



SAFETY DATA SHEET INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT REVISION 6, DATE 08 JUL 2025

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Industrial Methylated Spirit
Other Names	ETHANOL 100 MIBK 0.25%; ETHANOL 95 MIBK 0.25%; Ethyl alcohol; IMS-100; IMS-95
Uses	Solvent; Fuel; Cleaning & laundry. Restriction on use: No information available.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C ₂ H ₆ O
Chemical Name	Ethanol
Product Description	0.25% Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) is added as a denaturant.

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)

Not Scheduled

Redox Ltd
Corporate Office Sydney
Locked Bag 15 Minto NSW 2566 Australia
2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia
All Deliveries: 4 Holmes Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia

Phone +61 2 9733 3000
Fax +61 2 9733 3111
E-mail sydney@redox.com
Web www.redox.com
ABN 92 000 762 345



Australia
Adelaide
Brisbane
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney

New Zealand
Auckland
Christchurch
Hawke's Bay
UK
London

Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur
USA
Los Angeles
Oakland
Mexico
Saltillo



Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification		Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	
Hazard Categories		Flammable Liquids - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2	
Pictograms		 	
Signal Word		Danger	
Hazard Statements		H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
		H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/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.
	Response	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or water spray for extinction.
		P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
		P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	Storage	P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	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)
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Safe Work Australia

National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations
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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Ethanol	C2H6O	64-17-5	>=95 %
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	C6H12O	108-10-1	0.25 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	Balance %

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

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then give a glass of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical advice/attention. If vomiting occurs, give further water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. *Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. 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. Treat for shock, if required. *Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Keep victim calm and warm. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: No information available. *Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: No information available.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol-resistant foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. *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 will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. May irritate or burn skin and eyes. Vapours may cause dizziness or drowsiness.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides, Hydrocarbons.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	13 - 18 °C

Lower Explosion Limit	3.1 %
Upper Explosion Limit	27.7 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	363 °C
Hazchem Code	•2YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately! Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect recoverable product (e.g. by vacuum truck) to a salvage tank for recovery or disposal. Absorb 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 safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains 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	Do not flush residues with water - Retain as contaminated waste. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. contamination of crops, sewers 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.
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. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). Highly flammable liquid & vapour: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. Keep container standing upright and protect from physical damage. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).
Container	Keep in the original container. Ensure containers are properly labelled.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	<p>COMPONENT: Ethanol (CAS No. 64-17-5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1,000 ppm (1,880 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2022]: TWA = 1,000 ppm (1,880 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL/OSHA PEL: TWA = 1,000 ppm (1,900 mg/m3). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 3,300 ppm. <p>COMPONENT: Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS No. 108-10-1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 ppm (205 mg/m3); STEL = 75 ppm (307 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Next review 2023]: TWA = 50 ppm (205 mg/m3); STEL = 75 ppm (307 mg/m3).
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mg/m³).- NIOSH REL: TWA = 50 ppm (205 mg/m³); ST = 75 ppm (300 mg/m³).- OSHA PEL: TWA = 100 ppm (410 mg/m³).

- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 500 ppm.

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

No information available.

Engineering Measures

Use in well-ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended.

Personal Protection Equipment

- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation and where an inhalation risk exists. Recommended: Organic vapour (type A) respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Wear splash-proof goggles.

- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Nitrile or neoprene gloves.

- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Special Hazards Precautions

Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

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	Clear liquid
Odour	Characteristic/alcoholic
Colour	Colourless
pH	7.0 at 10 g/l at 20 °C
Vapour Pressure	44 mgHg (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	1.59 Air = 1
Boiling Point	78 °C
Melting Point	-114 °C
Freezing Point	-117 °C
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	0.79 - 0.81
Flash Point	13 - 18 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	363 °C
Evaporation Rate	2.53 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	0.79 - 0.81 g/ml
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
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	15 °C
Viscosity	No Data Available

Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
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	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, Hydrocarbons.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No information available.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with oxidising agents, acids and strong alkalis.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides, Hydrocarbons.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<p>Information on toxicological effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Low acute toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness and drowsiness with large doses. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. Exposure may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain and redness. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Ethanol does not induce skin sensitisation in animals [NICNAS]. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Ethanol has no mutagenic or genotoxic potential [NICNAS]. - Carcinogenicity: While exposure Ethanol through consuming alcoholic beverages is associated with an increased risk of carcinogenicity, these risks are not considered relevant at doses relating to occupational exposure [NICNAS]. - Reproductive toxicity: While exposure Ethanol through consuming alcoholic beverages is associated with an increased risk of reproductive and developmental toxicity, these risks are not considered relevant at doses relating to occupational exposure [NICNAS]. - STOT (single exposure): Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness. - STOT (repeated exposure): Ethanol is not considered to cause serious damage to health from repeated oral exposure, except from exposure to high doses; and is likely to be of low toxicity following repeated inhalation exposure [NICNAS]. Chronic ingestion may result in cirrhosis of the liver. Overexposure may cause central nervous system depression. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available. <p>Information on likely routes of exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ingestion: Can cause GI discomfort. - Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.
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- Skin contact: Causes skin irritation.
- Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled
Chronic effects: No data available

Acute**Ingestion**

Acute toxicity (Oral):
COMPONENT: Ethanol (CAS No. 64-17-5):
- LD50, Rat: >2,000 mg/kg bw [NICNAS].
- LD50, Rat: 10,470 mg/kg [OECD Test Guideline 401]

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):
COMPONENT: Ethanol (CAS No. 64-17-5):
- LD50, Rat: >2,000 mg/kg bw [NICNAS].

Inhalation

Acute toxicity (Inhalation):
COMPONENT: Ethanol (CAS No. 64-17-5):
- LC50, Rat: 124.7 mg/L (4 h) [NICNAS].

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.
Aquatic Toxicity:
- LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 15,300 mg/l (96 h) [US-EPA]
- LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea): 5,012 mg/l (48 h) [ECHA]
- ErC50, Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae): 275 mg/l (72 h) [OECD Test Guideline 201]

Persistence/Degradability

Biodegradability aerobic: Exposure time 15 d
Result: ca.95 % - Readily biodegradable.
[OECD Test Guideline 301E]

Mobility

No information available.

Environmental Fate

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected.

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

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Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	127 Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)
UN Number	1170
Hazchem	•2YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	127 Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)
UN Number	1170
Hazchem	2YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	127 Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)
UN Number	1170
Hazchem	2YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	127 Flammable Liquids (Polar / Water-Miscible)
UN Number	1170
Hazchem	2YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1170

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Hazchem	2YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1170
Hazchem	2YE
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	METHYLATED SPIRIT(S) (being ethanol denatured with MIBK, etc) is listed in Schedule 5 of the SUSMP, except when packed in containers having a capacity of more than 5 litres.
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not Scheduled

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001144
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Listed
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	200-578-6 203-550-1
Europe (REACH)	01-2119457610-43- 01-2119473980-30-

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Japan (ENCS/METI)	2-202 2-542 (PACs)
Korea (KECI)	KE-13217 KE-24725
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Taiwan (TCSI)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	MESPIR2500, MESPIR2502, MESPIR2700, MESPIR3030, MESPIR3060, MESPIR3070, MESPIR3110, MESPIR3120, MESPIR3130, MESPIR3150, MESPIR3160, MESPIR3170, MESPIR3171, MESPIR3230, MESPIR4000, MESPIR4001, MESPIR4100, MESPIR4200, MESPIR4201, MESPIR4300, MESPIR4500, MESPIR4505, MESPIR4600, MESPIR4700, MESPIR4800, MESPIR4801, MESPIR5400, MESPIR5410, MESPIR5411, MESPIR5440, MESPIR5445, MESPIR6500, MESPIR7000
Revision	6
Revision Date	08 Jul 2025
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than</p> <p>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</p>

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