

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Xylene
Other Names	Benzene, Dimethyl-; Dimethylbenzene; Xylol
Uses	Feedstock, Solvent
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C8H10
Chemical Name	Xylene
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	2132A E. Dominguez Street Carson CA 90810 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

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 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2



Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Statements

- H226** Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H312** Harmful in contact with skin.
- H315** Causes skin irritation.
- H332** Harmful if inhaled.
- H335** May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

- P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233** Keep container tightly closed.
- P241** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
- P260** Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264** Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
- P270** Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator.

Response

- P281** Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P301 + P310** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P302 + P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P303 + P361 + P353** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304 + P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P309 + P311** IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P362** Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P370 + P378** In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical, regular foam extinguishing agent or water spray for extinction.

Storage

- P391** Collect spillage.
- 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)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients



Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Benzene, Dimethyl-	No Data Available	1330-20-7	80 - 90 %
Ethylbenzene	No Data Available	100-41-4	10 - 20 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Eye	Quickly and gently blot material from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
Skin	Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use nonabrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard.
Inhaled	If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Central nervous system (CNS). Skin. Auditory system. Repeated Dose Toxicity : Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high doses only. Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Mutagenicity : Not mutagenic. Carcinogenicity : Mixed xylenes contain ethylbenzene, which has shown limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity : Does not impair fertility. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Additional Information : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
Flammability Conditions	Product is a flammable liquid.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Normal foam, i.e. protein based foam that is not alcohol resistant, is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses. Large fire: fire fighting foam or water spray, If it is not dangerous, remove containers from fire areas. Even if the fire is suppressed, continuously spray water to the heated containers. Avoid accessing to the both ends of the tank. For fire in the storage area or loading/unloading: spray water using unmanned hose supports or monitor nozzles to the heated containers to cool them. If it is not possible, consider to follow up the preventions written down. - Only authorized person can access to the hazardous and restricted areas. Let it burned all Immediately escape from the fire area if there is noise from the safe exhaust system and colour change of the tank caused by fire. Keep away at least 0.8 km (half mile) from the fire area if tanks, tank trucks, train are burning. The efficiency of water may be low.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	This product is classified as flammable. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed.



Hazardous Products of Combustion	Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.
Flash Point	29 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	1 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.1 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	465 °C
Hazchem Code	3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate residue under a fume hood. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. This product has a UN classification of 1307 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
Container	Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC); Xylene CAS 1330-20-7: TWA = 80ppm (350mg/m ³) STEL = 150ppm (655mg/m ³) Ethyl Benzene CAS 100-41-4: TWA = 100ppm (434mg/m ³) STEL = 125ppm (543mg/m ³) NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
----------------	---



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

Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available on biological limit values for this product.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended air monitoring methods are given below or contact supplier. Further national methods may be available.
Personal Protection Equipment	RESPIRATOR: For concentration 900 ppm use anti-poison mask (direct connection type, organic gas cartridge), Electric fan attachment respirator (organic solvent cartridge), Supplied-air respirator, Air respirator (full facepiece). Escape - Air filtration type respirator (organic gas cartridge, full facepiece), Air respirator (escape), Unknown concentration or emergency - Supplied-air respirator (complex airline mask), Air respirator (full facepiece) (AS1715/1716). EYES: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended for the eye protection from dusts or mists (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Use proper chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact (AS2161). CLOTHING: Chemical resistant clothing, boots, and apron (AS3765/2210).
Work Hygienic Practices	No Data Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic odour
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	8.29 torr (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	3.7
Boiling Point	139
Melting Point	-48 °C
Freezing Point	-48 °C
Solubility	>1.016 g/100 ml 25°C
Specific Gravity	0.871
Flash Point	29 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	465 °C
Evaporation Rate	0.7 Butyl Acetate = 1
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	3.20
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	0.68 cSt (@ 20 °C)



Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Product is a liquid.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Flammable Liquid.
Chemical Stability	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. If containers are exposed to heat, container damage or explosion may occur. Keep away from water supply facilities and sewage.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible with Strong oxidising agents, and sources of ignition.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous Polymerisation has not been reported.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Acute Oral Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Acute Dermal Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Low toxicity: LC50 > 20mg/L / 4hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Eye/Irritant	Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify). Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Short Term Exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.
Ingestion	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Inhalation	Short Term Exposure: High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Long Term Exposure: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin/Irritant	Harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available



12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Toxicity to Fish: (Toxic) $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/L}$ Invertebrates: (Toxic) $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/L}$ Algae: (Toxic) $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/L}$ Other: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.
Persistence/Degradability	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Mobility	If product enters the soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Environmental Fate	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.

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

ADG

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG

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	FE,SD
Marine Pollutant	Yes



Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	223

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
--------------------------------	---

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)	Not Determined
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	XYLENB1000, XYLENB1001, XYLENB1002, XYLENB1003, 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, XYLENE1500, XYLENE1501, XYLENE2000, XYLENE2001, XYLENE2200, XYLENE2300, XYLENE2500, XYLENE2900, XYLENE3000, XYLENE3001, XYLENE3002, XYLENE3100, XYLENE3300, XYLENE3500, XYLENE4000, XYLENE4001, XYLENE5000, XYLENE5001, XYLENE5500, XYLENE5600, XYLENE6000, XYLENE6500, XYLENE7000, XYLENE7100, XYLENE8000, XYLENE8001, XYLENE8500, XYLENE8600, XYLENE8700, XYLENE8800, XYLENE9000, XYLENE3301, XYLENE9001, XYLENE9002, XYLENE1030, XYLENE1050, XYLENE1055, XYLENE3010, XYLENE3020, XYLENE3030, XYLENE3040, XYLENE3051, XYLENE3050, XYLENE3061, XYLENE3060, XYLENE3070, XYLENE3080, XYLENE3090, XYLENE3110, XYLENE3121, XYLENE3122, XYLENE3123, XYLENE3120, XYLENE3125, XYLENE3062, XYLENE3600, XYLENE7500, XYLENE3081, XYLENE3063, XYLENE6100, XYLENE6105, XYLENE3015, XYLENE3091, XYLENE8888
Revision	2
Revision Date	10 Apr 2015
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours psi Pounds per Square Inch R Rankine RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure</p>



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

