



Glystantin G40 Premix

PENSKE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Chemwatch: 24-5773

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 09/24/2022

Print Date: 02/27/2023

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Glystantin G40 Premix
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Engine coolant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	PENSKE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PENSKE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PENSKE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	488 Blackshaws Road, Altona North, Victoria 3025 Australia	488 Blackshaws Road, Altona North, Victoria 3025 Australia	488 Blackshaws Road, Altona North, Victoria 3025 Australia
Telephone	03-9243 9292	03-9243 9292	03-9243 9292
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Website	www.penske.com.au	www.penske.com.au	www.penske.com.au
Email	marketing@penske.com.au	marketing@penske.com.au	marketing@penske.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0418570018 - 0418100552	0418570018 - 0418100552	0418570018 - 0418100552
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	2
Toxicity	2	3
Body Contact	1	2
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	0	0

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

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
107-21-1	>50	Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)
Not Available	<10	inhibitors non-hazardous

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 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"> 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. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1996; 53, 595-600

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Continued...

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- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Alcohols <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, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

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+ X + O X + +

- X** — Must not be stored together
O — May be stored together with specific precautions
+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	Ethylene glycol (particulate) / Ethylene glycol (vapour)	10 mg/m3 / 52 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	104 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	Ethylene glycol	30 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	Not Available	Not Available
inhibitors non-hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	A
TEFLON	A
PVA	B

^ - 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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Material is hygroscopic, absorbs moisture from surrounding air. Violet liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06-1.08
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	420
pH (as supplied)	~8.4	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<-18	Viscosity (cSt)	20-30 @ 20C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>160	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>124	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	15.1	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.4	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.14	VOC g/L	1000.11

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 respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols), following ingestion are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system (CNS), nausea, vomiting and degenerative changes in liver and kidney.

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Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).	
Glysantin G40	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m ³ /3D
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
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	

Glysantin G40	[Manufacturer]
MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL (MEG)	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.
Acute Toxicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊖
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖
Carcinogenicity	⊖
Reproductivity	⊖
STOT - Single Exposure	⊖
STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ - Data available to make classification
⊖ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	LC50	96	Fish	2284.940mg/L	3
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	EC50	48	Crustacea	5046.29mg/L	5
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/L	1
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	EC50	Not Applicable	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	NOEC	552	Crustacea	>=1000mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

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Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	LOW (BCF = 200)
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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Monoethylene Glycol (MEG)	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	
	NO
HAZCHEM	
	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL (MEG)(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (Monoethylene Glycol (MEG))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<p>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information**

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

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

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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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