SAFETY DATA SHEET
TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID
REVISION 6, DATE 01 JUL 23

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Trichloroisocyanuric acid**
Other Names	ATCC 200 g Tablets; TCICA 150 g Tablets; TCICA 20 g Tablets
Uses	Water treatment and disinfectant; Used as biocide in swimming pools, industrial cycling water, drinking water; Mosquito repellent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C3Cl3N3O3
Chemical Name	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro-
Product Description	Available Chlorine: >=88.5 %

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 6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Oxidising Solids - Category 2

Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat.
	P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
	P261	Avoid breathing dusts or mists.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	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: Use water for extinction.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
	P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
	P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
	P391	Collect spillage.
	P330	Rinse mouth.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
	P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	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
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	C3Cl3N3O3	87-90-1	99 - 100 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	0 - 1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2 - 4 cups of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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. Get medical attention immediately!
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 until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention/Transport to hospital or doctor without delay! *Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical 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. 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. Get medical aid immediately!
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects may be delayed. *Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Consider evacuation of personnel located downwind. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. *Large fire: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Flammability Conditions	OXIDISING SOLID: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use water for extinction. Do not use dry chemicals or foams. Do not use dry chemicals containing ammonia/ammonium/amines or other nitrogen-containing compounds, Carbon dioxide (CO2) or halogenated extinguishing agents. *Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a distance.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May intensify fire; oxidiser. May explode from heat or contamination. May ignite combustibles. *If heated, this product will undergo self-sustaining decomposition with the evolution of heat and dense noxious gases. When wet material meets ammonia/ammonium/amines or other nitrogen-containing compounds, it may generate nitrogen trichloride - an explosion hazard!
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including chlorine, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of carbon, phosgene.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	1W

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate the area before entry. Prevent exposure to heat. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Clean up spills immediately! Avoid generating dust. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	With clean shovel, place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely; move containers from spill area. Do not get water inside containers or directly on this product, as a gas evolution may occur! *Liquid spill: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite or sand to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
Decontamination	Following product recovery, flush area with water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and uncontrolled runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

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. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust/mist/vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). OXIDISING SOLID: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition - No

	smoking. Do not contaminate or mix with other chemicals. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. When mixing with water, NEVER add water to product - ALWAYS add product to water and use clean, dry dispensing equipment. 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 upright and tightly sealed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Protect from moisture/humidity (hygroscopic). Do not get water inside containers. Keep/store away from combustibles and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container or suitable material.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product. DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT: Chlorine (CAS No. 7782-50-5): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (3 mg/m3) Peak limitation. - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2023]: TWA = 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m3); STEL = 1 ppm (2.9 mg/m3).
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.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Recommended: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Wear safety glasses or goggles, if splashing is possible. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Nitrile, neoprene and butyl rubber. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Long-sleeves, plastic apron, boots if handling large quantities. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Thermal hazards: Wear suitable protective clothing to prevent heat.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Crystalline (powder, granules, tablets)
Odour	Chlorine, pungent
Colour	White or green
pH	2.7 - 3.3 (1% solution)
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	No Data Available
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	1.2 g/100 ml water 25°C

Specific Gravity	No Data Available
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	225 °C
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	232.4 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
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	No information available.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May intensify fire; oxidiser. May explode from heat or contamination. *If heated, this product will undergo self-sustaining decomposition with the evolution of heat and dense noxious gases.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	Exothermic reaction with water.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SOLID: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including chlorine, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of carbon, phosgene.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals. When wet material meets ammonia/ammonium/amines or other nitrogen-containing compounds, it may generate nitrogen trichloride - an explosion hazard!

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Highly reactive oxidising chlorine compound. Decomposes at high temperature, releasing chlorine gas. May cause fire or explosion. Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals. Exothermic reaction with water.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Do not contaminate. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Protect from moisture/humidity.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with moisture, combustible/organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, oxidising materials, reducing materials, ammonia/ammonium/amines and other nitrogen-containing compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including chlorine, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of carbon, phosgene.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed and if inhaled. Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. May cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly with blood. Effects on the esophagus and gastrointestinal tract may range from irritation to severe corrosion. Edema of the epiglottis and shock may occur.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. In contact with skin moisture, the chemical produces hypochlorous acid and, at high concentrations, the chemical will be a severe skin irritant [NICNAS].
- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. The possibility of serious damage to eyes cannot be ruled out [NICNAS]. The degree of injury depends on the concentration and duration of contact.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not classified. Not known to be a dermal sensitiser [NICNAS].
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified. Not considered mutagenic [NICNAS].
- Carcinogenicity: Not classified. Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA (Trichloroisocyanuric acid).
- Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation. This material in tablet form, as sold, is not likely to produce respiratory effects. If ground or otherwise in powdered form, respiratory effects may occur. May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and possibly burns of the mucous membranes. May cause acute pulmonary edema, asphyxia, chemical pneumonitis and upper airway obstruction caused by edema. Severe cases may be fatal.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not classified. Does not have high repeat dose toxicity via the oral route; Could be moderately toxic via inhalation, although the main symptoms are consistent with an irritant effect [NICNAS]. May cause liver and kidney damage.
- Aspiration toxicity: Not classified.

Acute

Ingestion

Acute toxicity (Oral):
- LD50, Rat: 406 mg/kg [CAS#87-90-1; Supplier's SDS].

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):
- LD50, Rabbit: 7,600 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].

Carcinogen Category

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic toxicity:
- LC50, Fish (Bluegill sunfish): 0.20 - 0.40 mg/L (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- LC50, Fish (Rainbow trout): 0.08 - 0.37 mg/L (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- LC50, Invertebrates (Water flea): 0.17 - 0.80 mg/L (48 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- LC50, Algae (Green algae): <0.5 mg/L (3 h) [Supplier's SDS].

Persistence/Degradability

This material is believed not to persist in the environment. Hydrolysis reaction occurs in minutes. Cyanuric acid, produced by hydrolysis is biodegradable. None of the hydrolysis products are bioaccumulative or persistent. Photo-reactivity of free available chlorine is 30 minutes at °C (pH 7). Half life increases to as much as 8 hours in the presence of Cyanuric acid.

Mobility

No information available.

Environmental Fate

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects - Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential

This material is believed to not bioaccumulate.

Environmental Impact

No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

Due to the high risk of contamination, recycling/recovery is not recommended. Dispose of contents/container by controlled incineration and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Contaminated packaging: Emptied container might retain product residues - Follow all warnings even after the container is emptied.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	140 Oxidizers
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-A, S-Q
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2468
Hazchem	1W
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	CHLORINATING COMPOUNDS (containing >20 % available chlorine) are listed in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP.
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

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

Approval Code	HSR001359

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined

China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	201-782-8
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	TRCHIS0100, TRCHIS0101, TRCHIS0110, TRCHIS0115, TRCHIS0200, TRCHIS0201, TRCHIS0205, TRCHIS0210, TRCHIS0215, TRCHIS0400, TRCHIS0410, TRCHIS0500, TRCHIS0501, TRCHIS0502, TRCHIS0503, TRCHIS0504, TRCHIS0505, TRCHIS0506, TRCHIS0507, TRCHIS0508, TRCHIS0509, TRCHIS0550, TRCHIS0600, TRCHIS0601, TRCHIS0710, TRCHIS0711, TRCHIS0715, TRCHIS0725, TRCHIS0800, TRCHIS0815, TRCHIS0900, TRCHIS0915, TRCHIS0925, TRCHIS0926, TRCHIS0927, TRCHIS1000, TRCHIS1001, TRCHIS1002, TRCHIS1003, TRCHIS1004, TRCHIS1005, TRCHIS1006, TRCHIS1007, TRCHIS1008, TRCHIS1009, TRCHIS1010, TRCHIS1011, TRCHIS1012, TRCHIS1013, TRCHIS1014, TRCHIS1015, TRCHIS1016, TRCHIS1017, TRCHIS1018, TRCHIS1019, TRCHIS1020, TRCHIS1021, TRCHIS1022, TRCHIS1023, TRCHIS1024, TRCHIS1025, TRCHIS1026, TRCHIS1027, TRCHIS1028, TRCHIS1029, TRCHIS1030, TRCHIS1031, TRCHIS1032, TRCHIS1033, TRCHIS1034, TRCHIS1050, TRCHIS1060, TRCHIS1065, TRCHIS1100, TRCHIS1200, TRCHIS1325, TRCHIS1500, TRCHIS1600, TRCHIS1620, TRCHIS1700, TRCHIS1701, TRCHIS1800, TRCHIS1801, TRCHIS1802, TRCHIS1803, TRCHIS1804, TRCHIS1805, TRCHIS1806, TRCHIS1807, TRCHIS1808, TRCHIS1810, TRCHIS1900, TRCHIS2000, TRCHIS2001, TRCHIS2002, TRCHIS2100, TRCHIS2101, TRCHIS2102, TRCHIS2120, TRCHIS2500, TRCHIS2501, TRCHIS3000, TRCHIS4000, TRCHIS4800, TRCHIS4801, TRCHIS4802, TRCHIS4822, TRCHIS4825, TRCHIS5000, TRCHIS5400, TRCHIS5500, TRCHIS5800, TRCHIS6000, TRCHIS6001, TRCHIS6002, TRCHIS6100, TRCHIS6400, TRCHIS6401, TRCHIS6500, TRCHIS6501, TRCHIS6502, TRCHIS6505, TRCHIS6600, TRCHIS6601, TRCHIS6700, TRCHIS6701, TRCHIS6800, TRCHIS6801, TRCHIS6802, TRCHIS6803, TRCHIS6900, TRCHIS6901, TRCHIS7000, TRCHIS7001, TRCHIS7002, TRCHIS7200, TRCHIS7201, TRCHIS7300, TRCHIS8000, TRCHIS8900, TRCHIS9000, TRCHIS9100, TRCHIS9101, TRCHIS9102, TRCHIS9103, TRCHIS9105, TRCHIS9106, TRCHIS9107, TRCHIS9108, TRCHIS9110, TRCHIS9118, TRCHIS9200, TRCHIS9201, TRCHIS9202, TRCHIS9203, TRCHIS9205, TRCHIS9210, TRCHIS9218, TRCHIS9300, TRCHIS9302, TRCHIS9305, TRCHIS9310, TRCHIS9318, TRCHIS9400, TRCHIS9500, TRCHIS9600, TRCHIS9615
Revision	6
Revision Date	01 Jul 2023
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