



SAFETY DATA SHEET BUTYL ACETATE REVISION 5, DATE 07 JUL 20

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Butyl Acetate
Other Names	n-Butyl acetate
Uses	Solvent; dehydrating agent; for extraction; perfume ingredient; synthetic flavouring ingredient; preservation of foodstuffs; laboratory reagent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂
Chemical Name	Acetic acid, butyl 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

Redox Ltd
Corporate Office Sydney
Locked Bag 15 Minto NSW 2566 Australia
2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia
All Deliveries: 4 Holmes Road 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	
Pictograms		 	
Signal Word		Warning	
Hazard Statements		H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
		H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
		AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
		P242	Use non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
		P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
		P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	Response	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, regular foam extinguishing agent or water spray for extinction.
		P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
	Storage	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
		P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal	P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
		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)
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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
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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredients**

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Butyl acetate	C6H12O2	123-86-4	<=100 %

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

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then give two glasses of water. 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.
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 and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes; Wash skin with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. *In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
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.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance. Do not leave the victim unattended. *Individuals experiencing breathing difficulties after exposure to vapour generated in aerosol application should be observed for at least 48 hours in case delayed respiratory complications develop.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out.
Flammability Conditions	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), normal foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use straight streams. *CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers! Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon oxides.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard! *Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed off in accordance with local regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	22 - 27 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	1.2 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.6 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	415 - 420 °C
Hazchem Code	3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13). *Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Dike far ahead of large spill for later disposal. *Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Decontamination	Ventilate the area.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Use adequate ventilation and/or engineering controls in high temperature processing to prevent exposure to vapours. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid formation of aerosol. 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/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Open container slowly and cautiously to control possible pressure release.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Protect against physical damage. Protect from moisture/water. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container or in containers made of the same material as the supply container. *Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	<p>n-Butyl acetate (CAS No. 123-86-4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 150 ppm (713 mg/m³); STEL = 200 ppm (950 mg/m³). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2023]: TWA = 150 ppm (713 mg/m³); STEL = 200 ppm (950 mg/m³). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 150 ppm (710 mg/m³); STEL = 200 ppm (950 mg/m³). - OSHA PEL: TWA = 150 ppm (710 mg/m³). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 1,700 ppm.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Personal Protection Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or to avoid breathing vapours or mists. Recommended: Organic vapour respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side-shield protection, chemical goggles and/or face-shield as appropriate. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber gloves. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing; Clean clothing/protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory.
Special Hazards Precautions	Do NOT store or use in confined spaces. Do not enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Employees should wash promptly when skin is wet or contaminated. Remove clothing immediately if wet or contaminated to avoid flammability hazard. Clothing wet with liquid butyl acetate should be placed in closed containers for storage until it can be discarded or until provision is made for decontamination. If the clothing is to be laundered or otherwise cleaned to remove the butyl acetate, the person performing the operation should be informed of its hazardous properties. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene, i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Ester-like
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	1.2 kPa (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	4.0 Air = 1
Boiling Point	120 - 126 °C
Melting Point	-78 - -76 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Slightly soluble in water (0.7 g/100 mL) 20°C
Specific Gravity	0.88 (Water = 1)
Flash Point	22 - 27 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	415 - 420 °C
Evaporation Rate	1 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available

Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	116.2 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	Log Pow: 1.82
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	0.732 mPa.s (20 °C) - 0.563 mPa.s (40 °C) (@ No Data Available)
Volatile Percent	100 %
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	Vapour forms from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point and may flashback explosively.
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: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. *Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapours or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under a vacuum, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon oxides.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers!

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Reacts with strong oxidants, strong acids and strong bases; This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics and rubber.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents, Nitric acid, Sodium hydroxide, Alkali metal hydroxides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Carbon oxides.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Low acute toxicity. Ingestion may irritate the gastric tract, causing sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea. May be harmful if swallowed in a large quantity.
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- Skin corrosion/irritation: May cause irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Eye damage/irritation: May cause eye irritation, redness.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available data.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified based on available data.
- Carcinogenicity: Not classified based on available data.
- Reproductive toxicity: Not classified based on available data.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapours or aerosols of these chemicals may cause respiratory irritation. May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not considered to cause serious damage to health from repeated exposure. The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.
- Aspiration toxicity: Risk of aspiration of the product to the lungs, potentially resulting in chemical pneumonitis.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rats: 10,736 mg/kg [NICNAS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbits: >14,080 mg/kg [NICNAS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rats: >8,000 ppm (38,320 mg/m3) (4 h) [NICNAS].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Fish (Fathead minnow): 18 mg/L (96 h). - EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 44 mg/L (48 h). - ErC50, Algae/aquatic plants (Desmodesmus subspicatus): 648 mg/l (72 h).
Persistence/Degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	This product is highly volatile and will rapidly evaporate to the air if released into the water.
Environmental Fate	Avoid release to the environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No appreciable bioaccumulation potential is to be expected (log P(o/w) 1-3).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name BUTYL ACETATES

SAFETY DATA SHEET BUTYL ACETATE REVISION 5, DATE 07 JUL 20

Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	1123
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	BUTYL ACETATES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	1123
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	BUTYL ACETATES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	18 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	1123
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	BUTYL ACETATES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	129 Flammable Liquids (Polar / Water-Miscible / Noxious)
UN Number	1123
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	BUTYL ACETATES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1123
Hazchem	3Y

Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	BUTYL ACETATES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1123
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)	Not Scheduled

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001091
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	204-658-1
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined

New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	BUACE1000, BUACE1001, BUACET1000, BUACET1001, BUACET1002, BUACET1003, BUACET1004, BUACET1005, BUACET1006, BUACET1007, BUACET1008, BUACET1009, BUACET1010, BUACET1011, BUACET1012, BUACET1013, BUACET1014, BUACET1015, BUACET1016, BUACET1017, BUACET1018, BUACET1019, BUACET1020, BUACET1021, BUACET1022, BUACET1023, BUACET1024, BUACET1025, BUACET1026, BUACET1027, BUACET1100, BUACET1200, BUACET1300, BUACET1500, BUACET1501, BUACET1800, BUACET1801, BUACET1802, BUACET1803, BUACET1804, BUACET2000, BUACET2100, BUACET2105, BUACET2500, BUACET3000, BUACET3001, BUACET3002, BUACET3003, BUACET3010, BUACET3011, BUACET3012, BUACET3013, BUACET3020, BUACET3030, BUACET3040, BUACET3041, BUACET3050, BUACET3060, BUACET3070, BUACET3080, BUACET3090, BUACET3091, BUACET3401, BUACET3405, BUACET3500, BUACET3501, BUACET3505, BUACET3508, BUACET3510, BUACET3553, BUACET3554, BUACET3555, BUACET3556, BUACET3557, BUACET4000, BUACET4100, BUACET4500, BUACET4501, BUACET4505, BUACET4508, BUACET4550, BUACET5000, BUACET5001, BUACET5900, BUACET6000, BUACET6001, BUACET6002, BUACET6003, BUACET6100, BUACET6101, BUACET6102, BUACET6200, BUACET6201, BUACET6300, BUACET6400, BUACET7000, BUACET7702, BUACET8000, BUACET8850, BUACET8888, BUACET9000, BUACET9500, BUACET9900, BUACET9905, BUACET9906
Revision	5
Revision Date	07 Jul 2020
Reason for Issue	SDS updated
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> <p>deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit</p> <p>g Grams</p> <p>g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre</p> <p>g/l Grams per Litre</p> <p>HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism</p> <p>IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health</p> <p>immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.</p> <p>inHg Inch of Mercury</p> <p>inH₂O Inch of Water</p> <p>K Kelvin</p> <p>kg Kilogram</p> <p>kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre</p> <p>lb Pound</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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