Material Safety Data Sheet
X-55 Solvent (Unmarked)

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**X-55 Solvent (Unmarked)**
Other Names	Aliphatic naphtha; Light aliphatic; petroleum; Solvent naphtha
Uses	Industrial Solvent
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	No Data Available
Chemical Name	X-55 Solvent (Unmarked)
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Information

Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000	MSDS Officer
	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222	
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126	
Chemcall	Australia New Zealand	1800-127406 0800-243622 +64-3-3530199	
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

ADG Code Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

ASCC Hazard Classification Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC [NOHSC:1008(2004)]

Categories	**F**	Highly Flammable
	Xn	Harmful
	N	Dangerous For The Environment
Risk Phrases	**R11**	Highly flammable.
	R38	Irritating to skin.
	R48/20	Harmful : danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
	R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
	R65	Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed.
	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety Phrases	**S9**	Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
	S23	Do not breathe vapour.
	S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
	S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
	S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

HSNO Hazard Classification

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 5

This Material Safety Data Sheet may not provide exhaustive guidance for all HSNO Controls assigned to this substance. The EPA (New Zealand) web site should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic	No Data Available	64742-89-8	100.00 %
N-Hexane	No Data Available	110-54-3	10.00 - 30.00 %
Toluene	No Data Available	108-88-3	<5.00 %

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. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101 deg F (38,3 deg C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Give nothing by mouth. Do not induce vomiting.

Eye Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Inhaled Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Advice to Doctor Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

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. Evacuation of people from the neighbourhood of an incident should be considered. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

Flammability Conditions Highly Flammable liquid

Extinguishing Media Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not use water in a jet. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Fire and Explosion Hazard The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Hazardous Products of Combustion Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

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
Hazchem Code : 3YE
For fire fighting, use foam (alcohol resistant foam may be required). Risk of explosion. Breathing apparatus, fire fighting gear and chemically impervious protective gloves should be worn. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Evacuation of people from the neighbourhood of an incident should be considered.

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	<-20 °C (IP 170)
Lower Explosion Limit	1.0 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.5 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	350 °C
Hazchem Code	3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Clean Up Procedures	For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, seal-able container for product recovery or safe disposal. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste.
Containment	Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Stop leak if safe to do so.
Decontamination	Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.
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	Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, in a diked (bunded), 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. Must be stored away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient. This product has a UN Classification of 1268 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
Container	For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted:

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
RCP - X55	EU HSPA	TWA (8 h)		450mg/m3	
n-Hexane	ACGIH	TWA	50ppm		
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
	AU OEL	TWA		72mg/m3	
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20ppm		
	AU OEL	TWA	50ppm	191mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	150ppm	574mg/m3	
	AU OEL	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.

Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. 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.

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

BiologicalExposure Index (BEI):

Material	Determinant	Sampling time	BEI	Reference
n-Hexane:	2,5-Hexanedion without hydrolysis in Urine	End of shift at end of work week	0.4mg/L	ACGIH (2003)

Engineering Measures

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental Exposure Controls : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65 deg C (149 deg F)]. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus (AS1715/1716).
EYES: Monogoggles (AS1336/1337).
HANDS: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended (AS2161).
CLOTHING: Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes (AS3765/2210).

Special Hazards Precaustions

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

Work Hygienic Practices

No Data Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Liquid

Appearance Liquid

Odour Paraffinic sweet

Colour Colourless

pH No Data Available

Vapour Pressure 15 kPa (estimated value(s)) torr (@ 20 °C)

Relative Vapour Density 3.1 Air = 1

Boiling/Melting Point 66 - 115 °C

Solubility <0.1 g/L °C

Freezing Point No Data Available

Specific Gravity No Data Available

Flash Point	<-20 °C (IP 170)
Auto Ignition Temp	350 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	685 - 720 kg/m3 (ASTM D-4052)
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	90 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	ca. 4
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	Hydrocarbon solvents: Miscible. Pour Point: < -50 deg C
Potential for Dust Explosion	Product is a flammable 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

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No Data Available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Basis for Assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components. Oral LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/Kg Expected to be of low toxicity: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Dermal LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg Expected to be of low toxicity.

Inhaled LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/L/4Hrs Expected to be of low toxicity if inhaled.
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Repeated Dose Toxicity : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy which can be potentiated by ketones. (n-Hexane).
Mutagenicity : Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity : Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans. (Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic)
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity : Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects. (n-Hexane)
Additional Information : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Central nervous system (CNS). Peripheral nervous system. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Causes serious nerve damage by prolonged exposure resulting in sensory loss. Possible risk of impaired fertility.

EyeIrritant Expected to be non-irritating to eyes. Vapours may be irritating to the eye. Insufficient to classify. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Inhalation Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.Causes serious nerve damage by prolonged exposure resulting in sensory loss. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (in-coordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

SkinIrritant Causes skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Not expected to be a skin sensitiser. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Carcinogen Category 0

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute Toxicity:
Fish : Expected to be toxic: 1 < LL/EL/IL 50 > 10 - <=100 mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates : Expected to be toxic: 1 < LL/EL/IL 50 > 1- <=10 mg/L
Algae : Expected to be toxic: 1 < LL/EL/IL 50 > 1- <=10 mg/L
Microorganisms : Expected to be toxic: 1 < LL/EL/IL 50 > 1 - <=10 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Mobility Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

Environmental Fate In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Bioaccumulation Potential Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

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.

Material Disposal : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Container Disposal : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

Air

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Solvent Naphtha)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1268
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

Land

Australia: ADG

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

New Zealand: NZS5433

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

United States of America: US DOT

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

Sea

IMDG

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information No Data Available

EPA (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO)

Approval Code: Not Assessed

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 5

AICS Name Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aliphatic

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes ALHYDR4900, ALHYDR5000, ALHYDR5001, ALHYDR5002, ALHYDR5003, ALHYDR5004, ALHYDR5005, ALHYDR5100, ALHYDR5101, ALHYDR5102, ALHYDR5103, ALHYDR5200, ALHYDR1827, ALHYDR1828, ALHYDR1829, ALHYDR1830, ALHYDR1831, ALHYDR1832, ALHYDR5020

Revision 2

Revision Date 18 Jan 2012

Key/Legend

< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm² Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit

g Grams
g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m³ Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
torr Millimetre of Mercury
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight