SAFETY DATA SHEET
ACRYLIC ACID
REVISION 5, DATE 18 AUG 21

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Acrylic Acid**
Other Names	Acroleic acid; Ethylenecarboxylic acid; Glacial acrylic acid; Propene acid
Uses	Used for the production of resins, rubber.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C3H4O2
Chemical Name	2-Propenoic acid
Product Description	No Data Available

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)	Not Scheduled

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

Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1

Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311 + H331	Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P260	Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	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.
	P235	Keep cool.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	**P370 + P378**	In case of fire: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium. However, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used to extinguish.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
	P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405	Store locked up.

	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)

Safe Work Australia
National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Acrylic acid	C3H4O2	79-10-7	>=99.5 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	<=0.2 %
Inhibitor: Phenol, 4-methoxy-	C7H8O2	150-76-5	0.018 - 0.022 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately! Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waist band.
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. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician!
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately wash skin and hair with plenty of soap and flush with running water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves! Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. *In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician!
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately! Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waist band. *It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation!
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration

	of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered. *No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training! Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. If it is suspected that vapour/mist is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training! If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Do not get water inside containers. *Large fire/fire involving tanks: Fight fire from protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tank ends.
Flammability Conditions	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol-resistant foam or water spray for extinction – Do not use water jets. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers! May polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire! Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, etc.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard!
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.
Flash Point	54 °C [Closed cup]
Lower Explosion Limit	2.4 %
Upper Explosion Limit	8 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	360 °C
Hazchem Code	•2W

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training! Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe mist/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in suitable, properly labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). *Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product!
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Move containers from spill area. Dike far ahead of large spill for later disposal. Contain with earth, sand or other non-combustible material, followed by an anti-static sheet to minimise spreading of strong, irritating vapours/odour. *Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours; Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Decontamination	Neutralise residues with 5 - 10 % Sodium hydroxide solution, and wash with water. The waste water should be properly

	treated/disposed (see SECTION 13).
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Evacuate spill area! Keep unauthorised and unprotected personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider downwind evacuation (strong, irritating vapours/odour).
Personal Precautionary Measures	Fully encapsulating, vapour-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Prevent generation of mists! Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours/spray and prevent 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. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. The work area should be equipped with the corresponding species and quantity of fire equipment and leakage emergency equipment.
Storage	Store only if stabilised! Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Avoid physical damage to containers. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Keep cool. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. *Storage in tanks: Store this product at a controlled temperature of 15 - 25 °C to keep the oxygen concentration of the gaseous phase at 5 - 21 % (storage at an oxygen concentration of lower than 5 % can cause polymerisation).
Container	Store in an original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material. *Store containers at 15 - 25 °C to prevent freezing and polymerisation. If frozen, gradually and completely dissolve with warm water, 40 °C or less. Avoid local heating because the polymerisation inhibitor may be distributed unevenly. Thoroughly agitate and homogenise the completely dissolved product to prevent uneven distribution of the polymerisation inhibitor inside the container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	SUBSTANCE: Acrylic acid (CAS No. 79-10-7): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 2 ppm (5.9 mg/m3); Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand WES: TWA = 2 ppm (5.9 mg/m3); Skin absorption (skin); Dermal sensitiser (dsen).
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 electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or exposure to gas/mist/vapours/spray. Recommended: Full facepiece organic vapour respirator. In case of a large spill or fire, a full-face positive pressure supplied-air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Use safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Organic solvent-impermeable protective gloves (anti-static). - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Organic solvent-impermeable protective clothes, protective shoes/boots (anti-static).

	*NOTE: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperatures or in aerosol spray applications may require added precautions.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Training should be provided to anyone working with or near this material. Training should cover potential health effects and proper handling techniques.
Work Hygienic Practices	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Isolate contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. DO NOT take working clothes home.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Strong, irritating, characteristic
Colour	Colourless
pH	2.3 (1 mol/L aqueous solution, 20 °C)
Vapour Pressure	413 Pa (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	2.5 Air = 1
Boiling Point	141 °C
Melting Point	14 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	1.05 (Water = 1)
Flash Point	54 °C [Closed cup]
Auto Ignition Temp	360 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	log Pow: 0.36 [estimated]
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Will polymerise violently when heated or involved in a fire.
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 - May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, etc.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Acrylic acid dimers (acryloyloxypropionic acid) are generated during storage; The rate of generation depends on the temperature and amount of water - The higher the temperature and water content, the higher the rate of acrylic acid dimer generation. The temperature rises by the heat of reaction, so that there is a danger of polymerisation reaction/explosion dependent on holding time.
Chemical Stability	Stable in closed containers under specified storage and handling conditions. *Contains polymerisation inhibitor however, there is still a risk of violent reaction or explosion if exposed to heat, sunlight or contamination.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Protect from sunlight.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising substances, peroxides, strong bases, amines. Attacks many metals, including nickel and copper.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, etc.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will polymerise violently when heated or involved in a fire. Storage at an oxygen concentration (of the gaseous phase) lower than 5 % can cause polymerisation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin and if inhaled. Corrosive; May cause abdominal cramps, burning sensation, weakness, diarrhoea, unconsciousness, shock or collapse. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Severe local corrosive effects! May cause pain, redness and blisters. May be absorbed through the skin. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Severe local corrosive effects! Contact with liquid or vapour of this product may cause eyes pain, redness, severe deep burns and loss of vision. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: The chemical is not considered to be a skin sensitiser. COMPONENT: Inhibitor - MeHQ (CAS No. 150-76-5) May cause an allergic skin reaction. - Germ cell mutagenicity: The chemical is not considered to be genotoxic. - Carcinogenicity: The chemical is not expected to be carcinogenic. Acrylic acid (CAS No. 79-10-7) is Classified in Group 3 of the IARC Monographs, "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans". - Reproductive toxicity: The chemical is not considered to have reproductive or developmental toxicity. - STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation, burning sensation, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. - STOT (repeated exposure): The chemical is not considered to cause serious systemic effects from repeated exposure; However, local corrosive/irritant effects are expected. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rats: 1,350 - 1,500 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rats: 3.6 mg/l vapours (4 h) [NICNAS].

Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbits, 640 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 27 mg/l (96 h) [Supplier's SDS]. - EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 95 mg/l (48 h) [Supplier's SDS]. - EC50, Algae/aquatic plants (Desmodesmus subspicatus): 0.04 mg/l (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].
Persistence/Degradability	Readily biodegradable (BOD: 67.8 %).
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Very toxic to aquatic life - Avoid release to the environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Not bioaccumulative (Log Kow: 0.35).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contaminated packaging material should be treated equivalent to residual chemical. Clean packaging material should be subjected to waste management schemes (recovery recycling, reuse) according to local legislation. *Empty containers retain product residue (Liquid or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19P Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive (Polymerises Violently)
UN Number	2218
Hazchem	•2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED

Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19P Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive (Polymerises Violently)
UN Number	2218
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19P Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive (Polymerises Violently)
UN Number	2218
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
ERG	132P Flammable Liquids - Corrosive (Polymerizing)
UN Number	2218
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
UN Number	2218
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-C
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	ACRYLIC ACID, STABILISED
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
UN Number	2218

Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
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	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not Scheduled

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

Approval Code	HSR002501 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable, Acutely Toxic, Corrosive) Group Standard 2020

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	201-177-9
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	ACRACI1000, ACRACI1001, ACRACI1002, ACRACI1003, ACRACI1004, ACRACI1005, ACRACI1006, ACRACI1007, ACRACI1008, ACRACI1009, ACRACI1010, ACRACI1011, ACRACI1012, ACRACI1013, ACRACI1014, ACRACI1015, ACRACI1016, ACRACI1017, ACRACI1018, ACRACI1019, ACRACI2000, ACRACI3000, ACRACI4000, ACRACI5000, ACRACI6000, ACRACI6100, ACRACI7000, ACRACI7700, ACRACI7710, ACRACI7800, ACRACI8000, ACRACI9000, ACRACI9001, ACRACI9500
Revision	5
Revision Date	18 Aug 2021
Reason for Issue	Updated SDS
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