



SAFETY DATA SHEET WHITE SPIRITS (LOW AROMATIC) REVISION 3, DATE 30 AUG 19

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	White Spirits (Low Aromatic)
Other Names	C8-10 alkane/cycloalkane/aromatic hydrocarbons; LAWS; Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised heavy; White spirit type 1
Uses	Industrial solvent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
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)

Schedule 5

Redox Ltd
Corporate Office Sydney
Locked Bag 15 Minto NSW 2566 Australia
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Australia
Adelaide
Brisbane
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney

New Zealand
Auckland
Christchurch
Hawke's Bay
UK
London

Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur
USA
Los Angeles
Oakland
Mexico
Saltillo



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 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2 Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 3
Pictograms		  
Signal Word		Danger
Hazard Statements		H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H401 Toxic to aquatic life. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		P261 Avoid breathing 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.
		P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		P235 Keep cool.
	Response	P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
		P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, regular foam extinguishing agent or water spray for extinction.
		P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
		P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
		P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	Storage	P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
		P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	Disposal	P405 Store locked up.
		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

6.9B

Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems

Environmental Hazards

9.1C

Substances that are harmful in the aquatic environment

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS*Ingredients*

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Unspecified	64742-82-1	100 %
Contains: Benzene	C6H6	71-43-2	<0.1 %

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.

*If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 38.3 °C, shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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 for at least 15 minutes. In case of gross contamination, rinse immediately 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.

Inhaled

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. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Treat symptomatically.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. 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.
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 (CO ₂), 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; Will float and can be reignited on surface 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. Hazardous combustion products may include a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), including Carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
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	41 - 42 °C [Abel]
Lower Explosion Limit	0.7 %
Upper Explosion Limit	6.5 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	245 - 296 °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	Large spill: Transfer by mechanical means (such as vacuum truck) to a salvage tank or labelled sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Absorb small spills/residues 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.
Decontamination	Do not flush away residues with water - Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
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 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/vapours 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. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then = 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling operations. Avoid release to the environment.
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. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Container	Keep in the original container or suitable material; For containers or container linings, use mild steel, stainless steel. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers (Unsuitable material). Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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	Use sealed systems as far as possible. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Personal Protection Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use, select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours (Type A boiling point >65°C). Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Where hand contact with the product may occur, use gloves approved to relevant standards and made from the following materials: For longer-term protection, Nitrile rubber gloves; For incidental contact/splash protection, PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. For prolonged or repeated exposures, use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.
Special Hazards Precautions	Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Paraffinic
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	370 hPa (Typical) (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available

Boiling Point	155 - 210 °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	<-50 °C
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity	0.79
Flash Point	41 - 42 °C [Abel]
Auto Ignition Temp	245 - 296 °C
Evaporation Rate	0.16 (nBuAc=1)
Bulk Density	Typical: 783 kg/m ³ (15 °C)
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	140 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	log Pow: 3.7 - 6.7
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	Typical (dynamic): 1.5 - 2 mPa.s (20 °C) - Typical (kinematic): 1.08 mm ² /s (25 °C) (@ No Data Available)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge, e.g. spark formation.
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.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions. Stable under normal conditions of use.
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Chemical Stability**Conditions to Avoid**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Materials to Avoid

Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Hazardous Polymerisation

No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**General Information**

- Acute toxicity: Expected to have low acute toxicity; however, may present an aspiration hazard based on viscosity.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Not expected to be irritating to the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include burning sensation, redness or swelling. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
- Eye damage/irritation: Not expected to be irritating to the eyes. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blurred vision.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: The benzene content is below the cut-off concentration for mutagenicity classification. The chemical may be classified Muta. 1B (May cause genetic defects); however, this classification need not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene.
- Carcinogenicity: The benzene content is below the cut-off concentration for carcinogenicity classification. The chemical may be classified Carc. 1B (May cause cancer); however, this classification need not apply if it can be shown that the chemical contains less than 0.1 % w/w benzene.
- Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to be a reproductive or developmental toxin. Not a developmental toxicant; Does not impair fertility.
- STOT (single exposure): Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness (Narcotic effects). Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression, resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not expected to cause systemic effects from repeated exposure. Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans; repeated exposure affects the Central nervous system.
- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever.

Acute**Ingestion**

Acute toxicity (Oral):
- LD50, Rat: >5,000 mg/kg

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):
- LD50, Rabbit: >2,000 mg/kg

Carcinogen Category

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

- Aquatic toxicity:
- Acute toxicity to fish: Toxic (LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l).
 - Acute toxicity to crustacea: Toxic (LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l).
 - Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: Toxic (LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l).

Persistence/Degradability

Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Mobility

Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Environmental Fate

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in watercourses.

Bioaccumulation Potential

- Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.7 - 6.7

Environmental Impact

No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

Recover or recycle if possible. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water or be disposed of into the environment.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Contaminated packaging: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1300
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1300
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1300
Hazchem	3Y

Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	128 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)
UN Number	1300
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1300
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	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1300
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)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code HSR002650

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	265-185-4
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	KE-25620
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)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	ALHYDR0700, ALHYDR0800, ALHYDR0801, ALHYDR0810, ALHYDR2400, ALHYDR2401, ALHYDR2402, ALHYDR2403, ALHYDR2404, ALHYDR2405, ALHYDR2406, ALHYDR2407, ALHYDR2500, ALHYDR2501, ALHYDR2502, ALHYDR2503, ALHYDR2504, ALHYDR2505, ALHYDR2506, ALHYDR2507, ALHYDR2810, ALHYDR2811, ALHYDR2812
Revision	3
Revision Date	30 Aug 2019
Reason for Issue	Updated SDS
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than</p> <p>> Greater Than</p> <p>AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances</p> <p>atm Atmosphere</p> <p>CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)</p> <p>cm² Square Centimetres</p> <p>CO₂ Carbon Dioxide</p> <p>COD Chemical Oxygen Demand</p> <p>deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius</p> <p>EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand</p>

deg F (°F) Degrees Fahrenheit

g Grams

g/cm³ 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 insoluble in each other.

inHg Inch of Mercury

inH₂O Inch of Water

K Kelvin

kg Kilogram

kg/m³ 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

m³ Cubic Metre

mbar Millibar

mg Milligram

mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours

mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m³ 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 Health 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