



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 >=5% aqueous solution.

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

Schedule 6 Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Globally Harmonised System



Safety Data Sheet Caustic Soda Liquid Revision 5, Date 31 Jul 20

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 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 ClassificationsHealth
Hazards

6.1D
Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful

8.1A Substances that are corrosive to metals

8.2B Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII

8.3A Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	1310-73-2	>=5 - <=50 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	Balance %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink (slowly) 1 - 2 glasses of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a

Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor,

or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin and hair with running water

for 20 - 30 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. For minor skin contact, avoid

spreading material on unaffected skin. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory

device; Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Advice to Doctor Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

Reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure; affected individuals need complete rest and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Ensure that attending medical personnel are

aware of the identity and nature of the product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

Medical Conditions Aggravated

by Exposure

No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire

area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Flammability Conditions Non-combustible; Material itself does not burn.

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 Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Containers may explode when heated. Contact

with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Products of

Combustion

Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases.

Special Fire Fighting

Instructions

Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may be toxic and/or corrosive and pollute waterways.

Personal Protective Equipment Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing (splash suit) in combination with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

should be used. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's

uniform is NOT effective for this material.

Flash PointNo Data AvailableLower 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. Do not

touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up all spills immediately. Do not breathe vapours and prevent contact

with eyes, skin and clothing.

Clean Up Procedures Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to a suitable, properly labelled container for

disposal (see SECTION 13).

Containment Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Cover with dry earth, sand or

other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimise spreading.

Decontamination 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

Small spillages and decontamination run-off may be washed to drains with large quantities of water. Due care must

however still be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.

Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Large spill: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard; Consider downwind evacuation.

Personal Precautionary

Evacuation Criteria

Measures

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8). Large spill: Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum

protection.

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. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective

gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). Avoid overheating (decomposition). Keep

away from sources of ignition - No smoking. 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 foodstuffs 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: TWA = 2 mg/m3 Ceiling.

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

- 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: Particulate/mist filter respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Properly fitted

chemical goggles.

- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Elbow length PVC gloves.

- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended:

Overalls, PVC apron. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills

entering boots.

Special Hazards Precaustions Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. 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.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately - Do **Work Hygienic Practices**

NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before

reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Liquid **Appearance** Clear liquid Odour Slight odour

Colour Clear - slightly hazy water-white

На >12 (as supplied) **Vapour Pressure** No Data Available No Data Available **Relative Vapour Density Boiling Point** ~142 °C (50% soln.) **Melting Point** No Data Available

Freezing Point ~12 °C

Solubility Miscible with water **Specific Gravity** approx. 1.52 (50% soln.)

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** No Data Available **Specific Heat** No Data Available **Molecular Weight** No Data Available **Net Propellant Weight** 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 No information available.

Potential for Dust Explosion Not applicable.

Fast or Intensely Burning

Octanol Water Coefficient

Characteristics

No information available.

No Data 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; Material itself does not burn.

Reactions That Release Gases

or Vapours

Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases.

Release of Invisible Flammable

Vapours and Gases

Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Safety Data Sheet Caustic Soda Liquid Revision 5, Date 31 Jul 20

General Information May be corrosive to metals. Attacks some plastics, rubber, coatings and metals (aluminium, tin, zinc, etc, and their

alloys), producing flammable hydrogen gas.

Chemical Stability Product is considered stable; Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid overheating (decomposition). Keep away from sources of ignition.

Materials to Avoid Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with

copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases.

Hazardous Polymerisation

No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: Corrosive following 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.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive; Causes severe skin burns. Sodium hydroxide burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed. It causes deep penetrating burns and necrosis. The skin is discoloured and becomes brown or black, which can make initial assessment of the injury difficult. There could be recurring skin breakdown over a long period [NICNAS].
- Eye damage/irritation: Corrosive; Causes serious eye damage. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur. Contamination of eyes can cause corneal burns and result in permanent injury. May cause blindness.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Sodium hydroxide is not considered a skin sensitiser [NICNAS].
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No evidence for a mutagenic activity [NICNAS].
- Carcinogenicity: Not listed as carcinogenic according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- Reproductive toxicity: No information available.
- STOT (single exposure): Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation. 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; symptoms may be delayed. Symptoms of overexposure include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis of the jaw; Bronchial irritation, with cough, and bronchial pneumonia may ensue. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

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: 125 mg/L (96 h) [US EPA, Ecotox database].

- EC50, Crustacea: 40.4 m/L (48 h) [ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information].

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

- Low persistence in water/soil.

Low persistence in air.

*Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic chemical.

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

- Low mobility in soil (KOC = 14.3).

Environmental Fate Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

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

Low bioaccumulative potential (Log Kow = -3.8796).

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Recycle wherever possible, or dispose contents/container of in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty!

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 (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 according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods **Dangerous Goods Classification**

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) Not Determined

Canada (NDSL) Not Determined

China (IECSC) Not Determined

Europe (EINECS) Listed

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) 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,

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CAUSOB2002, CAUSOB2003, CAUSOB2004, CAUSOB2010, CAUSOB2015, CAUSOB2200, CAUSOB2500,
CAUSOB2501, CAUSOB2502, CAUSOB2503, CAUSOB2510, CAUSOB2511, CAUSOB2700, CAUSOB2701,
CAUSOB2702, CAUSOB2800, CAUSOB3000, CAUSOB3001, CAUSOB3200, CAUSOB3201, CAUSOB3300,
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CAUSOI3301, CAUSOI3302, CAUSOI3303, CAUSOI3304, CAUSOI3400, CAUSOI3500, CAUSOI3600,
CAUSOI3700, CAUSOI3800, CAUSOI3900, CAUSOI4000, CAUSOI4001, CAUSOI4100, CAUSOI4200,
CAUSOI4300, CAUSOI4600, CAUSOI4700, CAUSOI4701, CAUSOI4800, CAUSOI4801, CAUSOI4900,
CAUSOI4901, CAUSOI4902, CAUSOI5000, CAUSOI5100, CAUSOI5500, CAUSOI6000, CAUSOI6001,
CAUSOI6100, CAUSOI6500, CAUSOI6600, CAUSOI6700, CAUSOI6800, CAUSOI6900, CAUSOI7000,
CAUSOI7800, CAUSOI7900, CAUSOI7901, CAUSOI7902, CAUSOI8000, CAUSOI8001, CAUSOI8100,
CAUSOI8500, CAUSOI8800, CAUSOI8900, CAUSOI9000, CAUSOI9100, CAUSOI9200, CAUSOS1000
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Revision

Revision Date 31 Jul 2020
Reason for Issue Updated SDS
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/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

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.

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

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