

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>SOLANE 80-110</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	Aliphatic Hydrocarbon; Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics; NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED LIGHT
<b>Uses</b>	Manufacture of substances, Distribution of substance, Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures, Uses in Coatings, Use in Cleaning Agents, Lubricant, Metalworking fluid, Rolling oil, Use as a fuel, Functional Fluids, Road and construction applications, Laboratory activities, Rubber production and processing
<b>Chemical Family</b>	No Data Available
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	Unspecified
<b>Chemical Name</b>	SOLANE 80-110
<b>Product Description</b>	No Data Available

### Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty 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 Sapi 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)** 5

### 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 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2

**Pictograms**



**Signal Word** Danger

<b>Hazard Statements</b>	<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
	<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
	<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
	<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	Prevention	<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
		<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
		<b>P280</b>	Wear eye protection/face protection.
	Response	<b>P301 + P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	Storage	<b>P403 + P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	Disposal	<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 & 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

<b>HSNO Classifications</b>	Physical Hazards	<b>3.1B</b>	Flammable liquid - high hazard
	Health Hazards	<b>6.1E</b>	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
		<b>6.3A</b>	Substances that are irritating to the skin
Environmental Hazards	<b>9.1B</b>	Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment	

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

## Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	No Data Available	64742-49-0	100 %

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance. Risk of product entering the lungs on vomiting after ingestion. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital.
<b>Eye</b>	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
<b>Skin</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.
<b>Inhaled</b>	In case of exposure to intense concentrations of vapours, fumes or spray, transport the person away from the contaminated zone, keep warm and allow to rest.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on individual reactions of patient and judgement of doctor.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	No Data Available

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>General Measures</b>	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	Product is a Flammable Liquid!
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry powder, Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), Water spray. Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. The material can accumulate static charge and can therefore cause electrical ignition.
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire-exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire-fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire-fighting water for treatment.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire-fighting clothing (includes fire-fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Please note: Structural fire fighters uniform will provide limited protection.
<b>Flash Point</b>	-16 °C ISO 13736
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	0.8 %
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	8.0 %
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	>230 °C
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3WE

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	Remove all sources of ignition. Stop all work that requires a naked flame, stop all vehicles, stop all machines and equipment that may cause sparks or flames. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	Use non-sparking hand tools and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-

combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Following product recovery, flush area with water.

**Containment**

Stop leak if safe to do so.

**Environmental Precautionary Measures**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Dike to collect large liquid spills. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

**Evacuation Criteria**

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.

**Personal Precautionary Measures**

Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling**

Ensure adequate ventilation.  
Do not spray at high pressure (> 3 bar) .  
WHILE MOVING THE PRODUCT: To avoid ignition of vapours by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Do not allow splash loading and ensure that the product is poured slowly, particularly at the beginning of the operation.  
OPERATE ONLY ON COLD AND DEGASSED TANKS IN VENTILATED PREMISES (TO AVOID RISK OF EXPLOSION).  
Handle away from any source of ignition (open flame and sparks) and heat (hot manifolds or casings). Do not smoke. Use explosion proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Design installations (machinery and equipment) to prevent burning product from spreading (tanks, retention systems, interceptors (traps) in drainage systems).

**Storage**

Design the installations in order to avoid accidental emissions of product (due to seal breakage, for example) onto hot casings or electrical contacts. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground or water pollution in case of leaks or spills. Use explosion proof electrical equipment.  
Keep in a bunded area. Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Store at room temperature. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled.  
Use only hydrocarbon-resistant containers, seals, pipes, etc.  
This product has a UN classification of 3295 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

**Container**

Container type/package must comply with all applicable local legislation. Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. steel . Stainless steel.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**General**

Long term, systemic effects :  
(dermal) 300 mg/kg bw/day  
(inhalation) (inhalation)  
(oral) 149 mg/kg bw/day

**Exposure Limits**

No Data Available

**Biological Limits**

No information available on biological limit values for this product.

**Engineering Measures**

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion proof ventilation equipment.

**Personal Protection Equipment**

RESPIRATOR: In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with filter model :. Type A. In case of vapours and aerosol formation: Respirator with combination filter for vapor/particulate, Type A/P2. Warning ! filters have a limited use duration.  
EYES: Wear safety glasses with side shields (EN166).  
HANDS: Nitrile gloves (EN374).  
CLOTHING: Impervious coveralls and safety footwear (EN465).

**Work Hygienic Practices**

No Data Available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical State**

Liquid

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Petroleum solvent
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless
<b>pH</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	< 70 hPa (@ 20 °C)
<b>Relative Vapour Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	83 - 108 °C ISO 3405
<b>Melting Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble 25°C
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	695 kg/m3 ISO 12185
<b>Flash Point</b>	-16 °C ISO 13736
<b>Auto Ignition Temp</b>	>230 °C
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	3 EtEt=1 DIN 53170
<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>	No Data Available
<b>Net Propellant Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Octanol Water Coefficient</b>	No Data Available
<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>	0.56mm <sup>2</sup> /s (25°C) (@ No Data Available)
<b>Volatile Percent</b>	No Data Available
<b>VOC Volume</b>	No Data Available
<b>Additional Characteristics</b>	Surface tension 0.0195 N/m @ 25 °C EN 14370
<b>Potential for Dust Explosion</b>	Product is a liquid.
<b>Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics</b>	No Data Available
<b>Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials</b>	No Data Available
<b>Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire</b>	No Data Available
<b>Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours</b>	No Data Available
<b>Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases</b>	No Data Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Flammable liquid.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Heat, flames and sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Strong acids. Oxidizing agents.

<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	Hazardous polymerization has not been reported.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	<p>Oral LD50 &gt; 5840 mg/kg bw (rat)  Dermal LD50 (24h) &gt; 2920 mg/kg bw (rat)  Inhalation LC50 (4h) &gt; 23300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (vapour) (rat - OECD 403)  Not classified as a sensitiser.  The current toxicological knowledge allows to not classify the product as a carcinogen.  Reproductive toxicity Studies in rats with the substance did not show any effect on reproductive performance.  Developmental Toxicity Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on the substance and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats.  Target Organ Effects (STOT) : Central nervous system.  Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) : Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  Aspiration toxicity The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).</p>
<b>EyeIrritant</b>	Contact with eyes may cause irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Ingestion causes irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Nausea. loss of consciousness. The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes.
<b>SkinIrritant</b>	Irritating to skin.
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	No Data Available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	<p>Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  ErL50 (72h) = 10-30 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - OECD 201)  EbL50 (72h) = 10-30 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - OECD 201)  EL50 (48h) = 3 mg/l (Daphnia magna - OECD 202)  LL50 (96h) &gt; 13.4 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss - OECD 203)  Toxicity to algae : NOELR (72h) = 6.3 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - OECD 201)  Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : NOELR (21d) = 1 mg/l (Daphnia magna - OECD 211)  Toxicity to fish : NOELR (28d) = 1.53 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss - QSAR Petrotox)</p>
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	Readily biodegradable ( 98 % after 28 days).
<b>Mobility</b>	Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	<p>Measured experimental data on hydrocarbon UVCB substances are not meaningful, since each of the constituents is likely to behave differently.  This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.</p>
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>General Information</b>	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
<b>Special Precautions for Land Fill</b>	<p>Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Incinerate at an approved site following all local regulations. This material may be suitable for approved landfill.</p> <p>Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do NOT attempt to refill of clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery,</p>

or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3WE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3WE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3WE
<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>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>ERG</b>	128 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)
<b>UN Number</b>	3295

<b>Hazchem</b>	No Data Available
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Sea Transport

IMDG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3WE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available
<b>EMS</b>	FE,SD
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	Yes

### Air Transport

IATA DGR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3WE
<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 & 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)
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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	No Data Available
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<b>Poisons Schedule (Aust)</b>	5
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### Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

<b>Approval Code</b>	HSR002650
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### National/Regional Inventories

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

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Related Product Codes</b>	ALHYDR7500, ALHYDR7600, ALHYDR7700
<b>Revision</b>	2
<b>Revision Date</b>	09 Apr 2015
<b>Key/Legend</b>	<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 Farenheit  <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>LC50</b> 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.  <b>LD50</b> 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.  <b>ltr</b> or <b>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</b> or <b>Miscible</b> Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component</p>

present.

**mm** Millimetre

**mmH<sub>2</sub>O** 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