

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether [Non-DG]
Other Names	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol; Butoxy diethylene glycol; Butoxydiglycol; Butoxyethoxyethanol; Butyl Carbitol; Butyl diglycol ether; Butyldiglycol; Diethyl Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Uses	Industrial solvent; Laboratory chemical. Restriction on use: No information available.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₃
Chemical Name	Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-
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)

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Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Statements

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P280

Wear eye protection/face protection.

P264

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Response

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 advice.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

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

Dangerous Goods Classification

NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-	C8H18O3	112-34-5	>=99 - 100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. 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.

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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, preferably from an ophthalmologist. *Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
Skin	IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. *Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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	No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Causes serious eye irritation. *Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.
Flammability Conditions	Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily. *Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams are preferred; General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective. *Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.
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) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). *If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.
Flash Point	105 - 114 °C [Closed cup]
Lower Explosion Limit	0.85 %
Upper Explosion Limit	24.6 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	204 - 210 °C
Hazchem Code	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
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Clean Up Procedures	Pick up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). *Large spills: Pump into suitable and properly labelled containers. Spill must not be returned to its original container.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Dike far ahead of large spills for later disposal.
Decontamination	Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use appropriate safety equipment (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 the container with care. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Avoid direct heating; Do not distill to dryness. *Before use: check for peroxides and eliminate them. Measure the concentration in the air regularly.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid exposure to air/oxygen. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). *Storage temperature: 15 - 25 °C
Container	Keep in the original container, carbon steel, stainless steel or phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in Aluminum, Copper, Galvanised iron, Galvanised steel.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	COMPONENT: Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS No. 112-34-5): - TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapour): 10 ppm [USA-ACGIH].
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: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines, when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. Recommended: For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapour cartridge (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Use chemical goggles. - Hand protection: Handle with gloves. Recommended: Use chemical resistant gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber, Polyethylene, Chlorinated polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL). The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.
Special Hazards Precautions	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Faint, Mild
Colour	Colourless
pH	Neutral
Vapour Pressure	0.021 mmHg [Literature] (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	5.6 Air = 1
Boiling Point	230 - 231 °C [Literature]
Melting Point	<-70 °C
Freezing Point	-68 °C
Solubility	Completely miscible with water - Soluble in ethanol, ether, acetone, oil
Specific Gravity	0.951 [Literature]
Flash Point	105 - 114 °C [Closed cup]
Auto Ignition Temp	204 - 210 °C
Evaporation Rate	0.01 (Butyl acetate = 1) [Literature]
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	>215 °C
Density	0.955 g/cm ³ [Measured]
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	162.23 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	log Pow: 1 [Measured]
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	Dynamic: 6 mPa.s at 20 °C - Kinematic: 5.2 cSt at 25 °C (@ No Data Available)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No information available.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	Combustible liquid; May burn but does not ignite readily. *Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide. Decomposition products can include Aldehydes, Ketones, Organic acids.

Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases

Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Product can oxidise at elevated temperatures. May form peroxides. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Chemical Stability	Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.
Conditions to Avoid	Do not distill to dryness. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidisers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include Aldehydes, Ketones, Organic acids.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<p>Information on toxicological effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Symptoms/effects AFTER INGESTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Central nervous system depression, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Dizziness, Drunkenness, Coordination disorders, Rapid respiration, Accelerated heart action, Low arterial pressure, Disturbances of consciousness, Decreased renal function. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapour. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation, dry skin with local redness. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. - Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. - Carcinogenicity: No relevant data found. - Reproductive toxicity: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. However, body weights of newborn animals were decreased. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother. - STOT (single exposure): Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity. Inhalation may cause dry/sore throat. - STOT (repeated exposure): In animals, effects have been reported on the Blood, Kidney, Liver. - Aspiration toxicity: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. <p>Information on likely routes of exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ingestion: Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. - Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation. - Skin contact: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. - Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor. <p>Chronic effects: Not classified based on available information.</p>
Acute	
Ingestion	<p>Acute toxicity (Oral):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50, Rat: 3,305 mg/kg [Based on product testing]. - LD50, Mouse: 2,410 mg/kg [Based on product testing].
Other	<p>Acute toxicity (Dermal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50, Rabbit: 2,764 mg/kg [Based on product testing].
Inhalation	<p>Acute toxicity (Inhalation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LC50 has not been determined. The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	<p>Aquatic toxicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). - LC50, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill sunfish): 1,300 mg/l (96 h) [OECD 203] - EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea): > 100 mg/l (48 h) [OECD 202] - ErC50, alga <i>Scenedesmus</i> sp. (Algae): > 100 mg/l (Growth rate inhibition, 96 h) [OECD 201]
Persistence/Degradability	<p>Material is readily biodegradable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodegradation: 89 - 93 % (28 d) [OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent]. - Biodegradation: 100 % (28 d) [OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent].
Mobility	<p>Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Koc: 2 [Estimated].
Environmental Fate	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.
Bioaccumulation Potential	<p>Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - log Pow: 1 [Measured].
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Recycle by distillation. Remove to an authorized waste incinerator for solvents with energy recovery. Do not discharge into surface water. Obtain the consent of pollution control authorities before discharging to wastewater treatment plants.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	C2 Combustible Liquids - Flash Point >93°C, Closed Cup, Not Excluded Flammable
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No

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Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport.

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

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

Dangerous Goods Classification	NOT 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	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER is listed in Schedule 5 of the SUSMP except in preparations containing 10 % or less of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.
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Poisons Schedule (Aust)	5
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Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR002503 - Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Listed
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	203-961-6
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed

Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Taiwan (TCSI)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	DIGLBE0004, DIGLBE0005, DIGLBE0100, DIGLBE1000, DIGLBE1001, DIGLBE1002, DIGLBE1003, DIGLBE1004, DIGLBE1005, DIGLBE1006, DIGLBE1020, DIGLBE1100, DIGLBE1101, DIGLBE1800, DIGLBE1801, DIGLBE1802, DIGLBE1803, DIGLBE1900, DIGLBE2000, DIGLBE2001, DIGLBE2002, DIGLBE2003, DIGLBE2004, DIGLBE2005, DIGLBE2006, DIGLBE2100, DIGLBE2101, DIGLBE2200, DIGLBE2201, DIGLBE2202, DIGLBE2300, DIGLBE2301, DIGLBE2310, DIGLBE2400, DIGLBE2500, DIGLBE2600, DIGLBE2700, DIGLBE2701, DIGLBE2702, DIGLBE2703, DIGLBE2704, DIGLBE2705, DIGLBE2706, DIGLBE2804, DIGLBE2805, DIGLBE2808, DIGLBE2810, DIGLBE2812, DIGLBE2900, DIGLBE2901, DIGLBE2905, DIGLBE2910, DIGLBE3000, DIGLBE3001, DIGLBE3010, DIGLBE3011, DIGLBE3020, DIGLBE3040, DIGLBE3041, DIGLBE3042, DIGLBE3050, DIGLBE3060, DIGLBE3061, DIGLBE3100, DIGLBE3200, DIGLBE3300, DIGLBE3400, DIGLBE3500, DIGLBE3600, DIGLBE3700, DIGLBE3800, DIGLBE3900, DIGLBE3901, DIGLBE4000, DIGLBE4201, DIGLBE4302, DIGLBE5000, DIGLBE6000, DIGLBE6001, DIGLBE6002, DIGLBE6900, DIGLBE6901, DIGLBE6910, DIGLBE6915, DIGLBE6935, DIGLBE6936, DIGLBE6937, DIGLBE6938, DIGLBE6939, DIGLBE7000, DIGLBE7001, DIGLBE7002, DIGLBE8000, DIGLBE8500, DIGLBE8600, DIGLBE9000, DIGLBE9001, DIGLBE9002, DIGLBE9900, DIGLBE9910, DIGLBE9915, DIGLBE9916, DIGLBE9917, DIGLBE9920, DIGLEE3030
Revision	5
Revision Date	21 May 2022
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 Fahrenheit 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</p>

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