SAFETY DATA SHEET
ISOPARAFFINS G
REVISION 4, DATE 28 MAR 19

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Isoparaffins G**
Other Names	ISOPAR G
Uses	Solvent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy
Product Description	Isoparaffinic hydrocarbon.

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 5

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification			Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazard Categories			Flammable Liquids - Category 3 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**H226**	Flammable liquid and vapour.
		H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
		H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		P273	Avoid release to the environment.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
		P242	Use non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	Response	**P370 + P378**	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical or foam for extinction.
		P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
		P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P391	Collect spillage.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	Storage	**P403 + P235**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
		P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards	**3.1C**	Flammable liquid - medium hazard

Health Hazards	**6.1E**	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
	6.3B	Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin
Environmental Hazards	**9.1B**	Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Unspecified	64742-48-9	100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash skin and hair with plenty of soap and running water/shower. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint – Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets. *Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including incomplete combustion products, oxides of Carbon, smoke and fume.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical-protective clothing. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide limited protection.
Flash Point	45 °C [ASTM D-56]
Lower Explosion Limit	0.7 %
Upper Explosion Limit	6.0 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	345 °C
Hazchem Code	3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Recover (large spill) by pumping or absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material – Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it in suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal.
Decontamination	No information available.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 300 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	SCBA and gas-tight suits should be worn when dealing with damaged or leaking containers and where there is no risk of ignition. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide limited protection where there is a risk of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Avoid release to the environment - Collect spillage (see SECTION 6).
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. *Storage containers, including fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment, should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.
Container	The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. - Suitable containers/packing materials and coatings: Carbon steel; Stainless steel; Amine epoxy; Epoxy phenolic; Polyamide epoxy; Neoprene; Inorganic Zinc coatings. - Unsuitable containers/packing materials and coatings: Butyl rubber; Natural rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene; Vinyl coatings.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Recommended: Half-face filter respirator for organic vapours. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded. Respirator selection, use and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Chemical resistant gloves, i.e. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Chemical/oil resistant clothing. Normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended for large spills. *Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Vapours may cause dizziness or drowsiness.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash thoroughly after handling the material and before eating, drinking and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Faint
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	0.1 kPa (0.75 mmHg) [Calculated] (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	5 Air = 1
Boiling Point	166 - 176 °C [ASTM D86]
Melting Point	-57 °C (Pour Point) [ASTM D5950]
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Negligible solubility in water
Specific Gravity	0.75 (with respect to water) [Calculated]
Flash Point	45 °C [ASTM D-56]
Auto Ignition Temp	345 °C
Evaporation Rate	0.1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	750 kg/m3 [ASTM D4052]
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	145 g/mol [Calculated]
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available

Octanol Water Coefficient	Log Pow: > 4 [Estimated]
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	(at 101 kPa) [Calculated]
Viscosity	1.2 cSt (1.2 mm2/sec) (@ 40 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	This material is a static accumulator.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion!
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint – Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including incomplete combustion products, oxides of Carbon, smoke and fume.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidisers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including incomplete combustion products, oxides of Carbon, smoke and fume.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Minimally Toxic; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. - Eye damage/irritation: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser. Not expected to be a skin sensitiser; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant; Based on test data for structurally similar materials. - STOT (single exposure): Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Negligible hazard at

ambient/normal handling temperatures.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure; Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: >5,000 mg/kg
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit: >5,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rat: >5,000 mg/m3 (8 h) [vapour].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LL0, Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 1,000 mg/l (96 h) [data for the material]. - EL0, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 1,000 mg/l (48 h) [data for the material]. - NOELR, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): <1 mg/l (21 d) [data for the material]. - EL0, Algae/aquatic plants (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1,000 mg/l (72 h) [data for the material]. - NOELR, Algae/aquatic plants (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1,000 mg/l (72 h) [data for the material].
Persistence/Degradability	Expected to be inherently biodegradable. - Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant. - Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant. - Expected to degrade rapidly in air (atmospheric oxidation). - Ready biodegradability (water): 31.3 % (28 d).
Mobility	Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Environmental Fate	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. Do NOT pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	128 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))

Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR002502

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined

Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Not Determined
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	ISOPAR3000, ISOPAR3001, ISOPAR3003, ISOPAR3004, ISOPAR3006, ISOPAR3030, ISOPAR3031, ISOPAR3034, ISOPAR3035, ISOPAR3036, ISOPAR3100, ISOPAR3101, ISOPAR3300, ISOPAR3350, ISOPAR3400, ISOPAR3401, ISOPAR3402, ISOPAR3700, ISOPAR3800, ISOPAR3801, ISOPAR3900, ISOPAR8000
Revision	4
Revision Date	28 Mar 2019
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere **CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) **cm^2** Square Centimetres **CO2** Carbon Dioxide **COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand **deg C (°C)** Degrees Celcius **EPA (New Zealand)** Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand **deg F (°F)** Degrees Farenheit **g** Grams **g/cm^3** Grams per Cubic Centimetre **g/l** Grams per Litre **HSNO** Hazardous Substance and New Organism **IDLH** Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health **immiscible** Liquids are insoluable in each other. **inHg** Inch of Mercury **inH2O** Inch of Water **K** Kelvin **kg** Kilogram **kg/m^3** Kilograms per Cubic Metre **lb** Pound **LC50** LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. **LD50** LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. **ltr** or **L** Litre **m^3** Cubic Metre **mbar** Millibar **mg** Milligram **mg/24H** Milligrams per 24 Hours **mg/kg** Milligrams per Kilogram **mg/m^3** Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight