

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Sodium bichromate, anhydrous
Other Names	Sodium bichromate; Sodium dichromate
Uses	Manufacture of other chemicals; Small scale laboratory use; For professional usage ONLY.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇
Chemical Name	Chromic acid (H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇), disodium salt
Product Description	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 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 3 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1 Sensitisation (Respiratory) - Category 1 Sensitisation (Skin) - Category 1 Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B Carcinogenicity - Category 1B Toxic To Reproduction - Category 1B Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 1 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.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	<p>P210 Keep away from heat.</p> <p>P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.</p> <p>P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.</p> <p>P201 Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator.</p> <p>P273 Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.</p>
Response	<p>P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water for extinction.</p> <p>P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.</p> <p>P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p>

	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P391	Collect spillage.
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)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications			
Physical Hazards	5.1.1B		Oxidising substances that are liquids or solids: medium hazard
Health Hazards	6.1A		Substances that are acutely toxic - Fatal
	6.1B		Substances that are acutely toxic - Fatal
	6.1C		Substances that are acutely toxic- Toxic
	6.5A		Substances that are respiratory sensitisers
	6.5B		Substances that are contact sensitisers
	6.6A		Substances that are known or presumed human mutagens
	6.7A		Substances that are known or presumed human carcinogens
	6.8A		Substances that are known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicants
	6.9A		Substances that are toxic to human target organs or systems
	8.2C		Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGIII
	8.3A		Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
Environmental Hazards	9.1A		Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
	9.1C		Substances that are harmful in the aquatic environment
	9.2B		Substances that are ecotoxic in the soil environment
	9.3A		Substances that are very ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium bichromate, anhydrous	Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	10588-01-9	99 - 99.5 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink 200 - 400 ml of water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. 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. Irrigation within 1 minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes; Wash with plenty of soap and water. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse; Discard shoes if they cannot be decontaminated.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care.
Advice to Doctor	Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of the product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Treat symptomatically. Immediate administration of 5 - 10 grams ascorbic acid (dissolved in water) by mouth or intravenously is recommended. Massive overexposure to sodium dichromate could lead to kidney failure and death; Death has been avoided in several such cases through the use of early renal dialysis.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	Non-combustible; Material does not burn but will accelerate burning when involved in a fire (oxidising substance).
Extinguishing Media	If material is involved in a fire, use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Containers may explode when heated. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Thermal decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Chromic oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃), other oxides of Chromium and Sodium chromate (Cr(VI) substance).
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain fire control water for later disposal - Runoff may be toxic and/or corrosive and pollute waterways.
Personal Protective Equipment	Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing (splash suit) in combination with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used.
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	2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. Prevent exposure to heat. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust or mist; Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect material (sweep or vacuum up) and place it into suitable, properly labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). Move container from spill area.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.
Decontamination	Small areas of contamination that cannot be removed may be treated with ferrous sulphate solution or sodium metabisulphite solution to reduce the hexavalent chromium to the trivalent form; and the pH adjusted to 8.5 with sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide solution to precipitate chromium hydroxide. Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. If contamination of

Environmental Precautionary Measures	drains or waterways has occurred, advise local emergency services.
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 of areas within at least 250 m; Immediately contact police or fire brigade.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing; Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical splash suit.

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 place. Obtain special instructions before use - Do not handle until all safety directions have been read and understood. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation. Do not breathe dust or mists; Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection; Wear respiratory protection (see SECTION 8). Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible/organic materials.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight and in an area without drain or sewer access. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from physical damage. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep/store away from clothing/combustible materials. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product. For Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), water soluble: - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 0.05 mg/m ³ ; Respiratory and/or skin sensitiser (Sen). - New Zealand WES: TWA = 0.05 mg/m ³ ; Sensitiser (sen); Confirmed carcinogen (6.7A).
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	Predicted no-effect concentrations (PNECs): - Aqua (freshwater): 0.00047 mg/l - Aqua (marine water): In saltwater, chromium (VI) would be expected to be less toxic than indicated by the freshwater values, except perhaps at very low salinity. - STP: 0.21 mg/l - Sediment (freshwater): 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw. - Soil: 0.035 mg/kg soil dw. - Oral: 17,000 g/kg food.
Engineering Measures	Where user operations are likely to generate dust, fume or mist/spray, local exhaust ventilation with partial enclosure (ideally, totally enclosed process and handling systems) should be employed. The user must take precautions to ensure that the ventilation/environmental controls employed are adequate to maintain exposure level below the maximum exposure limit. It may be necessary to undertake a program of monitoring to demonstrate that the maximum exposure limit is not exceeded.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Dust mask/particulate respirator; For half-mask respirators, use filter type P3 (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. rubber or PVC. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, safety shoes.
Special Hazards Precautions	A monitoring program should be established and used where necessary in order to determine the extent of exposure of individuals in comparison with the maximum exposure limit.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Clean protective equipment should be used daily. Cover cuts, grazes or broken skin with impervious dressing to avoid contamination. Workers should take a hot shower at the end of the working period or day.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Crystalline
Odour	None
Colour	Orange-red
pH	4.1% aqueous soln.
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	Decomposes
Melting Point	356.7 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	308 g/100 ml water (at 0 °C) - 508 g/100 ml water (at 80 °C)
Specific Gravity	2.7
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	1,500 kg/m ³
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	>400 °C
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	261.97 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	No information available.
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	Non-combustible; Material does not burn but will accelerate burning when involved in a fire (oxidising substance). May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Thermal decomposition may produce Chromic oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃), other oxides of Chromium and Sodium chromate (Cr (VI) substance).
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Mildly oxidizing in solution; Strongly oxidizing in acid solution.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid	Avoid dust formation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible/organic materials.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with combustible/organic materials, reducing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition may produce Chromic oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃), other oxides of Chromium and Sodium chromate (Cr (VI) substance).
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Toxic if swallowed; Corrosive on ingestion - Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, burning sensation, chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract, shock or collapse. Fatal if inhaled; Symptoms may include burning sensation, sore throat, cough, wheezing, laboured breathing. Harmful in contact with skin. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns; Corrosive to the skin - Symptoms may include redness, pain, chemical burns. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage; Corrosive to the eyes - Symptoms may include redness, pain, blurred vision, deep burns. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. - Germ cell mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects. Epidemiology and animal exposure tests using protocols relevant to the occupational environment have confirmed that the ultimate end point arising from the genetic damage is increased risk of respiratory cancer with no indication of damage being heritable. - Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Dermatological studies in the chromate production, chromate pigment and chromium plating industries indicate that long-term exposure to dust and mists containing (Cr VI) is associated with increased risk of respiratory tract cancer in humans. - Reproductive toxicity: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. - STOT (single exposure): May cause irritation to the respiratory tract (mucous membranes). The substance may cause effects on the kidneys and liver, resulting in tissue lesions. - STOT (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The substance may have effects on the respiratory tract and kidneys, resulting in nasal septum perforation and kidney impairment. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available.
Acute	
Ingestion	<p>Acute toxicity (Oral):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50, Rat (male/female): 51 mg/kg
Other	<p>Acute toxicity (Dermal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50, Rabbit (male/female): 1,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	<p>Acute toxicity (Inhalation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LC50, Rat (male/female): 0.124 mg/l (4 h).
Carcinogen Category	Carc. 1B

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	<p>Aquatic toxicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LC50, Fish: Salmo gairdneri (Rainbow trout): 69 mg Cr/l (96 h). - EC50, Crustacea: Daphnia magna: 1.4 mg Cr/l (24 h). - EC50, Bacteria: Pseudomonas fluorescens (sewage): 100 mg/l (24 h). <p>*Toxicity tends to increase with decreasing water hardness and increasing temperature.</p>
Persistence/Degradability	Chromium (VI) in water will eventually be reduced to chromium (III) by organic matter in the water. Most chromium released into water will ultimately be deposited in the sediment.
Mobility	There is no indication of bio-magnification of chromium along the terrestrial food chain (soil-plant-animal).
Environmental Fate	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects - Avoid release to the environment; Prevent entry into soils, drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Bioaccumulation of chromium from soil to above ground parts of plants is unlikely. Chromium is commonly found in freshwater organisms and is accumulated to a moderate extent.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Dispose of contents/container via a licensed waste contractor and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill No information available.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	34 Toxic Substances
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	34 Toxic Substances
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	34 Toxic Substances
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available

ERG	151 Substances - Toxic (Non-Combustible)
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-A, S-A
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Sodium bichromate, anhydrous)
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3288
Hazchem	2X
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)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR000986
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
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Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	234-190-3
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	SOBICH1700, SOBICH1701, SOBICH3900, SOBICH4000, SOBICH4001, SOBICH4002, SOBICH4003, SOBICH4004, SOBICH4005, SOBICH5700, SOBICH5701, SOBICH5800, SOBICH5801
Revision	3
Revision Date	30 Jul 2018
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² 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/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 insoluable 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</p>

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