.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A46
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	448
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3175	
UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Isopropanol	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	4.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-I
	Special provisions	216 274
	Limited Quantities	1 kg

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 product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Continued...

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Talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

Kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Oxidized Castor Oil is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Calcium silicate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

polytetrafluoroethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

silica amorphous, fumed is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

cellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Canada - DSL	No (Calcium silicate)

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National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (Talc; Kaolin; Oxidized Castor Oil; Titanium dioxide; Calcium silicate; polytetrafluoroethylene; silica amorphous, fumed; cellulose; silica crystalline - quartz; propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer; isopropanol)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/16/2020
Initial Date	11/20/2020

Other information

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