1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**X-55 Solvent (Unmarked)**
Other Names	Aliphatic naphtha; X55
Uses	Industrial solvent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aliphatic
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) Schedule 5

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 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2

Toxic To Reproduction - Category 2

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2

Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P260	Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
	P233	Keep container tightly closed.
	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
	P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
	P242	Use non-sparking tools.
	P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	**P370 + P378**	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, regular foam extinguishing agent or water spray for extinction.
	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
	P391	Collect spillage.
	P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Storage	**P403 + P235**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	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)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aliphatic	Unspecified	64742-89-8	<=100 %
Contains: n-Hexane	C6H14	110-54-3	<30 %
Contains: Toluene	C7H8	108-88-3	<5 %
Contains: Benzene	C6H6	71-43-2	<0.1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Give a glass of water to drink. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. 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. *If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 38.3°C, shortness of breath, chest congestion, continued coughing or wheezing.
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 contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes; follow by washing with soap and water, if available. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with water before removing clothes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice; If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. *Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.

Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), normal foam or water spray for extinction; sand or earth may be used for small fires only - Do not use water jets. *Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Many liquids are lighter than water - Will float and can be reignited on water surface. Containers may explode when heated. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), Carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical-protective clothing. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide VERY limited protection.
Flash Point	<-20 °C [IP 170]
Lower Explosion Limit	1.0 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.5 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	350 °C
Hazchem Code	3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material - Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Do not breathe vapours and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Large spill: Transfer by mechanical means, such as vacuum truck, to a salvage tank for product recovery or safe disposal. Absorb residues with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it in labelled, sealable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
Decontamination	Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Do not flush away residues with water - Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained or if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 300 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	SCBA and gas-tight suits should be worn when dealing with damaged or leaking containers and where there is no risk of ignition. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide VERY limited protection where there is a risk of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist/vapours/aerosols and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire! Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then = 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid release to the environment - Collect spillage (see SECTION 6).
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed - check regularly for leaks. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. *Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Container	Keep in the original container or suitable material, i.e. mild steel, stainless steel. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product. COMPONENT: n-Hexane (CAS No. 110-54-3): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 20 ppm (72 mg/m3). COMPONENT: Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 ppm (191 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (574 mg/m3): Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). COMPONENT: Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (3.2 mg/m3); Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans (Carc. 1A).
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 and all other equipment.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Organic vapour/particulate filter respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side-shields. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Wear chemical resistant gloves, e.g. Nitrile rubber. For incidental/splash contact, PVC or neoprene rubber gloves may provide suitable chemical protection. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Wear safety shoes, overalls; apron, if risk of splashing. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if appropriate.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.
Work Hygienic Practices	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Paraffinic, sweet
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	15 kPa (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	3.1 Air = 1
Boiling Point	66 - 115 °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	<0.1 g/l in water °C
Specific Gravity	No Data Available
Flash Point	<-20 °C [IP 170]
Auto Ignition Temp	350 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available

Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	685 - 720 kg/m3 [ASTM D-4052]
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	90 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	log Pow: ca. 4
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	The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator. - Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m
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	Will float on water and can be reignited on water surface.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire! *Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat an sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Low toxicity. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation; signs and symptoms may include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blisters. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. - Eye damage/irritation: Not irritating to eyes; Vapours may be irritating to the eyes; signs and symptoms may include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blurred vision. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not a sensitiser.

- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not mutagenic.
- Carcinogenicity: Not a carcinogen. Petroleum solvents are classified by the IARC Monographs as "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3). COMPONENT: Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2) is classified by the IARC Monographs as "Carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1).
- Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic; Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects.
- STOT (single exposure): Material may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract; signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing and/or difficulty breathing. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
- STOT (repeated exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Central nervous system; Peripheral nervous system; Kidney effects). Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs).
- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >20 mg/L
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/kg
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - Toxicity to fish (Acute): Expected to be harmful (LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l). - Toxicity to crustacean (Acute): Expected to be toxic (LL/EL/IL50 >1 <= 10 mg/l). - Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute): Expected to be harmful (LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l).
Persistence/Degradability	Expected to be biodegradable; Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. - Biodegradation: 98 % (28 d) [OECD TG 301F].
Mobility	Floats on water; If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
Environmental Fate	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects - Avoid release to the environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Has the potential to bioaccumulate (log Pow: ca. 4).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Recover or recycle, if possible. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose of in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contaminated packaging: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. *Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used (see SECTION 8).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	128 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available

UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 5

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

Approval Code	Not Assessed

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	ALHYDR1827, ALHYDR1828, ALHYDR1829, ALHYDR1830, ALHYDR1831, ALHYDR1832, ALHYDR4900, ALHYDR5000, ALHYDR5001, ALHYDR5002, ALHYDR5003, ALHYDR5004, ALHYDR5005, ALHYDR5006, ALHYDR5007, ALHYDR5008, ALHYDR5020, ALHYDR5100, ALHYDR5101, ALHYDR5102, ALHYDR5103, ALHYDR5200
Revision	4
Revision Date	12 Feb 2018
Reason for Issue	Updated SDS
Key/Legend	**<** 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 **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 Heath and Safety Commission **OECD** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development **Oz** Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight