SAFETY DATA SHEET
CAUSTIC POTASH
REVISION 4, DATE 18 DEC 20

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Caustic Potash**
Other Names	Lye; Potassium hydrate
Uses	Cleaning/washing agents and additives; Flotation agents; pH regulation; lubricants and additives; bleaching agents; Laboratory chemical; Electroplating; Process regulators.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	KOH
Chemical Name	Potassium hydroxide
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	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
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
			Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4
			Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B
			Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**H290**	May be corrosive to metals.
		H302	Harmful if swallowed.
		H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P270**	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
		P260	Do not breathe dusts or mists.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator.
	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 Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Health Hazards	**6.1C**	Substances that are acutely toxic- Toxic

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Potassium hydroxide	KOH	1310-58-3	90 - 95 %
Water	7732-18-5	7732-18-5	5 - 10 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. 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.

Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. 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
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a 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: If ingested, may cause nausea, vomiting and stomach burns. May cause severe skin, eye and respiratory irritation or burns.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
May aggravate pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory conditions (including asthma and other breathing disorders).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. 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.
*May react with H2O & other substances and generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials.

Extinguishing Media
If material is involved in a fire, use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets.

Fire and Explosion Hazard
Risk of violent reaction or explosion! 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, including Potassium oxides.

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

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

Personal Protective Equipment	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 Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	2W

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed areas 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! Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dusts or mists and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). *Do not get water inside containers.
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
Decontamination	Neutralise/decontaminate residue. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8). *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.

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. Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dusts or mists and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). CORROSIVE TO METALS: Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material!
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, in an area having corrosion-resistant concrete floor. Keep container tightly closed - Check regularly for spills. Avoid exposure to moisture/humidity. Avoid exposure to air. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	SUBSTANCE: Potassium hydroxide (CAS No. 1310-58-3): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 2 mg/m3 (Peak limitation). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: Ceiling = 2 mg/m3. - NIOSH REL: Ceiling = 2 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: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or if an inhalation risk exists. Recommended: Dust mask/particulate respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles (with a secondary protection face-shield). - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. rubber, nitrile, neoprene, PVC. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, safety shoes.
Special Hazards Precaustions	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Deliquescent solid; lumps, rods, sticks, pellets, flakes
Odour	Odourless
Colour	Colourless, white, off-white or slightly yellow
pH	13.5 0.1 M soln.
Vapour Pressure	1 mmHg (@ 719 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	1,320 °C
Melting Point	380 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	112 g/100 ml water - Soluble in ethanol 20°C
Specific Gravity	2.04 (Water = 1)
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	2.04 g/cm3
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	56.11 g/mol
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
Additional Characteristics	Deliquescent - Rapidly absorbs Carbon dioxide and water from air.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No information available.

Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion!
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	May react with H2O & other substances and generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials.
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, including Potassium oxides.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	The substance is a strong base, it reacts violently with acid and is corrosive in moist air to metals such as zinc, aluminium, tin and lead, evolving flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts with ammonium salts to produce ammonia and causing fire hazard. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubber or coatings. Rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide and water from air. Contact with moisture or water will generate heat.
Chemical Stability	This material is stable under recommended storage at normal temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid dust formation. Avoid exposure to moisture/humidity. Avoid exposure to air. Avoid contact with organic materials. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, water, metals (when wet), ammonium salts, halogenated hydrocarbons, maleic anhydride.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Potassium oxides.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

Information on toxicological effects:
- Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed. KOH has a moderate acute oral toxicity, which is essentially due to its corrosivity (local effects). The observed systemic effects could be regarded as secondary effects.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Potassium hydroxide is not considered to be a skin sensitiser.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Chronic, systemic health effects are not expected.
- Carcinogenicity: Chronic, systemic health effects are not expected.
- Reproductive toxicity: Chronic, systemic health effects are not expected.
- STOT (single exposure): Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Because the constituent ions of potassium hydroxide are naturally present in the body with effective homeostatic mechanisms working to maintain these levels, chronic systemic health effects, such as repeated dose toxicity (apart from alkalosis), carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity, are not expected following exposures at non-irritating concentrations.
- Aspiration toxicity: Aspiration of the alkali into the airway can result in live-threatening injuries to the larynx, the tracheobronchial passages, and the lungs.

Information on possible routes of exposure:
- Ingestion: Corrosive to the gastrointestinal tract, causing abdominal pain, burning sensation, perforation of upper and lower gastrointestinal tissues, shock or collapse.
- Eye contact: Corrosive to eyes, causing redness, pain, blurred vision, severe deep burns; Can result in permanent injury, blindness.

- Skin contact: Corrosive to skin, causing redness, pain, blisters, liquefaction of skin and damage to underlying tissues, deep and painful wounds.
- Inhalation: Corrosive to the respiratory tract, causing burning sensation, cough, sore throat, laboured breathing, shortness of breath, possible pulmonary edema. Symptoms may be delayed.
Chronic effects: High or repeated ingestion of potassium hydroxide or other alkaline substances can lead to alkalosis (elevated pH of the blood).

Acute

Ingestion

Acute toxicity (Oral):
- LD50, Rat: 333 mg/kg bw. [ECHA].
*The lower LD50 value = 273 mg/kg has been calculated after an observation period of 14 days (conventional method, BRUCE 1987). Since KOH is a strong alkaline substance effects may occur even after a longer observation period since the corrosive effects will lead to organ damage that can result into death. However, this effect can not be considered as an acute effect. Therefore, we conclude the value of oral LD50 = 333 - 388 mg/kg can be justified [ECHA].

Carcinogen Category None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic toxicity:
- LC50, Fish (Gambusia affinis): 80 mg/l (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 660 mg/l (48 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- EC50, Algae (Nitscheria linearis): 1,337 mg/l (120 h) [Supplier's SDS].

Persistence/Degradability This material is believed to exist in the disassociated state in the environment.

Mobility Not expected to be absorbed in soil due to its dissociation properties and high water solubility.

Environmental Fate This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential Not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Dispose of contents/container via a licensed disposal company and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill Refer to local waste management authority for disposal recommendations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II

Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	37 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	154 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-A, S-B
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1813
Hazchem	2W
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	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001546

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	215-181-3
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
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	CAPOTA0600, CAPOTA0700, CAPOTA0800, CAPOTA0900, CAPOTA0950, CAPOTA1000, CAPOTA1001, CAPOTA1002, CAPOTA1003, CAPOTA1004, CAPOTA1005, CAPOTA1006, CAPOTA1007, CAPOTA1008, CAPOTA1009, CAPOTA1010, CAPOTA1011, CAPOTA1012, CAPOTA1013, CAPOTA1014, CAPOTA1015, CAPOTA1016, CAPOTA1017, CAPOTA1018, CAPOTA1019, CAPOTA1020, CAPOTA1050, CAPOTA1100, CAPOTA1200, CAPOTA1201, CAPOTA1202, CAPOTA1203, CAPOTA1204, CAPOTA1205, CAPOTA1206, CAPOTA1207, CAPOTA1208, CAPOTA1209, CAPOTA1210, CAPOTA1211, CAPOTA1212, CAPOTA1213, CAPOTA1214, CAPOTA1215, CAPOTA1216, CAPOTA1217, CAPOTA1218, CAPOTA1219, CAPOTA1220, CAPOTA1221, CAPOTA1222, CAPOTA1223, CAPOTA1224, CAPOTA1225, CAPOTA1226, CAPOTA1227, CAPOTA1228, CAPOTA1229, CAPOTA1230, CAPOTA1231, CAPOTA1232, CAPOTA1233, CAPOTA1234, CAPOTA1235, CAPOTA1236, CAPOTA1237, CAPOTA1238, CAPOTA1239, CAPOTA1240, CAPOTA1241, CAPOTA1242, CAPOTA1243, CAPOTA1244, CAPOTA1245, CAPOTA1250, CAPOTA1270, CAPOTA1300, CAPOTA1350, CAPOTA1351, CAPOTA1352, CAPOTA1353, CAPOTA1360, CAPOTA1400, CAPOTA1500, CAPOTA1600, CAPOTA1700, CAPOTA1800, CAPOTA1813, CAPOTA1814, CAPOTA1815, CAPOTA1816, CAPOTA1817, CAPOTA1818, CAPOTA1819, CAPOTA1824, CAPOTA1826, CAPOTA1827, CAPOTA1828, CAPOTA1829, CAPOTA1830, CAPOTA1831, CAPOTA1832, CAPOTA1833, CAPOTA1834, CAPOTA1835, CAPOTA1836, CAPOTA1837, CAPOTA1838, CAPOTA1839, CAPOTA1840, CAPOTA1841, CAPOTA1842, CAPOTA1843, CAPOTA1844, CAPOTA1845, CAPOTA1846, CAPOTA1847, CAPOTA1848, CAPOTA1849, CAPOTA1850, CAPOTA1851, CAPOTA1852, CAPOTA1853, CAPOTA1854, CAPOTA1855, CAPOTA1856, CAPOTA1857, CAPOTA1858, CAPOTA1859, CAPOTA1860, CAPOTA1861, CAPOTA1862, CAPOTA1863, CAPOTA1864, CAPOTA1869, CAPOTA1870, CAPOTA1871, CAPOTA1872, CAPOTA1873, CAPOTA1874, CAPOTA1875, CAPOTA1876, CAPOTA1877, CAPOTA1878, CAPOTA1879, CAPOTA1880, CAPOTA1881, CAPOTA1882, CAPOTA1883, CAPOTA1884, CAPOTA1885, CAPOTA1900, CAPOTA1901, CAPOTA1920, CAPOTA2000, CAPOTA2100, CAPOTA2150, CAPOTA2155, CAPOTA2250, CAPOTA2255, CAPOTA2500, CAPOTA3000, CAPOTA3001, CAPOTA3002, CAPOTA3003, CAPOTA3004, CAPOTA3005, CAPOTA3010, CAPOTA3011, CAPOTA3020, CAPOTA3030, CAPOTA3031, CAPOTA3050, CAPOTA3060, CAPOTA3100, CAPOTA3101, CAPOTA3102, CAPOTA3103, CAPOTA3104, CAPOTA3500, CAPOTA4000, CAPOTA4001, CAPOTA4002, CAPOTA4003, CAPOTA4600, CAPOTA4700, CAPOTA5000, CAPOTA5100, CAPOTA6000, CAPOTA7000, CAPOTA7500, CAPOTA8000, CAPOTA8050, CAPOTA9000, CAPOTA9050, CAPOTB4400, CAPOTB4500, CAPOTB4501, CAPOTB4502
Revision	4
Revision Date	18 Dec 2020
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere **CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) **cm^2** 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/cm^3** 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/m^3** 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
m^3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m^3 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
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight