

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Hydrochloric Acid Solution (&gt;=25%)</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	No Data Available
<b>Uses</b>	GENERAL CHEMICAL - ACID
<b>Chemical Family</b>	No Data Available
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	Unspecified
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Hydrochloric Acid Solution (>=25%)
<b>Product Description</b>	No Data Available

#### Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	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.*

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
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)** 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 1B  
 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

**Pictograms**



**Signal Word** Danger

<b>Hazard Statements</b>	<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals.	
	<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
	<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.	
	<b>H433</b>	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.	
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	Prevention	<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe fume/mist/vapours/spray.
		<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	Response	<b>P303 + P361 + P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		<b>P305 + P351 + P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		<b>P390</b>	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
		<b>P301 + P330 + P331</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
		<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
		<b>P304 + P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	Storage	<b>P403 + P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		<b>P406</b>	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
		<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
Disposal	<b>P501</b>	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

<b>HSNO Classifications</b>	Health Hazards	<b>6.1B</b>	Substances that are acutely toxic - Fatal
		<b>8.1A</b>	Substances that are corrosive to metals
		<b>8.2B</b>	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII
		<b>8.3A</b>	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
		<b>6.1D</b>	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful

Environmental Hazards **9.1D**

Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

**9.3C**

Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Hydrochloric Acid	No Data Available	7647-01-0	>25 %
Water	No Data Available	7732-18-5	Balance %

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

##### Swallowed

For advise, contact a Poison Information centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital without delay.

##### Eye

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping the eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information centre 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

Immediately flush body and clothing with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove contaminated clothing including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poison Information centre. Transport to hospital or doctor.

##### Inhaled

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR is necessary. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

##### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposure to strong acids :

Airway problems may arise from laryngeal oedema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.

Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling.

Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.

Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

Ingestion : Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.

DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.

Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluid to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has no place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage with 1 hour of ingestion.

Skin : Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non adherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

Eye : Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 mins. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required. Cycloplegic drops (1% cyclopentolate for short term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury. Steroid drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist.

##### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### General Measures

If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.

<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	Non flammable.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Substance is non flammable; use water spray, fog or foam.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	The product is non-combustible.
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	HCL can liberate highly flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with certain metals.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	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.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	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) and acid-resistant chemical splash unit.
<b>Flash Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	No Data Available
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	No Data Available
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2R

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	Spillages are slippery. Ensure adequate ventilation, work up wind or increase ventilation. Keep spectators away - rope off the area. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Contain the spill and prevent run off into confined areas, drains and waterways. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	Absorb with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Neutralise with lime or soda ash. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal in an area approved by local authority by-laws. Incineration of disposed material is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.
<b>Containment</b>	Stop leak if safe to do so.
<b>Decontamination</b>	Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material.
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures</b>	Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority.
<b>Evacuation Criteria</b>	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
<b>Personal Precautionary Measures</b>	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. Addition to water releases heat which can result in violent boiling and splattering. Always add slowly and in small amounts. Never add water to acids - always add acids to water. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination. Do not mix with other chemicals.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use to ensure contamination does not occur. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Keep out of direct sunlight. Keep away from foodstuffs. This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations. This product has a UN classification of 1789 and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (Corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
<b>Container</b>	Container type/package must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. Do NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>General</b>	<p>The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC); Hydrochloric Acid CAS 7647-01-0: TWA = 5ppm Peak Limitation (7.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Peak Limitation)</p> <p>NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Peak limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.</p> <p>These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.</p>
<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No Data Available
<b>Biological Limits</b>	No information available on biological limit values for this product.
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	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. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. If inhalation risk exists then use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing a suitable respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.
<b>Personal Protection Equipment</b>	<p>RESPIRATOR: Avoid breathing mist, sprays or vapours. Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Any air-purifying respirator with an acid gas filters or any chemical cartridge respirator with an acid gas cartridge(s) providing protection against the compound of concern (AS/NZS1715/1716).</p> <p>EYES: Wear safety glasses/goggles with side shield protection and/or full-face shield (AS1336/1337).</p> <p>HANDS: Wear elbow-length laminate film, natural rubber, nitrile, neoprene, neoprene/natural rubber blend or PVC impervious gloves. Always check with the glove manufacturer or your personal protective equipment supplier regarding the correct type of glove to use. (AS2161).</p> <p>CLOTHING: Wear waterproof apron, coveralls, trousers, long sleeved shirt, closed in shoes and/or safety footwear (AS3765/2210).</p>
<b>Special Hazards Precautions</b>	Protective equipment must be worn at all times. Risk assessments should always be conducted to identify the hazards and in turn determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for the hazard.
<b>Work Hygienic Practices</b>	No Data Available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Pungent
<b>Colour</b>	Clear, colourless
<b>pH</b>	<1 Neat
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	2 kPa (@ No Data Available)
<b>Relative Vapour Density</b>	1.3 Air = 1
<b>Boiling Point</b>	109 °C
<b>Melting Point</b>	<-20 °C
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible with water
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.161
<b>Flash Point</b>	No Data Available
<b>Auto Ignition Temp</b>	No Data Available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	as for water
<b>Bulk Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Corrosion Rate</b>	No Data Available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Density</b>	No Data Available
<b>Specific Heat</b>	No Data Available
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Net Propellant Weight</b>	No Data Available
<b>Octanol Water Coefficient</b>	No Data Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	No Data Available

<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No Data Available
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	No Data Available
<b>Vapour Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Viscosity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Volatile Percent</b>	No Data Available
<b>VOC Volume</b>	100 %
<b>Additional Characteristics</b>	No Data Available
<b>Potential for Dust Explosion</b>	Product is a liquid.
<b>Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics</b>	No Data Available
<b>Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials</b>	No Data Available
<b>Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire</b>	No Data Available
<b>Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity</b>	No Data Available
<b>Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours</b>	No Data Available
<b>Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases</b>	No Data Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>General Information</b>	Corrosive Liquid. Contact with alkaline material liberated heat.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination. Avoid Excess heat.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Oxidising agents eg. Hypochlorites, alkalis, most metals etc. alcohols and amines.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	HCL can liberate highly flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with certain metals.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	Reacts violently with alkalis. Reacts exothermically on dilution with water. Reacts with chlorine products and oxidising agents liberating toxic chlorine gas. Corrosive to many metals with the liberation of extremely flammable hydrogen gas.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	Inhalation , Rat LC50 : 4.2 - 4.7 mg/l/1h
<b>Chronic</b>	
<b>Other</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body may occur and may casue some concern following repeated or long term occupational exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of the mouth lining.
<b>EyeIrritant</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophugus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
<b>SkinIrritant</b>	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns ; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	No Data Available

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	ECOTOXICITY DATA FOR HYDROCHLORIC ACID: LC50 Mosquito fish (female) 282 mg/L/24hr LC50 Shore Crab 240 mg/L/48hr LC50 Sand shrimp 260 mg/L/48hr
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	Persistence is unlikely based on information available.
<b>Mobility</b>	No information available
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Avoid contaminating waterways. The product is highly acidic. If large spills occurred a water pH drop could be responsible for an environmental effect on aquatic organisms.
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	No information available
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>General Information</b>	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.
<b>Special Precautions for Land Fill</b>	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. The product is suitable for disposal by landfill through an approved agent. Incineration of the product is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Fiji)

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (New Caledonia)

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (Papua New Guinea)

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available



<b>ERG</b>	157 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### Sea Transport

IMDG Code

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available
<b>EMS</b>	FA,SB
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No

### Air Transport

IATA DGR

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
<b>Class</b>	8 Corrosive Substances
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	1789
<b>Hazchem</b>	2R
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

### National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

<b>Dangerous Goods Classification</b>	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>General Information</b>	No Data Available
<b>Poisons Schedule (Aust)</b>	6

### Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

<b>Approval Code</b>	HSR001557
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### National/Regional Inventories

<b>Australia (AICS)</b>	Listed
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<b>Canada (DSL)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Canada (NDSL)</b>	Not Determined
<b>China (IECSC)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Europe (EINECS)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Europe (REACH)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Japan (ENCS/METI)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Korea (KECI)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Malaysia (EHS Register)</b>	Not Determined
<b>New Zealand (NZIoC)</b>	Listed
<b>Philippines (PICCS)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Switzerland (Giftliste 1)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)</b>	Not Determined
<b>Taiwan (NCSR)</b>	Not Determined
<b>USA (TSCA)</b>	Not Determined

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Related Product Codes

HYACIB1000, HYACIB1900, HYACIB2000, HYACIB2100, HYACIB2200, HYACIB2300, HYACIB3000, HYACIB3200, HYACIB3500, HYACIB3600, HYACIB4000, HYACIB6900, HYACIB7500, HYACIB7900, HYACIB8000, HYACIB8001, HYACIB8100, HYACIB8500, HYACIB8501, HYACIB8502, HYACIB9000, HYACIB9500, HYACIB9600, HYACIC1000, HYACIC1001, HYACIC1300, HYACIC1500, HYACIC2000, HYACIC2001, HYACIC3300, HYACIC3400, HYACIC4400, HYACIC6300, HYACIC6500, HYACIC7300, HYACIC7500, HYACID0800, HYACID1000, HYACID1001, HYACID1002, HYACID1003, HYACID1004, HYACID1005, HYACID1006, HYACID1007, HYACID1008, HYACID1009, HYACID1010, HYACID1011, HYACID1012, HYACID1013, HYACID1014, HYACID1015, HYACID1016, HYACID1017, HYACID1018, HYACID1019, HYACID1020, HYACID1021, HYACID1022, HYACID1023, HYACID1024, HYACID1025, HYACID1026, HYACID1027, HYACID1028, HYACID1200, HYACID1300, HYACID1400, HYACID1500, HYACID1501, HYACID1600, HYACID1700, HYACID1800, HYACID1900, HYACID2000, HYACID2001, HYACID2002, HYACID2003, HYACID2100, HYACID2200, HYACID2300, HYACID2400, HYACID2500, HYACID2501, HYACID2600, HYACID2900, HYACID3000, HYACID3001, HYACID3002, HYACID3100, HYACID3500, HYACID3600, HYACID4000, HYACID4200, HYACID5000, HYACID5100, HYACID5500, HYACID6000, HYACID6500, HYACID6501, HYACID7000, HYACID7100, HYACID7200, HYACID7300, HYACID7500, HYACID8000, HYACID8100, HYACID9500, HYACIL1000, HYACIC5000, HYACIC6301, HYACIC7501, HYACID9501, HYACIC7502, HYACID3050, HYACIB3060, HYACIC3070, HYACIB6000, HYACID6010, HYACIC6000, HYACID1801, HYACID1802, HYACID1803, HYACID1804, HYACID1805, HYACID1806, HYACID1807, HYACID1808, HYACID1812, HYACID1813, HYACID1814, HYACID1815, HYACID1816, HYACID1817, HYACID1818, HYACID1821, HYACID1822, HYACID1823, HYACID1824, HYACID1825, HYACID1826, HYACID1827, HYACID1828, HYACID1829, HYACID1830, HYACID1831, HYACID1832, HYACID1833, HYACID1834, HYACID1835, HYACID1836, HYACID1837, HYACID1838, HYACID1839, HYACID1840, HYACID1841, HYACID1842, HYACID1857, HYACID1858, HYACID1859, HYACID1860, HYACID1861, HYACID1862, HYACID1863, HYACID1864, HYACID1865, HYACID1866, HYACID1867, HYACID1868, HYACID1869, HYACID1870, HYACID1871, HYACID1872, HYACID1873, HYACID1874, HYACID1875, HYACID1876, HYACID1877, HYACID1878, HYACID1879, HYACID1880, HYACID1881, HYACID1882, HYACID1883, HYACID1884, HYACID1885, HYACID1886, HYACID1887, HYACID1888, HYACID1889, HYACID1890, HYACID1891, HYACID1892, HYACID1893, HYACID1894, HYACID1895, HYACID1896, HYACID1897, HYACID1898, HYACID1899, HYACID1901, HYACID1902, HYACID1903, HYACID1904, HYACID1905, HYACID1906, HYACID1907, HYACID1908, HYACID1909, HYACID1910, HYACID1911, HYACID1912, HYACID1913, HYACID1914, HYACID6050, HYACID1915, HYACIB9601, HYACID1917, HYACID1957, HYACID9502, HYACIC8000, HYACIC7505, HYACIC3000, HYACID1730, HYACID1733, HYACID9503, HYACIB5000, HYACIB6700, HYACIB2500, HYACID1948, HYACID1934, HYACID2505, HYACID1919, HYACID2506, HYACID9505, HYACID9506, HYACIC3001, HYACID2507, HYACIC3050, HYACIB1901, HYACIC3002, HYACIB3001, HYACID9507, HYACID9508, HYACID2508, HYACIC3003, HYACIB9602, HYACID1924, HYACIB4005, HYACID1927, HYACIB2510, HYACID2509, HYACID2510, HYACIC3004, HYACIB9603, HYACIC3005, HYACIC3006, HYACIB3002, HYACIB1902, HYACIB9604, HYACIB1500, HYACIC3007, HYACID2034, HYACIB1903, HYACID1935, HYACIB3003, HYACIB3004, HYACIB1940, HYACID1940, HYACIB3700, HYACID3700, HYACIB3005, HYACIB1893, HYACID1301, HYACIC3700, HYACID3006, HYACID3701, HYACIB3703, HYACIB1600, HYACIB3701, HYACIB1904, HYACID1930

<b>Revision</b>	5
<b>Revision Date</b>	18 Jul 2015
<b>Reason for Issue</b>	SDS updated
<b>Key/Legend</b>	<p>&lt; Less Than &gt; Greater Than  <b>AICS</b> Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  <b>atm</b> Atmosphere  <b>CAS</b> Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)  <b>cm<sup>2</sup></b> Square Centimetres  <b>CO<sub>2</sub></b> Carbon Dioxide  <b>COD</b> Chemical Oxygen Demand  <b>deg C (°C)</b> Degrees Celcius  <b>EPA (New Zealand)</b> Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand  <b>deg F (°F)</b> Degrees Farenheit  <b>g</b> Grams  <b>g/cm<sup>3</sup></b> Grams per Cubic Centimetre  <b>g/l</b> Grams per Litre  <b>HSNO</b> Hazardous Substance and New Organism  <b>IDLH</b> Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health  <b>immiscible</b> Liquids are insoluable in each other.  <b>inHg</b> Inch of Mercury  <b>inH<sub>2</sub>O</b> Inch of Water  <b>K</b> Kelvin  <b>kg</b> Kilogram  <b>kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> Kilograms per Cubic Metre  <b>lb</b> Pound  <b>LC<sub>50</sub></b> LC stands for lethal concentration. LC<sub>50</sub> 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.  <b>LD<sub>50</sub></b> LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD<sub>50</sub> is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.  <b>ltr</b> or <b>L</b> Litre  <b>m<sup>3</sup></b> Cubic Metre  <b>mbar</b> Millibar  <b>mg</b> Milligram  <b>mg/24H</b> Milligrams per 24 Hours  <b>mg/kg</b> Milligrams per Kilogram  <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> Milligrams per Cubic Metre  <b>Misc</b> or <b>Miscible</b> Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.  <b>mm</b> Millimetre  <b>mmH<sub>2</sub>O</b> Millimetres of Water  <b>mPa.s</b> Millipascals per Second  <b>N/A</b> Not Applicable  <b>NIOSH</b> National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  <b>NOHSC</b> National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  <b>OECD</b> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  <b>Oz</b> Ounce  <b>PEL</b> Permissible Exposure Limit  <b>Pa</b> Pascal  <b>ppb</b> Parts per Billion  <b>ppm</b> Parts per Million  <b>ppm/2h</b> Parts per Million per 2 Hours  <b>ppm/6h</b> Parts per Million per 6 Hours  <b>psi</b> Pounds per Square Inch  <b>R</b> Rankine  <b>RCP</b> Reciprocal Calculation Procedure  <b>STEL</b> Short Term Exposure Limit  <b>TLV</b> Threshold Limit Value  <b>tne</b> Tonne  <b>TWA</b> Time Weighted Average  <b>ug/24H</b> Micrograms per 24 Hours  <b>UN</b> United Nations  <b>wt</b> Weight</p>