

LCL: Lethal Concentration Low, the lowest concentration of a gas or vapor capable of killing a specified species over a specified time.

LDL: Lethal Dose Low, is the lowest administered dose of a material capable of killing a specified test species.

LD: Lethal dose is the quantity of a substance being tested that will kill.

LDL: Lethal Dose Low, lowest administered dose of a material capable of killing a specified test species.

LD50: A single dose of material expected to kill 50 percent of a group of test animals. The LD50 dose is usually expressed as milligrams or grams of material per kilogram of animal body weight. The material may be administered by mouth or applied to the skin.

LEL or LFL: Lower Explosive Limit, or Lower Flammable Limit, of a vapor or gas. The lowest concentration (lowest percentage of the substance in air) that will produce a flash or fire when an ignition source (heat, arc, or flame) is present. At concentrations lower than the LEL, the mixture is too "lean" to burn.

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet. OSHA has established guidelines for the descriptive data that should be concisely provided on a data sheet to serve as the basis for written hazard communication programs. The thrust of the law is to have those who make, distribute, and use hazardous materials be responsible for effective communication.

NFPA RATING: National Fire Protection Association - Rating system intended to give basic information to fire fighting and emergency personnel in a fire situation.

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

NOC: Not otherwise classified.

NTP: National Toxicology Program.

Odor Threshold: The lowest concentration of a substance's vapor, in air, that can be smelled.

OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit.

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit is an occupational exposure limit established by OSHA's regulatory authority. It may be a time-weighted average (TWA) limit or a maximum concentration exposure limit.

PMCC: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Flash Point test method.

Polymerization: A chemical reaction in which one or more small molecules combine to form larger molecules. A hazardous polymerization is such a reaction that takes place at a rate that releases large amounts of energy. If hazardous polymerization can occur with a given material, the MSDS usually will list conditions that could start the reaction and since the material usually contains a polymerization inhibitor, the length of time during which the inhibitor will be effective.

PPB: Parts Per Billion is the concentration of a gas or vapor in air - parts (by volume) of the gas or vapor in a billion parts of air. Usually used to express extremely low concentrations of unusually toxic gases or vapors; also the concentration of a particular substance in liquid or solid.

PPM: Parts per million. "Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume at 25°C and 1 torr pressure (ACGIH). At 25°C, ppm = (mg/m³ x 24.45) divided by molecular weight.

Pyrophoric: A chemical that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130°F (54.4°C) or below.

Reactivity: Chemical reaction with the release of energy. Undesirable effects such as pressure buildup, temperature increase, formation of noxious, toxic, or corrosive by-products may occur because of the reactivity of a substance to heating, burning, direct contact with other materials, or other conditions in use or storage.

REL: The NIOSH REL (Recommended Exposure Limit) is the highest allowable airborne concentration which is not expected to injure the workers. It may be expressed as a ceiling limit or as a time-weighted average (TWA).

SDS: Safety Data Sheet. OSHA has established guidelines for the descriptive data that should be concisely provided on a data sheet to serve as the basis for written hazard communication programs. The thrust of the law is to have those who make, distribute, and use hazardous materials be responsible for effective communication.

Sensitizer: A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.

STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit - Usually a 15-minute time-weighted average exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

TCC: Tag Closed-Cup test method. An ASTM test method of determining flashpoint. Since our aerosols are not tested as a mixture using the TCC method, we are required to show the lowest component chemical flashpoint in the untested mixture.

TCL: Toxic Concentration Low, the lowest concentration of a gas or vapor capable of producing a defined toxic effect in a specified test species over a specified time.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value is a term used by ACGIH to express the airborne concentration of material to which nearly all persons can be exposed day after day without adverse effects. TLV's are expressed in three different ways:

TLV-TWA: The allowable Time Weighted Average concentration for a normal 8 hour workday.

TLV-STEL: The Short Term Exposure Limit, or maximum concentration for a continuous 15 minute exposure period (maximum of four such periods per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods and provided the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded).

TLV-C: The Ceiling exposure limit, the concentration that should not be exceeded even instantaneously.

TOC: Tag Open-Cup test method.

TWA: Time Weighted Average

VISCOSITY: Measurement of the flow properties of a material expressed as its resistance to flow. Unit of measurement and temperature are not included.

VOC: Volatile organic compounds. Used in coatings and paint because they evaporate very rapidly. Regulated by EPA per Clean Water Act.

VOLATILITY: Measure of a material's tendency to vaporize or evaporate at ambient routine conditions.

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