

Trace-A-Gas

A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 53-0631

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 21/09/2020

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Trace-A-Gas
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (contains hydrogen and nitrogen)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	9-11 Oxford Rd, Laverton North Victoria 3026 Australia
Telephone	93689208
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	TOLL CHEMICAL LOGISTICS
Emergency telephone numbers	1800024973
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7727-37-9.	>90	<u>nitrogen</u>
1333-74-0	1-10	<u>hydrogen</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.▸ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.▸ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.▸ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.▸ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.▸ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)▸ Transport to hospital or doctor.▸ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.▸ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.▸ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. <p>DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes</p> <p>DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes</p> <p>DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice</p> <p>DO NOT use hot or tepid water.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.▸ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▸ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.▸ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR.▸ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen.▸ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction.▸ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care.▸ MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY.▸ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>GENERAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket▸ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices.▸ High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.▸ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.▸ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx)</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
HAZCHEM	2TE

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">▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.▸ Increase ventilation.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.

- ▶ **DO NOT** exert excessive pressure on valve; **DO NOT** attempt to operate damaged valve.

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"> ·Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature ·The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. ·Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. ·Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not containing another gas. <p>▶ DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cylinder: ▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure. ▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction. ▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected. ▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For nitrogen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with alkalis, barium oxide, lithium, silicon, calcium, strontium, barium, ozone, titanium and beryllium. ▶ Stable when temperature protected and kept isolated as a compressed gas in cylinders equipped with pressure relief safety devices. ▶ Forms cyanides when heated with carbon in the presence of alkalis or barium oxide. It can form nitrides with lithium, silicon, calcium, strontium, and barium when at red heat. ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nitrogen	Nitrogen	7.96E+05 ppm	8.32E+05 ppm	8.69E+05 ppm
hydrogen	Hydrogen	65000*** ppm	230000*** ppm	400000*** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	

Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. ▸ Eye-wash unit. ▸ Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces. ▸ Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.

Respiratory protection

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless compressed gas with no odour.		
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)	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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	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	Not Available	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	<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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
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	<p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inert gas narcosis may result following exposure. Inert gas narcosis is directly related to the pressure of the inert gas. The best known form of this narcosis is produced by nitrogen and is common amongst divers breathing compressed air.. Inert gases of the noble gas series, except possibly helium and neon, also cause narcosis and anaesthesia.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with non-toxic gas inhalation include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ central nervous system effects such as headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures; ▸ respiratory system complications may include tachypnoea and dyspnoea; ▸ cardiovascular effects may include circulatory collapse and arrhythmias; ▸ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation and nausea and vomiting. <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Nitrogen is non-toxic but may replace oxygen in the inhaled air producing asphyxiation.</p> <p>As the amount of inhaled oxygen is reduced from 21% to 14% (by volume), pulse rate and volume of breathing, increase.</p> <p>Nitrogen inhaled under increased atmospheric pressure (>1.5 atmospheres), may dissolve in fat-containing brain-cells producing anaesthesia and causing narcosis. Individuals exposed to increased pressures for some time and who are suddenly released from the pressure may develop decompression sickness.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>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 setting.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>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).</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p>

Trace-A-Gas	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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

Trace-A-Gas & NITROGEN & HYDROGEN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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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

Trace-A-Gas	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Evaporate residue at an approved site. ▸ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. ▸ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2TE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1956	
UN proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (contains hydrogen and nitrogen)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 378 392
	Limited quantity	120 ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1956	
UN proper shipping name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. * (contains hydrogen and nitrogen)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	2L
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A202
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1956	
UN proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (contains hydrogen and nitrogen)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-C , S-V
	Special provisions	274 378
	Limited Quantities	120 mL

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

nitrogen is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hydrogen is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (nitrogen; hydrogen)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (nitrogen; hydrogen)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (nitrogen; hydrogen)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (nitrogen)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	
<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>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)</i>	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	09/10/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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
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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