

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Caustic Soda Liquid

Other Names Caustic soda solution; Sodium hydroxide solution

Uses Chemical manufacture; cleaning/washing agents/additives; adhesives; flotation agents; pH regulation; solvent; water

treatment; photochemical; reducing agent; hydraulic fracturing.

Chemical Family No Data Available

Chemical Formula NaOH.H2O

Chemical Name Sodium hydroxide, aqueous solution

Product Description No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation Location Telephone Redox Ltd 2 Swettenham Road +61-2-97333000 Minto NSW 2566

Australia

Redox Ltd 11 Mayo Road +64-9-2506222

> Wiri Auckland 2104 New 7ealand

Redox Inc. 3960 Paramount Boulevard +1-424-675-3200

Suite 107

Lakewood CA 90712

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Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 +60-3-5614-2111

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40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia

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 Chemcall Malaysia +64-4-9179888 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) Schedule 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 Corrosive to Metals - Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1

Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

 Precautionary Statements
 Prevention
 P260
 Do not breathe gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water or shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,

if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.

Storage **P405** Store locked up.

P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

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 ClassificationDangerous 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
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	1310-73-2	>=5 - <=51.5 %
Water	H20	7732-18-5	Balance %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. For advice, contact a Poisons

> Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give

anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

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 flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15

minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

*Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running Skin

water for at least 20 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated

clothing and shoes before reuse. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

*For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.

Inhaled IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison

Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport to

hospital or doctor without delay!

Advice to Doctor Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Sodium hydroxide burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes or hours. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Symptoms of overexposure include burning sensation, coughing,

wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by No information available.

Exposure

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers.

Flammability Conditions Non-combustible; substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic

fumes.

Extinguishing Media If material is involved in a fire, use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), foam or water spray for extinction. Dike fire-

control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

Fire and Explosion Hazard Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. Hazardous Products of

Combustion

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

Personal Protective Equipment Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide

little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations

ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

Flash Point No Data Available

Lower Explosion LimitNo Data AvailableUpper Explosion LimitNo Data AvailableAuto Ignition TemperatureNo Data Available

Hazchem Code 2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking,

flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up all spills immediately!

Do not breathe mist/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Clean Up Procedures Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for disposal (see

SECTION 13).

Containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Decontamination After cleaning, flush away traces with water.

*Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or

disposal of material.

Environmental Precautionary

Measures

Prevent entry into drains and waterways. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Evacuation Criteria Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unauthorised personnel away.

Keep upwind and to higher ground.

Personal Precautionary Measures Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure

adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator (see SECTION 8). CORROSIVE

TO METALS: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage (see SECTION 6).

Storage Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers securely sealed. Check regularly for

spills and leaks. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and

incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.

Container Keep only in the original container or corrosive resistant container/container with a resistant inner liner. Do NOT use

aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General COMPONENT: Sodium hydroxide (CAS No. 1310-73-2):

Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 2 mg/m3 Peak limitation
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: Ceiling = 2 mg/m3

- NIOSH REL/OSHA PEL: Ceiling = 2 mg/m3

*Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 10 mg/m3

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: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Suitable mist

respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Tight sealing safety goggles and, if splashes are likely to occur, face protection shield.
- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Elbow length impervious gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, PVC Apron, Rubber boots. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Special Hazards Precaustions

Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash

water for treatment before disposal.

Work Hygienic Practices Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take off immediately all

contaminated clothing - Do NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Wash contaminated clothing

before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Liquid

Appearance Clear to slightly turbid liquid

Odour Odourless or slight odour

ColourColourlesspH14 (as supplied)Vapour PressureNo Data AvailableRelative Vapour DensityNo Data AvailableBoiling Pointca. 145 °C

Bolling Foliat Ca. 145 C

Melting Point No Data Available

Freezing Point ca. 12 °C

Solubility Miscible with water

Specific Gravity 1.48 - 1.52

Flash Point No Data Available No Data Available **Auto Ignition Temp Evaporation Rate** No Data Available **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** No Data Available **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

Potential for Dust Explosion Not applicable.

No information available.

Additional Characteristics

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 No information available.

Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity

Non-combustible; substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic

fumes

Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours

Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Release of Invisible Flammable

Vapours and Gases

Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information May be corrosive to metals.

Chemical Stability Product is considered stable.

*Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Materials to Avoid Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their

alloys.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Contact with metals may evolve flammable

hydrogen gas.

*Reacts with ammonium salts, evolving ammonia gas. Reacts readily with various reducing sugars to produce carbon

monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerisation No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

Information on toxicological effects:

- Acute toxicity: Sodium hydroxide has low to moderate acute dermal toxicity; however, the effects are expected to be due to pH changes.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Sodium hydroxide is not considered a skin sensitiser.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Both the in vitro and the in vivo genotoxicity tests indicate no evidence for a mutagenic activity.
- Carcinogenicity: No information available.
- Reproductive toxicity: No information available.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.
- STOT (repeated exposure): No information available.
- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Information on likely routes of exposure:

- Ingestion: Ingestion of sodium hydroxide may result in severe burns to the mouth, throat and stomach, pain, nausea and vomiting, swelling of the larynx and subsequent suffocation, perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract.
- Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage. Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur.
- Skin contact: The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.
- Inhalation: Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in

most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours.

Chronic effects: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of

bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Acute

Other Acute toxicity (Dermal):

COMPONENT: Sodium hydroxide (CAS No. 1310-73-2):

- LD50, Rabbit: 1,350 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].

Carcinogen Category None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Aquatic toxicity:

COMPONENT: Sodium hydroxide (CAS No. 1310-73-2):

- LC50, Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 45.4 mg/L (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].

Persistence/Degradability Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic chemical.

Mobility No information available.

Environmental Fate Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential No information available.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (Fiji)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances

Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (New Caledonia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (Papua New Guinea)

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

EPG 37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible

UN Number 1824 Hazchem 2R

Pack Group II

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

ERG 154 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances

Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 Pack Group
 II

Special Provision No Data Available

EMS F-A, S-B
Marine Pollutant No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

 UN Number
 1824

 Hazchem
 2R

 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)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code HSR001576

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC) Listed

Canada (DSL) Listed

Canada (NDSL) Not Determined

China (IECSC) Listed

Europe (EINECS) Listed

Europe (REACh) Not Determined

Japan (ENCS/METI) Listed

Korea (KECI) Listed

Malaysia (EHS Register) Not Determined

New Zealand (NZIoC) Listed

Philippines (PICCS) Listed

Switzerland (Giftliste 1) Not Determined

Switzerland (Inventory of Notified

Substances)

Not Determined

Taiwan (NCSR) Listed

USA (TSCA) Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes

CAUBUL1000, CAUSOB0300, CAUSOB0301, CAUSOB0400, CAUSOB0600, CAUSOB0900, CAUSOB1000, CAUSOB1001, CAUSOB1002, CAUSOB1003, CAUSOB1004, CAUSOB1005, CAUSOB1006, CAUSOB1007, CAUSOB1008, CAUSOB1009, CAUSOB1010, CAUSOB1011, CAUSOB1012, CAUSOB2000, CAUSOB2001, CAUSOB2002, CAUSOB2003, CAUSOB2004, CAUSOB2010, CAUSOB2015, CAUSOB2200, CAUSOB2500, CAUSOB2501, CAUSOB2502, CAUSOB2503, CAUSOB2510, CAUSOB2511, CAUSOB2700, CAUSOB2701, CAUSOB2702, CAUSOB2800, CAUSOB3000, CAUSOB3001, CAUSOB3200, CAUSOB3201, CAUSOB3300, CAUSOB3301, CAUSOB3500, CAUSOB3600, CAUSOB4000, CAUSOB4500, CAUSOB4600, CAUSOB4900, CAUSOB4901, CAUSOB4902, CAUSOB4903, CAUSOB4904, CAUSOB5000, CAUSOB5001, CAUSOB5100, CAUSOB5500, CAUSOB6000, CAUSOB6001, CAUSOB7000, CAUSOB7500, CAUSOB7501, CAUSOB7502, CAUSOB7700, CAUSOB8000, CAUSOB9000, CAUSOB9100, CAUSOB9400, CAUSOC1000, CAUSOC1001, CAUSOC1002, CAUSOC1100, CAUSOC2450, CAUSOC2500, CAUSOC2501, CAUSOC3000, CAUSOD0500, CAUSOD0600, CAUSOD0601, CAUSOD0700, CAUSOD0800, CAUSOD0900, CAUSOD1000, CAUSOD1001, CAUSOD1002, CAUSOD1003, CAUSOD1004, CAUSOD1005, CAUSOD1006, CAUSOD1007, CAUSOD1010, CAUSOD1020, CAUSOD1030, CAUSOD1050, CAUSOD1100, CAUSOD1101, CAUSOD1200, CAUSOD1300, CAUSOD1400, CAUSOD1500, CAUSOD1600, CAUSOD1700, CAUSOD1701, CAUSOD1702, CAUSOD1703, CAUSOD1708, CAUSOD1720, CAUSOD1750, CAUSOD1760, CAUSOD1800, CAUSOD1801, CAUSOD1802, CAUSOD1803, CAUSOD1804, CAUSOD1805, CAUSOD1806, CAUSOD1807, CAUSOD1808, CAUSOD1809, CAUSOD1810, CAUSOD1811, CAUSOD1812, CAUSOD1813, CAUSOD1814, CAUSOD1815, CAUSOD1816, CAUSOD1817, CAUSOD1818, CAUSOD1819, CAUSOD1820, CAUSOD1821, CAUSOD1822, CAUSOD1823, CAUSOD1824, CAUSOD1825, CAUSOD1826,

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Revision

Revision Date 28 Nov 2023
Reason for Issue Updated SDS
Key/Legend < Less Than
> Greater Than

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

atm Atmosphere

6

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm² Square CentimetresCO2 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/I 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

Ib 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.

Itr 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

mmH20 Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight