



# SAFETY DATA SHEET ETHYL ACETATE REVISION 4, DATE 10 JAN 20

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Ethyl acetate
Other Names	Acetic ether
Uses	Industrial solvent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Chemical Name	Acetic acid, ethyl ester
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

<b>Hazard Classification</b>		Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	
<b>Hazard Categories</b>		Flammable Liquids - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3	
<b>Pictograms</b>		 	
<b>Signal Word</b>		Danger	
<b>Hazard Statements</b>		<b>AUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
		<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
		<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
		<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	Prevention	<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
		<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
		<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
		<b>P242</b>	Use non-sparking tools.
		<b>P243</b>	Take action to prevent static discharges.
		<b>P235</b>	Keep cool.
		<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
		<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	Response	<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		<b>P370 + P378</b>	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or water spray for extinction.
		<b>P337 + P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
		<b>P303 + P361 + P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		<b>P305 + P351 + P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		<b>P304 + P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	Storage	<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
		<b>P403 + P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	Disposal	<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
		<b>P501</b>	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 &amp; Rail (ADG Code)

<b>Dangerous Goods Classification</b>	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
---------------------------------------	---

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS***Ingredients*

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	C4H8O2	141-78-6	>=99.5 - 100 %

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES***Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure*

<b>Swallowed</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<b>Eye</b>	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
<b>Skin</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash skin and hair with plenty of soap and running water/shower. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
<b>Inhaled</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. 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.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of the identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>General Measures</b>	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint – Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), 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, normal foam can be used. *Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours will 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. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated.
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure.
<b>Flash Point</b>	-4 °C [Closed cup]
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	2.2 %
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	11.5 %
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	427 °C

Hazchem Code

•3YE

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	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 - Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
<b>Containment</b>	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.
<b>Decontamination</b>	No information available.
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures</b>	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
<b>Evacuation Criteria</b>	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 300 m.
<b>Personal Precautionary Measures</b>	Wear SCBA, fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

<b>Handling</b>	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. 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). HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. 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.
<b>Container</b>	Keep in the original container.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<b>General</b>	For Ethyl acetate (CAS No. 141-78-6): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 200 ppm (720 mg/m3); STEL = 400 ppm (1,440 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 200 ppm (720 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL/OSHA PEL: TWA = 400 ppm (1,400 mg/m3). - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration (IDLH): 2,000 ppm.
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No Data Available
<b>Biological Limits</b>	No information available.
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	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.

<b>Personal Protection Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Organic vapour respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 &amp; 1716).</li><li>- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles or face shield and safety glasses.</li><li>- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Butyl rubber.</li><li>- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Impervious clothing; Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the hazardous substance(s) at the specific workplace.</li></ul>
<b>Special Hazards Precautions</b>	No information available.
<b>Work Hygienic Practices</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Ether-like, fruity
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless
<b>pH</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	98.3 hPa (@ 20 °C)
<b>Relative Vapour Density</b>	3.04 Air = 1
<b>Boiling Point</b>	77 °C
<b>Melting Point</b>	-84 °C
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Solubility</b>	80 g/L in water 25°C
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.9003
<b>Flash Point</b>	-4 °C [Closed cup]
<b>Auto Ignition Temp</b>	427 °C
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No Data Available
<b>Bulk Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Corrosion Rate</b>	No Data Available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Specific Heat</b>	No Data Available
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	88.1
<b>Net Propellant Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Octanol Water Coefficient</b>	log Pow: 0.73
<b>Particle Size</b>	No Data Available
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No Data Available
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Viscosity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Volatile Percent</b>	No Data Available
<b>VOC Volume</b>	No Data Available
<b>Additional Characteristics</b>	No information available.
<b>Potential for Dust Explosion</b>	Not applicable.

<b>Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics</b>	Risk of violent reaction or explosion!
<b>Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials</b>	No information available.
<b>Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire</b>	No information available.
<b>Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint – Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
<b>Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours</b>	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides.
<b>Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases</b>	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>General Information</b>	Reacts with strong oxidants; This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong bases and strong acids. Attacks rubber and some forms of plastic.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions of use.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidisers, alkalis and acids.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acute toxicity: Low acute toxicity by the oral route. Low acute toxicity by the dermal route. Low acute toxicity by the inhalation route. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression.</li> <li>- Skin corrosion/irritation: Non-irritating/slight skin irritant. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.</li> <li>- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not likely to be skin sensitising.</li> <li>- Germ cell mutagenicity: No mutagenic or genotoxic potential.</li> <li>- Carcinogenicity: Not likely to be a human carcinogen.</li> <li>- Reproductive toxicity: Not considered to have any specific reproductive and developmental effects.</li> <li>- STOT (single exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapours or aerosols may cause respiratory irritation. Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression.</li> <li>- STOT (repeated exposure): Not considered to cause serious damage to health from repeated exposure.</li> <li>- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.</li> </ul>
<b>Acute</b>	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: 5,620 mg/kg
<b>Other</b>	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit (male): >20,000 mg/kg
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	None

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Fish (Pimephales promelas): 230 mg/L (96 h).
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	The material is readily biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	No information available.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	No information available.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>General Information</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
<b>Special Precautions for Land Fill</b>	Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	+3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

#### Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

#### Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids

<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Land Transport (United States of America)**

US DOT

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>ERG</b>	129 Flammable Liquids (Polar / Water-Miscible / Noxious)
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Sea Transport**

IMDG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available
<b>EMS</b>	F-E, S-D
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No

**Air Transport**

IATA DGR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	ETHYL ACETATE
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1173
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**National Transport Commission (Australia)**

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

<b>Dangerous Goods Classification</b>	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
---------------------------------------	---



**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<b>General Information</b>	ETHYL ACETATE is listed in Appendix B of the SUSMP: Substances considered not to require control by scheduling (Low toxicity; Any use).
<b>Poisons Schedule (Aust)</b>	Not Scheduled

**Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)**

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

<b>Approval Code</b>	HSR001041 (Reissued)
----------------------	----------------------

**National/Regional Inventories**

<b>Australia (AIC)</b>	Listed
<b>Canada (DSL)</b>	Listed
<b>Canada (NDSL)</b>	Not Listed
<b>China (IECSC)</b>	Listed
<b>Europe (EINECS)</b>	205-500-4
<b>Europe (REACH)</b>	Listed
<b>Japan (ENCS/METI)</b>	Listed
<b>Korea (KECI)</b>	KE-0047
<b>Malaysia (EHS Register)</b>	Listed
<b>New Zealand (NZIoC)</b>	Listed
<b>Philippines (PICCS)</b>	Listed
<b>Switzerland (Giftliste 1)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Taiwan (NCSR)</b>	Listed
<b>USA (TSCA)</b>	Listed

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Related Product Codes</b>	ETACET1000, ETACET1001, ETACET1002, ETACET1003, ETACET1004, ETACET1005, ETACET1006, ETACET1007, ETACET1008, ETACET1009, ETACET1010, ETACET1011, ETACET1012, ETACET1013, ETACET1014, ETACET1015, ETACET1016, ETACET1017, ETACET1018, ETACET1019, ETACET1020, ETACET1021, ETACET1022, ETACET1023, ETACET1024, ETACET1025, ETACET1026, ETACET1027, ETACET1028, ETACET1029, ETACET1030, ETACET1031, ETACET1032, ETACET1033, ETACET1034, ETACET1035, ETACET1036, ETACET1037, ETACET1055, ETACET1100, ETACET1101, ETACET1500, ETACET1700, ETACET1701, ETACET2000, ETACET2001, ETACET2150, ETACET2200, ETACET2500, ETACET2501, ETACET2600, ETACET2800, ETACET2900, ETACET3000, ETACET3010, ETACET3011, ETACET3020, ETACET3030, ETACET3040, ETACET3050, ETACET3051, ETACET3052, ETACET3053, ETACET3055, ETACET3100, ETACET3200, ETACET3300, ETACET3400, ETACET3500, ETACET3501, ETACET3505, ETACET3600, ETACET3700, ETACET3800, ETACET3900, ETACET4000, ETACET4500, ETACET4600, ETACET5000, ETACET5001, ETACET5500,
------------------------------	---

# SAFETY DATA SHEET ETHYL ACETATE REVISION 4, DATE 10 JAN 20

ETACET5600, ETACET5700, ETACET6000, ETACET6100, ETACET6500, ETACET6501, ETACET6502, ETACET6503, ETACET6510, ETACET6600, ETACET7000, ETACET7700, ETACET7701, ETACET8000, ETACET8800, ETACET9000, ETACET9500, ETACET9600

Revision	4
Revision Date	10 Jan 2020
Reason for Issue	Update sds
Key/Legend	<p>&lt; Less Than &gt; Greater Than  <b>AICS</b> Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  <b>atm</b> Atmosphere  <b>CAS</b> Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)  <b>cm<sup>2</sup></b> Square Centimetres  <b>CO<sub>2</sub></b> Carbon Dioxide  <b>COD</b> Chemical Oxygen Demand  <b>deg C (°C)</b> Degrees Celcius  <b>EPA (New Zealand)</b> Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand  <b>deg F (°F)</b> Degrees Fahrenheit  <b>g</b> Grams  <b>g/cm<sup>3</sup></b> Grams per Cubic Centimetre  <b>g/l</b> Grams per Litre  <b>HSNO</b> Hazardous Substance and New Organism  <b>IDLH</b> Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health  <b>immiscible</b> Liquids are insoluable in each other.  <b>inHg</b> Inch of Mercury  <b>inH<sub>2</sub>O</b> Inch of Water  <b>K</b> Kelvin  <b>kg</b> Kilogram  <b>kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> Kilograms per Cubic Metre  <b>lb</b> Pound  <b>LC<sub>50</sub></b> LC stands for lethal concentration. LC<sub>50</sub> 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.  <b>LD<sub>50</sub></b> LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD<sub>50</sub> is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.  <b>ltr or L</b> Litre  <b>m<sup>3</sup></b> Cubic Metre  <b>mbar</b> Millibar  <b>mg</b> Milligram  <b>mg/24H</b> Milligrams per 24 Hours  <b>mg/kg</b> Milligrams per Kilogram  <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> Milligrams per Cubic Metre  <b>Misc or Miscible</b> Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.  <b>mm</b> Millimetre  <b>mmH<sub>2</sub>O</b> Millimetres of Water  <b>mPa.s</b> Millipascals per Second  <b>N/A</b> Not Applicable  <b>NIOSH</b> National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  <b>NOHSC</b> National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission  <b>OECD</b> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  <b>Oz</b> Ounce  <b>PEL</b> Permissible Exposure Limit  <b>Pa</b> Pascal  <b>ppb</b> Parts per Billion  <b>ppm</b> Parts per Million  <b>ppm/2h</b> Parts per Million per 2 Hours  <b>ppm/6h</b> Parts per Million per 6 Hours  <b>psi</b> Pounds per Square Inch  <b>R</b> Rankine  <b>RCP</b> Reciprocal Calculation Procedure  <b>STEL</b> Short Term Exposure Limit  <b>TLV</b> Threshold Limit Value  <b>tne</b> Tonne  <b>TWA</b> Time Weighted Average  <b>ug/24H</b> Micrograms per 24 Hours</p>

**UN** United Nations

**wt** Weight