

# Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling

## The Pool Tile Company

Chemwatch: 5359-81

Version No: 10.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 20/03/2023

Print Date: 23/03/2023

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Granite Cement Backed Stone Walling, Sandstone Cement Backed Walling, Slate Walling, Quartzite Walling, Granite Tile, Linen Travertine Tile, Silver Travertine Tile, Sandstone Tile, Limestone Tile, Blue Limestone Tile, Commercial Porcelain Tile, Porcelain (TFP) Tile, Porcelain (FS) Tile, Ceramic (TFP) Mosaic Tile, Ceramic (TFP) Mosaic Tile, Crystal Glass Mosaic Tile, Glass Mosaic Tile; SS5500, SS505, 55002, SS005, GTL40402, TTL40.640.61.2-EM, TTSTU40.640.61.2-MD, HTN40401.5-SA, LTD40402-419, LTPB40402-VS, 80121.3, PTAM40402, PTJ60402, CMC098, CMC098, CM115, GCR051, GC184
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Pool tiles. The tiles are nonhazardous. The hazard relates to inhalation of hazardous dust created by tile cutting, grinding and shaping.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	The Pool Tile Company
Address	7 Westringia Road Brisbane Airport, QLD 4008 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3854 0462
Fax	+61 7 3852 6585
Website	<a href="http://www.pooltile.com.au">http://www.pooltile.com.au</a>
Email	info@pooltile.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	The Pool Tile Company
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 421 821 849 (Monday - Friday : 7:30 - 16:30)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 7 3854 0462 (Office Monday - Saturday 0730-1630)

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

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<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	100	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		shaping/ cutting, grinding may generate
14808-60-7		<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
<b>Legend:</b> 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul> If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul> Brush off dust.
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> <li>If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.</li> <li>If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li><li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li><li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li><li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li><li>▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting.</li><li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li><li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li></ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li><li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li><li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li><li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li><li>▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting.</li><li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li><li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li></ul>

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"><li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▶ <b>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li><li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li><li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li><li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Keep dry.</li><li>▶ Store under cover.</li><li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li><li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li></ul>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Supplied in Crates, Boxes and Packaging. Store in original containers.
Storage incompatibility	None known

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	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3






Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Additional hazard relates to dust released by dry sawing, cutting, trimming or grinding of the solid material. Use of water for wet cutting, grinding will alleviate this hazard.</li></ul>
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## Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	    
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cotton gloves</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Tiles of varying colours and size.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

## 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

Continued...

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Chronic	<p>▸ Hazard relates to dust released by cutting, grinding, trimming or other shaping operations.</p> <p>On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans.</p> <p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.</p> <p>Long term inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis. Effects are cumulative, with nodular fibrosis, respiratory impairment, emphysema, even restriction, obstruction of lung function in severe cases. Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis, a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung. Symptoms may appear 8 to 18 months after initial exposure. Smoking increases this risk. Classic silicosis is a chronic disease characterised by the formation of scattered, rounded or stellate silica-containing nodules of scar tissue in the lungs ranging from microscopic to 1.0 cm or more. The nodules isolate the inhaled silica particles and protect the surrounding normal and functioning tissue from continuing injury. Simple silicosis (in which the nodules are less than 1.0 cm in diameter) is generally asymptomatic but may be slowly progressive even in the absence of continuing exposure. Simple silicosis can develop in complicated silicoses (in which nodules are greater than 1.0 cm in diameter) and can produce disabilities including an associated tuberculous infection (which 50 years ago accounted for 75% of the deaths among silicotic workers). The question of potential carcinogenicity associated with chronic inhalation of crystalline silica remains equivocal with some studies supporting the proposition and others finding no significant association. The results of recent epidemiological studies suggest that lung cancer risk is elevated only in those patients with overt silicosis. Chronic inhalation in rats by single or repeated intratracheal instillation produced a significant increase in the incidences of adenocarcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas of the lung. Lifetime inhalation of crystalline silica (87% alpha-quartz) at 1 mg/m3 (74% respirable) by rats, produced an increase in animals with keratinising cystic squamous cell tumours, adenomas, adenocarcinomas, adenosquamous cell carcinomas, squamous cell carcinoma and nodular bronchiolar alveolar hyperplasia accompanied by extensive subpleural and peribronchiolar fibrosis, increased pulmonary collagen content, focal lipoproteinosis and macrophage infiltration. Thoracic and abdominal malignant lymphomas developed in rats after single intrapleural and intraperitoneal injection of suspensions of several types of quartz.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Some jurisdictions require health surveillance be conducted on workers occupationally exposed to silica, crystalline. Such surveillance should emphasise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· demography, occupational and medical history and health advice</li><li>· standardised respiratory function tests such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC</li><li>· standardised respiratory function tests such as FV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC</li><li>· chest X-ray, full size PA view (v) records of personal exposure</li></ul> <p>The crushing or grinding of crystalline silica results in the generation of silica-based radicals on the particulate surface and these radicals can generate hydroxyl radicals in aqueous solution. Freshly ground silica is more cytotoxic and is a more potent activator of alveolar macrophages than comparably sized aged silica. That is, compared to aged silica, fresh silica is 4.2-fold more potent in decreasing the membrane integrity of macrophages; is 50% more potent in activating hydrogen peroxide secretion by macrophages; and is 4.6-fold more potent in stimulating cellular chemiluminescence. Prosil 28, an organosilane material, is an effective coating agent for fresh silica. It decreases the cytotoxicity of fresh silica by as much as 78% and decreases the ability of fresh silica to induce chemiluminescence from alveolar macrophages by 58%. The data suggest that surface radicals associated with freshly cleaved dust may be an important factor in the induction of pulmonary disease. Furthermore, treating dust with coating agents may substantially decrease toxicity.</p>

Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	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	

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	<p><b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b></p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (&lt;5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.</p> <p>Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).</p> <p>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.</p>
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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					
Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b> Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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"><li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li><li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>

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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code	
Product name	Group
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code	
Product name	Ship Type
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (silica crystalline - quartz)
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 - FBEPH	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/03/2023
Initial Date	23/07/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
10.1	20/03/2023	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance

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  
ES: Exposure Standard  
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  
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

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**Tiles and Stacked Stone Walling**

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NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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