

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Sodium Hydrosulphide 70%
Other Names	Sodium Bisulfide; Sodium Hydrogen Sulfide; Sodium Hydrosulfide (solid/flake 70~72%); Sodium hydrosulfide dihydrate; Sodium Hydrosulfide, Anhydrous; Sodium hydrosulphide with not less than 25% water of crystallization; Sodium Mercaptan; SODIUM SULFIDE (Na(SH))
Uses	Used in leather treatment, dye and lubricant manufacture, agents, dyes, waste- water treatment, metals finishing, ore beneficiation, pharmaceuticals. Paper pulping, dyestuffs processing, rayon and cellophane desulfurising, de-hairing hides, bleaching agent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	NaHS
Chemical Name	Sodium Hydrosulphide 70%
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) No Data Available

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazard Categories	Corrosive to Metals - Category 1 Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 3 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 3 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements	H290	May be corrosive to metals.
	H301	Toxic if swallowed.
	H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P260	Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
		P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	Response	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
		P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.	
	P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.	
	Storage	P322	Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P405		Store locked up.	
Disposal	P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.	
	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	Health Hazards	6.1B	Substances that are acutely toxic - Fatal
		6.1C	Substances that are acutely toxic- Toxic
		8.1A	Substances that are corrosive to metals
		8.2B	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII
		8.3A	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
	Environmental Hazards	9.1D	Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action
		9.3B	Substances that are ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium Hydrosulfide	NaHS	16721-80-5	>=70 %
Sodium Sulfide	Na ₂ S	1313-82-2	<3.0 %
Sodium Carbonate	Na ₂ CO ₃	497-19-8	<2.0 %
Sodium Sulfite	Na ₂ SO ₃	7757-83-7	<2.0 %
Sodium Thiosulphate	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃	10102-17-7	<2.0 %
Insoluble In Water	No Data Available		<0.004 %
Iron	FE	7439-89-6	15ppm %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Eye	Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance.
Skin	If spilt on large areas of skin or hair, immediately drench with running water and remove clothing. Continue to wash skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble) until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. Remove contaminated clothing.
Inhaled	Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient. No known specific antidote. Can cause corneal burns.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product. Overexposure to hydrogen sulfide gas may cause memory loss, paralysis, nerve damage or death. Sodium sulfide and hydrogen sulfide paralyses the sense of smell.

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. Avoid generating dust.
Flammability Conditions	CAUTION - Product may ignite spontaneously if water crystallization is < 25%.
Extinguishing Media	Flood with powder or foam. Do not use carbon dioxide or water because it may promote generation of flammable,

toxic hydrogen sulfide gas. Water sprayed on fire may dissolve sodium hydrosulfide and become highly corrosive and toxic. Finely divided sodium hydrosulfide dust forms explosive/combustible mixtures in air. The odor cannot be relied upon as a warning property as hydrogen sulfide paralyzes the sense of smell above 100 ppm. Water should not be used directly on the product, to avoid generation of very flammable, toxic hydrogen sulfide gas.

Fire and Explosion Hazard

Pyrophoric product if water crystallization is < 25%. Finely divided sodium hydrosulfide dust forms explosive/combustible mixtures in air. Although this material does not readily ignite, it is combustible and can ignite if subjected to very high temperatures. Avoid contact with paper, wood or other combustible materials. Fine dust or powder may form explosive mixtures in air. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic vapors of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide. Avoid contact with moisture and acids.

Hazardous Products of Combustion

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes, including those of hydrogen sulfide, and oxides of sulfur. Product forms dangerous gas/vapors during decomposition (920 Deg C - (1688 Deg F)). Product forms flammable gas on contact with water or humid air.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

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.

Flash Point

No Data Available

Lower Explosion Limit

No Data Available

Upper Explosion Limit

No Data Available

Auto Ignition Temperature

>90 °C

Hazchem Code

2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure

Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Isolate the danger area. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition and do not generate flames or sparks.

Clean Up Procedures

Collect the product with suitable means avoiding dust formation. Collect liquid recycle or using chloric acid to resolve with water. Contain the spill and deposit in a closed, labeled, DOT-approved waste container.

Containment

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Decontamination

Do NOT neutralise with the acid directly, must change the sulfide into the sulfate with 3% of the hydrogen peroxide solution first; Or neutralise sulfide hydrosulfide with the chlorine ion first, and then add the sodium carbonate to waste. Sodium hydrosulfide is considered hazardous to the environment. Spilled product should be disposed of in an EPA-approved disposal facility in accordance with applicable national, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

Environmental Precautionary Measures

Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority. Empty containers can have residues, gases and mists that are hazardous.

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

Corrosive product need enhance eye protection. Workers need to be trained for product danger and safe operation procedure. DO NOT mix with acid materials. Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use the smallest quantity possible for the operation, avoiding generation of dust and contact with moisture.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid contact with moisture during storage to prevent release of Hydrogen Sulfide. Avoid contact with paper, wood and other organic combustibles. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of corrosion- and fire-resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials, lighting, and ventilation systems in the storage area. Floors should be sealed to prevent absorption of this

material. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Good housekeeping is very important to prevent accumulations of dust. Dry sweeping is not recommended. Pre-wet the material or use an explosion proof vacuum equipped with high efficiency filter(s). Use only conductive equipment for handling this material (e.g. metal conveyors and piping) and keep all components grounded. Ground clips must contact bare metal. Do not transfer in storage area unless it is segregated by fire-resistant construction. Consideration should be made to install hydrogen sulfide detectors and alarms in storage and use areas. Restrict access to storage area. Empty containers may contain residual particulates; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill near this container. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product. Keep this material away from food, drink and animal feed. Do not store this material in open or unlabeled containers. Limit quantity of material stored. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Store away from other chemicals including acids, oxidizers, zinc, aluminum or copper. Product will corrode containers not made of iron or steel. Keep product in closed, dust proof containers. Store below 30 Deg C, Ideally 25 Deg C. Store away from direct sunlight to avoid increase in temperature. This product has a UN classification of 2949 and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Container

Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. Suitable material of storage or packaging: Iron or steel drums or PE. Product will corrode containers not made of iron or steel. Do not store in aluminium, copper, or zinc containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

No value assigned for this specific material by the the Safe Work Australia (SWA). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m³ (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m³ (for respirable dust). Hydrogen sulfide: 8hr TWA = 14 mg/m³ (10 ppm), 15 min STEL 21 mg/m³ (15 ppm) As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (ORICA)

NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

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. Material must be handled or transferred with adequate ventilation and independent system.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Use an approved dust/mist or positive-pressure respirator, depending on dust concentration and presence of hydrogen sulfide gas. An air-supplied respirator is recommended for unknown concentrations of hydrogen sulfide gas (AS1715/1716). EYES: Chemical goggles unless a full-face piece respirator is also worn. Contact lenses are not recommended when using this product (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Impervious protective chemical gloves (PVC, neoprene or rubber) (AS2161). CLOTHING: Wear boots, apron, long sleeves and other protective clothing suitable for use conditions to prevent contact with the skin (AS3765/2210).

Special Hazards Precautions

Wear chemical protective clothing in dusty areas. An eyewash and safety shower should be nearby and ready for use. Use good hygiene practices when handling this product including changing work clothes after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this material is handled.

Work Hygienic Practices

Use good hygiene practices when handling this product including changing work clothes after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this material is handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State

Solid

Appearance

Solid Scales (Chips or Flakes)

Odour

Sulfurous (Rotten egg)

Colour	Yellow
pH	11 - 12
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	115 °C
Melting Point	35 - 55 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Slow Hydrolysis °C
Specific Gravity	No Data Available
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	>90 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	1.5 Relative
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	56 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 Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Dust may form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Product forms flammable gas on contact with water or humid air.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Hygroscopic. Corrosive to aluminium, copper, and zinc .
Chemical Stability	Although stable at room temperature, sodium hydrosulfide is unstable and may explode with rapid heating or percussion. This material is hygroscopic. In contact with water or moisture, Sodium Hydrosulfide, Monohydrate slowly evolves hydrogen sulfide gas; more gas is evolved if heated. Aqueous solutions are slowly oxidized upon exposure to air. Solid material will become discolored when strongly heated.

Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with heat, moisture, ignition sources and open flame. Avoid dust generation. Product corrodes containers not made of iron or steel. Avoid dispersion of Sodium Hydrosulfide, Monohydrate particulates into air and contact with heat, moisture and acidic materials. Avoid the use of non-vented containers if they contain concentrated solutions, as heating may cause non-vented containers may rupture.
Materials to Avoid	Avoid contact with water((moisture), acids, carbon dioxide, oxidizing materials and non-ferrous metals (aluminum-copper-zinc).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hydrogen sulfide gas (with acids) & sulfur dioxide gas (with oxidizers) reaction releases highly toxic and flammable hydrogen sulfide and large quantity of heat. Contact with oxidizing agents can cause violent reaction and release sulfur dioxide. Contact with diazonium salts or N,N-dichloromethyl amine can cause explosive reaction. Contact with carbon can generate excessive heat. Solutions of Sodium Hydrosulfide, Monohydrate can attack zinc, copper aluminum and alloys of these metals. Contact with paper, wood or other combustible materials may result in fire.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous Polymerization will not occur. Hazardous reactions: Sodium hydrosulfide releases highly toxic and highly flammable hydrogen sulfide gas if mixed with an acid or if exposed to excessive heat. Hydrogen sulfide has a pungent rotten egg odour.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Oral LD50 (rat): 96-208 mg/kg Oral LD50 (rat): 200 mg/kg Inhalation (Hydrogen sulfide gas): Mouse LC50: 1500 mg/m ³ (18-minute duration). Long Term Effects: May cause impaired memory, paralysis, impairment of the central nervous system. Chronic toxicity: In vitro, mutagenic effect. Carcinogenic Designation: None.
EyeIrritant	A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury. Eye contact may cause painful conjunctivitis, colored halo effects on vision, and eyelid spasm.
Ingestion	Corrosive. May cause burns to the mouth and throat. Symptoms may include vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract.
Inhalation	Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. The odor cannot be relied upon as a warning property as hydrogen sulfide paralyzes the sense of smell above 100 ppm.
SkinIrritant	Product can cause severe skin damage - corrosive. Direct contact with sodium sulfide irritates the skin and other tissue, may cause skin burns.
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates. Fishes, <i>Semolitus atromaculatus</i> , LC50, 24 h, from 4 - 10 mg/L Fishes, <i>Gambusia affinis</i> , LOEC, 96 h, 206 mg/L Chronic ecotoxicity: Fishes, Salmon, LOEC, mortality, 2.5 mg/L
Persistence/Degradability	No information available on persistence/degradability for this product.
Mobility	Air: Mobility as solid aerosols. Water/soil: Considerable solubility and mobility.
Environmental Fate	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	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.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Do NOT neutralise with the acid directly, must change the sulfide into the sulfate with 3% of the hydrogen peroxide solution first; Or neutralise sulfide hydrosulfide with the chlorine ion first, and then add the sodium carbonate to waste. Sodium hydrosulfide is considered hazardous to the environment. Spilled product should be disposed of in an EPA-approved disposal facility in accordance with applicable national, state and local environmental laws and

regulations.

Packaging treatment:

To avoid treatment, use dedicated containers where possible.

Rinse the empty containers and treat the effluent in the same way as waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE, HYDRATED, with not less than 25% water of crystallization
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible
UN Number	2949
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE, HYDRATED, with >25% water of crystallization
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible
UN Number	2949
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE, HYDRATED, with >25% water of crystallization
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	154 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)
UN Number	2949
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE, HYDRATED, with >25% water of crystallization
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2949
Hazchem	2X

Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	FA,SB
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE, HYDRATED, with >25% water of crystallization
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2949
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)	No Data Available

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR006981
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
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	SOHYDR1000, SOHYDR1001, SOHYDR1002, SOHYDR1003, SOHYDR1004, SOHYDR1005, SOHYDR1006, SOHYDR1007, SOHYDR1008, SOHYDR1009, SOHYDR1010, SOHYDR1011, SOHYDR1012, SOHYDR1013, SOHYDR1014, SOHYDR1015, SOHYDR1016, SOHYDR1017, SOHYDR1018, SOHYDR1019, SOHYDR1020, SOHYDR1021, SOHYDR1022, SOHYDR1023, SOHYDR1024, SOHYDR1025, SOHYDR1026, SOHYDR1027, SOHYDR1028, SOHYDR1031, SOHYDR1032, SOHYDR1033, SOHYDR1042, SOHYDR1044, SOHYDR1045, SOHYDR1100, SOHYDR1101, SOHYDR1150, SOHYDR1151, SOHYDR1152, SOHYDR1153, SOHYDR1160, SOHYDR1200, SOHYDR1210, SOHYDR1300, SOHYDR1400, SOHYDR1401, SOHYDR1500, SOHYDR1600, SOHYDR1700, SOHYDR1800, SOHYDR1900, SOHYDR1901, SOHYDR1902, SOHYDR2000, SOHYDR2001, SOHYDR2002, SOHYDR2003, SOHYDR2004, SOHYDR2005, SOHYDR2006, SOHYDR2007, SOHYDR2009, SOHYDR2010, SOHYDR2020, SOHYDR2050, SOHYDR2051, SOHYDR2100, SOHYDR2101, SOHYDR2200, SOHYDR2201, SOHYDR2202, SOHYDR2203, SOHYDR2204, SOHYDR2205, SOHYDR2206, SOHYDR2207, SOHYDR2300, SOHYDR2301, SOHYDR2302, SOHYDR2303, SOHYDR2304, SOHYDR2305, SOHYDR2306, SOHYDR2307, SOHYDR2308, SOHYDR2309, SOHYDR2310, SOHYDR2311, SOHYDR2312, SOHYDR2313, SOHYDR2314, SOHYDR2315, SOHYDR2316, SOHYDR2317, SOHYDR2318, SOHYDR2319, SOHYDR2320, SOHYDR2321, SOHYDR2322, SOHYDR2323, SOHYDR2400, SOHYDR2500, SOHYDR2600, SOHYDR2700, SOHYDR2800, SOHYDR2900, SOHYDR3000, SOHYDR3001, SOHYDR3002, SOHYDR3100, SOHYDR3200, SOHYDR3300, SOHYDR3400, SOHYDR3500, SOHYDR3600, SOHYDR3700, SOHYDR3800, SOHYDR3900, SOHYDR4000, SOHYDR4100, SOHYDR4200, SOHYDR4300, SOHYDR4500, SOHYDR4501, SOHYDR5000, SOHYDR5200, SOHYDR5500, SOHYDR5600, SOHYDR5700, SOHYDR5800, SOHYDR5900, SOHYDR6000, SOHYDR6001, SOHYDR6002, SOHYDR6003, SOHYDR6004, SOHYDR6010, SOHYDR6100, SOHYDR6200, SOHYDR6300, SOHYDR6400, SOHYDR7000, SOHYDR7500, SOHYDR8000, SOHYDR8200, SOHYDR8500, SOHYDR9000, SOHYDR9100, SOHYDR9200, SOHYDR9201, SOHYDR9203
Revision	3
Revision Date	20 Aug 2014
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 mg Milligram</p>

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