

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated (UN2880)
Other Names	Bleaching powder; Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated, with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water; Calcium oxychloride; Chlorinated lime
Uses	Water treatment agent; Bleaching agent; Algicide; Bactericide.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	CaCl ₂ O ₂ .H ₂ O
Chemical Name	Calcium hypochlorite
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
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.

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	Oxidising Solids - Category 2 Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1	
Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	
Hazard Statements	H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
	AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat. P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material. P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	Response	P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water for extinction. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P391 Collect spillage. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	Storage	P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
	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	Physical Hazards	5.1.1B	Oxidising substances that are liquids or solids: medium hazard
	Health Hazards	6.1D	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
		8.1A	Substances that are corrosive to metals
		8.2C	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGIII
		8.3A	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
	Environmental Hazards	9.1A	Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
		9.2A	Substances that are very ecotoxic in the soil environment
		9.3C	Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Available Chlorine (as Calcium hypochlorite)	Ca(ClO) ₂	7778-54-3	>=65 %
Sodium chloride	NaCl	7647-14-5	<=20 %
Calcium hydroxide	Ca(OH) ₂	1305-62-0	<=6 %
Water	H ₂ O	7732-18-5	5.5 - 10 %
Calcium chloride	CaCl ₂	10043-52-4	<=4 %
Calcium carbonate	CaCO ₃	471-34-1	<=1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink (sip) a glass of water. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep victim calm and warm - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye

IF IN EYES: Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Immediately flush eyes with (lukewarm) running water for at least 20 minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids - DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING (If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting). Neutral saline solution may be used if it is available. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin

IF IN SKIN (or hair): Remove material from skin and contaminated clothing immediately - For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. For gross contamination - Drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. Immediately flush skin and hair with (lukewarm) running water for at least 20 minutes - DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING (If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting). Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse; Discard contaminated leather goods.

Inhaled

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice or phone for an ambulance immediately. 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. Keep victim calm and warm - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of 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	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for later disposal. ALWAYS stay away from tank ends.
Flammability Conditions	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Non-combustible; however, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use flooding quantities of water for extinction - Do not use dry chemicals, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or foam. Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a protected position.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion: May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. - Chlorite salts may react dangerously with hydrocarbons (fuels), organic matter, other contaminants or when hot, molten and confined; and in this condition, should be treated as an explosive.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways; Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing (splash suit) in combination with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited protection.
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	1W

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Prevent exposure to heat. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Use clean, non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry container for disposal and cover loosely (see SECTION 13). Do not seal disposal containers tightly. Move container from spill area.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent dust cloud.
Decontamination	All water utilised to assist in fume suppression, decontamination or fire suppression may be contaminated and must be contained before disposal and/or treatment. Monitor all exit water for available chlorine and pH.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Advise local authorities of any contaminated water release.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider downwind evacuation.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8). Large spill: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited 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. Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). OXIDISING MATERIAL: Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Do not mix with or allow product to come into contact with any other chemicals, including different types of chlorinating chemicals. Do not add water to product - Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve (but in case of fire, drench with water). Use clean, spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid release to the environment - Collect
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spillage (see SECTION 6).

Storage

Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Protect containers from physical damage. Check containers regularly for corrosion or leaks. Protect from moisture/humidity - Do not allow to get damp. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes, do NOT reseal container. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep/store away from combustible and other incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.

- Prolonged storage at elevated temperatures will significantly shorten the shelf life, and may result in rapid decomposition, evolution of chlorine gas and heat sufficient to ignite combustible products.

Container

Keep in the original container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

No specific exposure standards are available for this product.

COMPONENT: Calcium hydroxide (CAS No. 1305-62-0):

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 5 mg/m³.

- New Zealand WES: TWA = 5 mg/m³.

COMPONENT: Calcium carbonate (CAS No. 471-34-1):

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 mg/m³; This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica (a).

- New Zealand WES: TWA = 10 mg/m³.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT: Chlorine gas (CAS No. 7782-50-5):

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (3 mg/m³) Peak limitation.

- New Zealand WES: TWA = 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m³); STEL = 1 ppm (2.9 mg/m³).

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

No information available.

Engineering Measures

Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection Equipment

- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or if levels above the exposure limits are possible. Recommended: A NIOSH approved (or equivalent) full-face air purifying respirator equipped with combination chlorine/P100 cartridges. Air purifying respirators should not be used in oxygen deficient or IDLH atmospheres, or if exposure concentrations exceed ten (10) times the published limit.

- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield.

- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves, e.g. Nitrile, neoprene, butyl rubber.

- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. A full impervious suit is recommended if exposure is possible to a large portion of the body.

Special Hazards Precautions

No information available.

Work Hygienic Practices

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State

Solid

Appearance

Crystalline, powder or granule

Odour

Chlorine

Colour

White to off-white

pH

No Data Available

Vapour Pressure

No Data Available

Relative Vapour Density

No Data Available

Boiling Point

No Data Available

Melting Point

No Data Available

Freezing Point

No Data Available

Solubility	Soluble in water
Specific Gravity	No Data Available
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	170 - 180 °C
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
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No information available.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion: May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	May ignite combustibles/organic materials.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Non-combustible; however, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Chlorite salts may react dangerously with hydrocarbons (fuels), organic matter, other contaminants or when hot, molten and confined; and in this condition, should be treated as an explosive.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Highly reactive oxidising chlorine compound; May cause fire or explosion. Gradually decomposes to produce chlorine gas. Contact with acids liberates toxic (chlorine) gas.
Chemical Stability	Stable at room temperature in closed container under normal storage and handling conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid dust formation. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Do not contaminate. Protect from moisture/humidity.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with other pool treatment products, acids, organics, nitrogen-containing compounds, dry powder fire extinguishers (containing mono-ammonium phosphate), oxidisers, corrosive, flammable or combustible materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxides, Chlorine gas.
Hazardous Polymerisation	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract. The chemical is incompatible with acidic conditions, where it can react with acids to release toxic chlorine gas. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns. The dry material is moderately irritating to the skin; However, when wet, it will produce burns to the skin. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Corrosive to eyes. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: This material is not known or reported to be a skin or respiratory sensitiser. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not considered to be genotoxic. - Carcinogenicity: Not known or reported to be carcinogenic. Hypochlorite salts are classified in Group 3 of the IARC monographs: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. - Reproductive toxicity: No specific reproductive or developmental toxicity. - STOT (single exposure): This product is corrosive to all tissues contacted and upon inhalation, may cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. - STOT (repeated exposure): No systemic adverse effects following repeated oral/dermal exposure. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available.
Acute	
Ingestion	<p>Acute toxicity (Oral): COMPONENT: Calcium hypochlorite (CAS No. 7778-54-3): - LD50, Rat: 790 mg/kg bw.</p>
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	<p>Aquatic toxicity: COMPONENT: Calcium hypochlorite (CAS No. 7778-54-3): - LC50, Fish (Bluegill): 0.088 mg/l (96 h) [nominal, static]. - LC50, Fish (Rainbow trout): 0.16 mg/l (96 h) [nominal, static]. - LC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 0.11 mg/l (48 h) [nominal, static].</p>
Persistence/Degradability	No information available.
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Very toxic to aquatic life - Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	If recycling or reclamation is not possible, dispose of (contents/container) via a commercial waste disposal service and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	No information available.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances

UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	140 Oxidizers
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

EMS F-H, S-Q
Marine Pollutant Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name Calcium hypochlorite, hydrated with >= 5.5% and <= 16% water
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
UN Number 2880
Hazchem 1W
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 CHLORINATING COMPOUNDS (incl. Calcium hypochlorite) are listed in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP.
Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code HSR002632

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS) Listed
Canada (DSL) Listed
Canada (NDSL) Not Listed
China (IECSC) Listed
Europe (EINECS) 231-908-7
Europe (REACH) Listed
Japan (ENCS/METI) Listed
Korea (KECI) Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register) Listed
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	CAHYPO0500, CAHYPO0600, CAHYPO0700, CAHYPO0800, CAHYPO0900, CAHYPO1000, CAHYPO1001, CAHYPO1002, CAHYPO1003, CAHYPO1004, CAHYPO1005, CAHYPO1006, CAHYPO1007, CAHYPO1008, CAHYPO1009, CAHYPO1010, CAHYPO1011, CAHYPO1012, CAHYPO1013, CAHYPO1014, CAHYPO1015, CAHYPO1016, CAHYPO1017, CAHYPO1018, CAHYPO1019, CAHYPO1020, CAHYPO1021, CAHYPO1022, CAHYPO1023, CAHYPO1100, CAHYPO1200, CAHYPO1210, CAHYPO1500, CAHYPO1600, CAHYPO1800, CAHYPO1801, CAHYPO1802, CAHYPO1803, CAHYPO1804, CAHYPO1805, CAHYPO1806, CAHYPO2000, CAHYPO2001, CAHYPO2002, CAHYPO2003, CAHYPO2004, CAHYPO2005, CAHYPO2006, CAHYPO2100, CAHYPO2500, CAHYPO3000, CAHYPO3001, CAHYPO4000, CAHYPO4001, CAHYPO4500, CAHYPO5000, CAHYPO5500, CAHYPO6000, CAHYPO6500, CAHYPO6501, CAHYPO6502, CAHYPO6503, CAHYPO6504, CAHYPO6505, CAHYPO6506, CAHYPO6507, CAHYPO6508, CAHYPO6509, CAHYPO6510, CAHYPO6511, CAHYPO6512, CAHYPO6513, CAHYPO6514, CAHYPO6515, CAHYPO6540, CAHYPO6800, CAHYPO6801, CAHYPO6802, CAHYPO6803, CAHYPO6804, CAHYPO6900, CAHYPO7000, CAHYPO7015, CAHYPO7040, CAHYPO7500, CAHYPO8000, CAHYPO8001, CAHYPO8500, CAHYPO8501, CAHYPO8700, CAHYPO8800, CAHYPO8900, CAHYPO9000, CAHYPO9001, CAHYPO9025, CAHYPO9100, CAHYPO9200, CAHYPO9201, CAHYPO9202, CAHYPO9203, CAHYPO9300, CAHYPO9301, CAHYPO9302, CAHYPO9400, CAHYPO9401, CAHYPO9405, CAHYPO9410, CAHYPO9500, CAHYPO9501, CAHYPO9502, CAHYPO9600, CAHYPO9601, CAHYPO9602, CAHYPO9700, CAHYPO9701, CAHYPO9800, CAHYPO9900
Revision	4
Revision Date	20 Sep 2016
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water</p>

mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Health 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