SAFETY DATA SHEET
XYLENE
REVISION 4, DATE 04 NOV 2021

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Xylene**
Other Names	Dimethylbenzene; Xylol
Uses	Solvent; raw material for use in the chemical industry.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C8H10
Chemical Name	Benzene, dimethyl-
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	Suite 13A.03, Menara Summit Persiaran Kewajipan USJ1 47600 UEP Subang Jaya Selangor, 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	Australia – Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
National Poison Centre	Malaysia	+60-4-6536-999
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)	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

Flammable Liquids - Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 + H332	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
	P260	Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	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.
	P235	Keep cool.
	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.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
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	**3.1C**	Flammable liquid - medium hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.1D**	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
		6.3A	Substances that are irritating to the skin
		6.4A	Substances that are irritating to the eye
		6.8B	Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
		6.9B	Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Xylene	C8H10	1330-20-7	100 %
Contains: Ethylbenzene	C8H10	100-41-4	10 - 20 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water, then give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately 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. 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 (and soap, if available) for at least 15 minutes. For gross contamination, rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. *In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water; cover with a clean, dry dressing

	until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. 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	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. 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.
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. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Large fire: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Flammability Conditions	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), 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. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Many liquids are lighter than water. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation!
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
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!
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	27 °C [Abel] (typical)
Lower Explosion Limit	1 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.1 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	432 - 530 °C
Hazchem Code	3Y

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	Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for 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. *A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Decontamination	No information available.

Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 300 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours (see SECTION 8).

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. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. 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). 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 non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container standing upright and tightly closed when not in use - Check regularly for leaks. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	For Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 80 ppm (350 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 ppm (217 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3); ST = 150 ppm (655 mg/m3). - OSHA PEL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 900 ppm COMPONENT: Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (434 mg/m3); STEL = 125 ppm (543 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Adopted 2022]: TWA = 20 ppm (88 mg/m3); STEL = 40 ppm (176 mg/m3); Skin absorption (skin); Ototoxin (oto). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3); ST = 125 ppm (545 mg/m3). - OSHA PEL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m3). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH): 800 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.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Recommended: Organic vapour/particulate respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses or goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Appropriate chemical-resistant gloves. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Appropriate chemical-resistant clothing.
Special Hazards Precaustions	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices	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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Aromatic
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	4.5 kPa (typical) (@ 50 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	3.7 Air = 1
Boiling Point	138 - 141 °C (typical)
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Insoluble in water (0.175 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity	0.871
Flash Point	27 °C [Abel] (typical)
Auto Ignition Temp	432 - 530 °C
Evaporation Rate	0.76 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	870 kg/m3 (typical) [ASTM D-1298]
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	106 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	3.12 - 3.2 (log Pow)
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	Surface Tension: 28.7 mN/m (20°C) [ASTM D-971] (typical).
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 flames.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No known hazardous reactions.
Chemical Stability	This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: Harmful in contact with skin and if inhaled. May cause dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, central nervous system depression. Death may occur following exposure to very high concentrations. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract (aspiration hazard).
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. The substance defats the skin; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Eye damage/irritation: May cause eye irritation, redness, pain.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Xylenes are not considered to be sensitisers.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Xylenes are not considered genotoxic.
- Carcinogenicity: Xylenes (CAS No. 1330-20-7) are classified by the IARC Monographs as "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3). COMPONENT: Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4) is classified by the IARC Monographs as "Possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B).
- Reproductive toxicity: Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation; Minor neurotoxic effects, including dizziness and impairment in reaction time.
- STOT (repeated exposure): May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, neurobehavioural effects, mild effects in the liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: >2,000 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg (based on ingredients) [Supplier's SDS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 10 - 20 mg/L (based on ingredients) [Supplier's SDS].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log Kow < 4.
Persistence/Degradability	Xylene isomers are readily biodegradable.
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Avoid contaminating waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose of in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	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	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	130 Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible/Noxious)
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	130 Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible/Noxious)
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	130 Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible/Noxious)
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III

Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	130 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible / Noxious)
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1307
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	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1307
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)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6

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

Approval Code	HSR000983 (Reissued)

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	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 (List of Classified Substances)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Taiwan (TCSI)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined
Mexico (INSQ)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	SOLBLE5666, XYLENB1000, XYLENB1001, XYLENB1002, XYLENB1003, XYLENE0001, XYLENE0500, XYLENE0600, XYLENE0800, XYLENE1000, XYLENE1001, XYLENE1002, XYLENE1003, XYLENE1004, XYLENE1005, XYLENE1006, XYLENE1007, XYLENE1008, XYLENE1009, XYLENE1010, XYLENE1011, XYLENE1012, XYLENE1013, XYLENE1014, XYLENE1015, XYLENE1016, XYLENE1017, XYLENE1018, XYLENE1019, XYLENE1020, XYLENE1021, XYLENE1022, XYLENE1023, XYLENE1030, XYLENE1050, XYLENE1055, XYLENE1500, XYLENE1501, XYLENE2000, XYLENE2001, XYLENE2200, XYLENE2400, XYLENE2401, XYLENE2500, XYLENE2900, XYLENE3000, XYLENE3001, XYLENE3002, XYLENE3010, XYLENE3015, XYLENE3020, XYLENE3021, XYLENE3030, XYLENE3040, XYLENE3050, XYLENE3051, XYLENE3060, XYLENE3061, XYLENE3062, XYLENE3063, XYLENE3070, XYLENE3080, XYLENE3081, XYLENE3082, XYLENE3090, XYLENE3091, XYLENE3100, XYLENE3110, XYLENE3120, XYLENE3121, XYLENE3122, XYLENE3125, XYLENE3130, XYLENE3300, XYLENE3301, XYLENE3500, XYLENE3600, XYLENE4000, XYLENE4001, XYLENE5000, XYLENE5001, XYLENE5400, XYLENE5410, XYLENE5411, XYLENE5412, XYLENE5420, XYLENE5440, XYLENE5500, XYLENE5501, XYLENE5502, XYLENE5600, XYLENE6000, XYLENE6100, XYLENE6105, XYLENE6500, XYLENE7000, XYLENE7100, XYLENE7500, XYLENE8000, XYLENE8001, XYLENE8500, XYLENE8600, XYLENE8700, XYLENE8800, XYLENE8888, XYLENE9000, XYLENE9001, XYLENE9002
Revision	4
Revision Date	04 Nov 2021
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm^2 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/cm^3 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/m^3 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
m^3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m^3 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