

Fiberlock ABC FiberSpray 6410

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 11.17 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements Issue Date: 01/22/2020 Print Date: 01/22/2020 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock ABC FiberSpray 6410
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses Binder for Asbestos Fibers

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group	
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States	
Telephone	1-978-623-9980	
Fax	Not Available	
Website http://www.icpgroup.com		
Email	Not Available	

Emergency phone number

3. 71	
Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Label elements

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification

Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Sensitizer Category 1







SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.	
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	P201 Obtain special instructions before use.	
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).	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	·	
P410+P403		

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-80-2	1-5	titanium dioxide (rutile)
25265-77-4	1-5	2.2.4-trimethyl-1.3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate

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

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

res production and the second		
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: 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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 	
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. 	

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- ► Dry chemical powder.

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Fire Fighting

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Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO2)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

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

g -p	
Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	► 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
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide (rutile)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol)	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	840 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide (rutile)	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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.

Personal protection









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Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 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. 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. Overalls. P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Compressed Gas	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 Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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 (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an

The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of

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the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. 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. Ingestion Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational Skin Contact setting. 511ipa Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Eye Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Chronic Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. TOXICITY IRRITATION Fiberlock ABC FiberSpray 6410 Not Available Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1] titanium dioxide (rutile) Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1] TOXICITY IRRITATION Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15200 mg/kg^[2] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.325 mg/l/6h[2] Eyes - Moderate irritant * 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg[2] Skin - Slight irritant * Skin (rabbit): mild *** Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Fiberlock ABC FiberSpray 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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE) Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. Skin (human) 0.3: Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE

effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop]

The material may be irritation to the evel with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may pro-

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE)
& 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL1,3-PENTANEDIOL
MONOISOBUTYRATE

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Legend:

🗶 – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Eiberlook ABC EiberSpray					
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Fiberlock ABC FiberSpray 6410	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) **SPECIES** VALUE SOURCE LC50 96 Fish 2 >1-mg/L titanium dioxide (rutile) EC50 48 Crustacea >1-mg/L 2 72 2 EC50 Algae or other aquatic plants >10-ma/L NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 1mg/L 2 **TEST DURATION (HR)** SOURCE **ENDPOINT SPECIES** VALUE LC50 96 Fish 9.552mg/L 3 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol 48 2 EC50 Crustacea >19mg/L monoisobutyrate EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.789mg/L 3 NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 2 2mg/L

> V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Persistence and degradability

Leaend:

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide (rutile)	HIGH	HIGH
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (BCF = 10)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide (rutile)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

Land transport (DOT): 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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (RUTILE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

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)

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air

Requirements US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

Inactive) Rule

Contaminants

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153

--Summary of Minimum Requirements

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	Yes
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Simple Asphyxiant	
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) Listed

National Inventory Status

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Australia - AICS	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (titanium dioxide (rutile); 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - ARIPS	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)		

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/22/2020
Initial Date	08/30/2017

CONTACT POINT

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
10.17.1.1.1	01/22/2020	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier 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.

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.

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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^{**}PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES**