

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of  
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)-  
Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 1/10

### 1 - IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product identifier:	ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW
Other means of identification:	047713-00
Recommended use of the chemical:	Aerosol paint made with high quality products, recommended and approved for use in the most diverse types of paint. Guarantees a good coverage, high yield and excellent drying.
Specific restrictions on use:	There are not known restrictions on use.
Supplier`s details:	ANJO QUIMICA DO BRASIL LTDA <b>Address:</b> Acesso Estadual Rio Maina, nº 1165, Bairro Vila Macarini. CEP: 88818-800 - Brasil. <b>Phone number:</b> (48) 34618000 (48) 34618049 <b>Email:</b> sac@anjo.com.br
Emergency phone number:	CIATox/SC (Centro de Informação e Assistência Toxicológica de Santa Catarina) 08006435252

### 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture:	Aerosols - Category 2; Acute Toxicity - Oral - Category 5; Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 4; Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2B; Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure - Category 3 - Narcotic; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard - Category 3.
Classification system adopted:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), United Nations.

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms:



Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statement(s):  
H223 Flammable aerosol.  
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.  
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H320 Causes eye irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s):  
**PREVENTION:**  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of  
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)-  
Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 2/10

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P264 + P265 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and hearing protection.

### RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY:

P301 + P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P317 Get medical help.  
P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.  
P321 Specific treatment.  
P332 + P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.  
P337 + P317 If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.  
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

### STORAGE:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

### DISPOSITION:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification: The material has no other hazards.

## 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### MIXTURE

Components contributing to the hazard:	Butane (CAS 106-97-8): 26.25 - 43.75 %; Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS 78-93-3): 7.50 - 12.50 %; Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7): 7.50 - 12.50 %; Propane (CAS 74-98-6): 7.50 - 12.50 %; Toluene (CAS 108-88-3): 6.00 - 10.00 %.
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## 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

Inhalation:	Gases and vapors can cause dizziness or suffocation. Remove victim to fresh air and keep in a position that does not obstruct breathing. Monitor respiratory function. If the
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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 3/10

	victim is breathing hard, give oxygen. If necessary, apply artificial respiration. Consult a doctor. Bring this document.
Skin:	In case of contact of the material in pressurized form with the skin, injury or frostbite may occur. Wash exposed skin with a sufficient amount of water. Clothing that adheres to the skin should be thawed with warm water before being removed. Consult a doctor. Bring this document.
Eye:	In case of contact with the eyes of the material in pressurized form, injury or frostbite may occur. Flush eyes with a sufficient amount of water, keeping eyelids open. If wearing contact lenses, remove them if it is easy. Keep rinsing. Consult a doctor. Bring this document.
Ingestion:	Wash the victim's mouth with plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, contact a TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER or a doctor. Bring this document.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:	Causes skin irritation with redness, pain and dryness. Causes eye irritation with redness and tearing. May be harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause dizziness and nausea.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:	Avoid contact with the material when helping the victim. If necessary, symptomatic treatment should include, above all, supportive measures such as correction of hydro electrolytic and metabolic disorders and respiratory assistance. In case of skin contact, do not rub the affected area.

### 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:	Appropriate: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), water mist and dry chemical powder. Inappropriate: water directly onto the burning material.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Combustion of the material or its packaging can form irritating and toxic gases such as carbon monoxide and dioxide. Very dangerous when exposed to excessive heat or other sources of ignition such as: sparks, open flames or flames from matches and cigarettes, welding operations, pilot lights and electric motors. Gases can be denser than air and can accumulate in low-lying or confined areas such as storm drains and basements. It can travel great distances causing the flame to retreat or new fires in both open and confined environments. Containers may explode if heated.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters:	Do not extinguish fire on gas leaks unless the leak can be contained. If the load is involved in fire, isolate and evacuate the area to a minimum radius of 1600 meters. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing. Containers and tanks involved in the fire must be cooled with water mist.

### 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:	Isolate the leakage from sources of ignition. Keep unauthorized persons out of the area and away from windows. Stop the leakage if it can be done without risk. Prevent sparks or flames. Do not smoke. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material without proper clothing. Avoid exposure to the material. Stay in a safe place, with the wind at your back. Use personal protective equipment as described in section 8.
<b>For emergency responders:</b>	Wear complete PPE with safety glasses, safety gloves, suitable protective clothing and closed shoes. In case of leakage, where exposure is high, it is recommended to use a suitable respiratory

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 4/10

protection mask.

**Environmental precautions:**

Avoid that the spilled material reaches waterways or sewage system.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

For the gas phase: Release contents slowly into the atmosphere. Stay downwind. Do not pour water into the spill or the source of the leakage. Due to the dispersion of the material in the environment, it is recommended that the area be ventilated until the release the place. All equipment used to contain the material must be grounded. Do not dispose of used or damaged containers directly into the environment or sewage system.

For the liquid phase: Use water mist to reduce material dispersion. Use natural or spill containment barriers. Collect spilled materials and place them in appropriate containers. Adsorb the remaining material with dry sand, earth, vermiculite, or any inert product. Place the adsorbed material in proper containers and remove them to a safe place. Use non-sparking tools to pick up absorbed material. For final disposal, proceed according to Section 13 of this document.

### 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

**Precautions for safe handling:**

Handle in a well ventilated area or with general system of ventilation/local exhaust. Avoid gases and aerosols formation. Avoid exposure to the material, since the effects may not be felt immediately. Use personal protective equipment as described in section 8. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

**General hygiene:**

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet. Contaminated clothing should be changed and washed before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Technical measures for prevention of fire and explosion:**

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, and hot surfaces. Do not smoke. Keep the container tightly closed. Ground the container vessel and material receiver during transfers. Only use non-sparking tools. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilation, and lighting equipment.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:**

Store in a dry, well-ventilated place away from sunlight. Keep the container closed. It is not necessary addition of stabilizers and antioxidants to ensure the durability. This material may react dangerously with some incompatible materials as outlined in Section 10. Keep away from incompatible materials.

**Packaging compatibilities:**

Similar to the original packaging.

**Inadequate packaging materials:**

There are not known unsuitable material.

### 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

**Occupational exposure limit:**

The values below apply to workplaces.

- Butane:  
NIOSH - REL - TWA: 800 ppm; (1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of  
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)-  
Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 5/10

ACGIH - TLV - STEL: 1000 ppm (EX).

- Methyl ethyl ketone:

OSHA - PEL - TWA: 200 ppm; 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>;

NIOSH - REL - TWA: 200 ppm (590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

NIOSH - REL - STEL: 300 ppm (885 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

ACGIH - TLV - TWA: 200 ppm;

ACGIH - TLV - STEL: 300 ppm.

- Xylene:

OSHA - PEL - TWA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>;

NIOSH - REL - TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

NIOSH - REL - STEL: 150 ppm (655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

ACGIH - TLV - TWA: 20 ppm.

- Propane:

OSHA - PEL - TWA: 1000 ppm; (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

NIOSH - REL - TWA: 1000 ppm; (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);

ACGIH - TLV - TWA: (D. EX).

- Toluene:

OSHA - PEL - TWA: (Z2);

NIOSH - REL - TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 100 ppm;

NIOSH - REL - STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 150 ppm;

ACGIH - TLV - TWA: 20 ppm.

- Carbon black:

OSHA - PEL - TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>;

NIOSH - REL - TWA: 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (CB);

ACGIH - TLV - TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (I).

EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit;

D: Simple asphyxiant;

Z2: See OSHA PEL table Z-2;

I: Inhalable particulate matter;

CB: without PAHs; when PAHs are present, NIOSH considers carbon black to be a potential occupational carcinogen.

Biological limit:

- Methyl ethyl ketone:

ACGIH - BEI: Determinant: Methyl Ethyl Ketone in Urine. Sampling Time: End of shift. Index: 2 mg/L. Notation: Ns.

- Xylene:

ACGIH - BEI: Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine. Sampling Time: End of shift. Index: 1.5 g/g creatinine.

- Toluene:

ACGIH - BEI: Determinant: o-Cresol in Urine. Sampling Time: End of shift. Index: 0.3 mg/g creatinine. Notation: B; Determinant: Toluene in blood. Sampling Time: Prior to last shift of workweek. Index: 0.02 mg/L; Determinant: Toluene in urine. Sampling Time: End of shift. Index: 0.03 mg/L.

Ns: The determinant is nonspecific, since it is also observed after exposure to other chemicals;

B: The determinant may be present in biological specimens collected from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration which could affect the interpretation of the results. Such background concentrations are incorporated in the

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)- Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 6/10

	BEI value.
Other limits and values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Carbon black:</u> IDLH (NIOSH 2011): 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>- <u>Methyl ethyl ketone:</u> IDLH (NIOSH, 2010): 3000 ppm</li> <li>- <u>Toluene:</u> IDLH (NIOSH): 500 ppm.</li> </ul>
Appropriate engineering controls:	A risk assessment is recommended to define the engineering control measures necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. These measures help to reduce exposure to the material. Maintain atmospheric concentrations of the constituents of the material below occupational exposure limits indicated.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)</b>	
Eye/face protection:	Safety glasses.
Skin protection:	Closed shoes and suitable protective clothing. Appropriate protective gloves.
Respiratory protection:	A risk assessment should be performed for proper definition of respiratory protection, in view of the material use conditions.
Thermal hazards:	It does not present thermal hazards.

### 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Aspect:	Liquid, compressed.
Color:	Yellow.
Odour:	Characteristic (odor threshold: characteristic).
Melting point/freezing point:	Not applicable.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable.
Flammability:	Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	-70 °C (-94 °F) - Open cup.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
pH:	Not available.
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies):	Immiscible in water.
Partition coefficient n-	Not available.

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)- Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 7/10

octanol/water (log value):

Vapour pressure: Not applicable.

Relative vapour density: Not applicable.

Density and/or relative density: Absolute density: 0.95 to 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

Particle characteristics: Not applicable.

Other information: Not applicable.

### 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Reactivity is not to be expected under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperature and pressure conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Butane: Reacts violently with oxidizing agents and nickel tetracarbonyl, with risk of fire or explosion. Forms an explosive mixture in contact with air.  
Acetone: Vapors form potentially explosive mixtures with air.  
Propane: May react dangerously with risk of explosion in contact with chlorine dioxide. May react dangerously in contact with barium peroxide.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible material: Alkali, Barium peroxide, Bromates, Chlorates, Chloro dioxide, Chromium trioxide, Inorganic acids, Nickel tetracarbonyl, Nitrates, Nitric acid, Oxidizing Agents, Oxygen, Sulphuric acid and Trichloromethane.

Hazardous decomposition products: There are no known hazardous decomposition products.

### 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: May be harmful if swallowed.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
ATEmix Dermal: > 5000 mg/kg.  
LC<sub>50</sub> Vapours (rats, 4h): > 10 - ≤ 20 mg/L.  
LD<sub>50</sub> Oral (rats): 636 mg/kg.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation with redness, pain and dryness.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes eye irritation with redness and tearing.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: It is not expected to present respiratory or skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity: It is not expected to show mutagenicity in germ cells.

Carcinogenicity: It is not expected to be carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity: It is not expected to be reproductively toxic.

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)- Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 8/10

STOT - Single exposure:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause dizziness and nausea.
STOT - Repeated exposure:	It is not expected to exhibit specific target organ toxicity on repeated exposure.  The ingredient Toluene, classified as specific target organ toxicant - repeated exposure - category 2, is in concentration < 10% and does not contribute to this classification of the product.
Aspiration hazard:	It is not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

### 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:	Harmful to aquatic life. LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 h): > 100 mg/L; NOEC ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , 56 d): > 1 mg/L; NOEC ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , 7 d): > 1 mg/L; LC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Danio rerio</i> , 96 h): > 100 mg/L; ErC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> , 72 h): > 100 mg/L; LC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , 96 h): 1.03 mg/L; EC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> , 48 h): 1.2 mg/L; EC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> , 48 h): 1382 mg/L; LC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> , 96 h): 19 mg/L; ErC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> , 96 h): 2029 mg/L; ErC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> , 72 h): 3.1 mg/L; EC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , 48 h): 3.78 mg/L; LC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> , 96 h): 3200 mg/L; LC <sub>50</sub> ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , 96 h): 5.5 mg/L; EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 h): 8.5 mg/L.
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Persistence and degradability: It is not expected to present persistence and degradability.

Bioaccumulative potential: It is not expected to have a high bioaccumulative potential.

Mobility in soil: Not determined.

Other adverse effects: No other environmental effects known.

### 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal methods

Must be disposed of as hazardous waste in compliance with local regulations. The treatment and disposal should be evaluated for each specific material.  
Keep the material remains in its original and properly closed containers. Disposal should be performed as established for the material.

### 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Road:** UN - United Nations: Model Regulations:  
• Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping: AEROSOLS

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)- Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01 Date: 09/12/2023 Pages: 9/10

name:	
Primary risk class or division:	2.1
Subsidiary risk class or division:	NA
Packing group:	NA
<b>Railway regulations:</b>	COTIF - Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail: • Appendix C: RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
UN number:	1950
Proper shipping name:	AEROSOLS
Primary risk class or division:	2.1
Subsidiary risk class or division:	NA
Packing group:	NA
<b>Sea:</b>	IMO - International Maritime Organization: • IMDG Code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
UN number:	1950
Proper shipping name:	AEROSOLS
Primary risk class or division:	2.1
Subsidiary risk class or division:	NA
Packing group:	NA
EmS:	F-D,S-U
Environmental hazards:	It's not considered a marine pollutant for transportation.
<b>Air:</b>	IATA - International Air Transport Association: • DGR - Dangerous Goods Regulation.
UN number:	1950
Proper shipping name:	AEROSOLS
Primary risk class or division:	2.1
Subsidiary risk class or division:	NA
Packing group:	NA
Special precautions for user:	Not applicable.

In accordance with Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)- Chapter 1.5 and Annex 4

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product:** ANJO SPRAY PAINT AEROSOL GENERAL USE YELLOW

Revision: 01

Date: 09/12/2023

Pages: 10/10

### 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work (Convention 170) - International Labour Organization, 1990.

### 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This document was prepared based on current knowledge about the proper product handling and under normal conditions of use, in accordance with the application specified on the packaging. Any other use of the product involving their combination with other materials, and use various forms of those indicated, are the responsibility of the user. Warns that the handling of any chemical substance requires the prior knowledge of its hazards for the user. In the workplace it is for the user company's product promotes training of its collaborators about the possible risks arising from exposure to the chemical.

#### Change control:

Version	Manufacture date	Changes
01	09/01/2023	Elaboration

#### Abbreviations:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists;  
 ATEmix - Acute Toxicity Estimate of the mixture;  
 BEI - Biological Exposure Index;  
 CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service;  
 EC<sub>50</sub> - Effective concentration of substance that causes 50 % of the maximum response;  
 ErC<sub>50</sub> - Effective concentration that results in a 50% reduction in the growth rate;  
 IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health;  
 LC<sub>50</sub> - Lethal Concentration 50%;  
 NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health;  
 NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration;  
 OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration;  
 PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit;  
 REL - Recommended Exposure Limit;  
 STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit;  
 TLV - Threshold Limit Value;  
 TWA - Time Weighted Average;  
 UN - United Nations.

#### Bibliographic references:

ACGIH - AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIALS HYGIENISTS. TLVs® and BEIs®: Based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs®) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs®). Cincinnati-USA, 2023.

GHS - GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS. 9th rev. ed. New York: United Nations, 2021.