1. IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name: Solvent 1425
Other Names: Mixture - All components listed on AICS
Uses: Solvent
Chemical Family: No Data Available
Chemical Formula: No Data Available
Chemical Name: Solvent 1425
Product Description: Deaeromatised hydrocarbon petroleum fraction.

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redox Pty Ltd</td>
<td>2 Swettenham Road</td>
<td>+61-2-9733000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minto NSW 2566</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redox Pty Ltd</td>
<td>11 Mayo Road</td>
<td>+64-9-2506222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiri Auckland 2104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redox Inc.</td>
<td>2132A E. Dominguez Street</td>
<td>+1-424-675-3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carson CA 90810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd</td>
<td>No. 8, Block G, Ground Floor</td>
<td>+60-3-7843-6833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taipan 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jalan PJU 1A/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ara Damansara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47301, Petaling Jaya, Selangor,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poisons Information Centre</td>
<td>Westmead NSW</td>
<td>1800-251525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>131126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemcall</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1800-127406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+64-4-9179888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemcall</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>+64-4-9179888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemcall</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0800-243622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+64-4-9179888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Poisons Centre</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0800-764766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMTREC</td>
<td>USA &amp; Canada</td>
<td>1-800-424-9300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CN723420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1-703-527-3887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): No Data Available

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification: Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, foam or water fog for extinction.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.
P402 + P404 Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Entity</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>142-82-5</td>
<td>60 - 70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>110-82-7</td>
<td>20 - 30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylcyclohexane</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>108-87-2</td>
<td>10 - 20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>110-54-3</td>
<td>1 - 5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octane</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>111-65-9</td>
<td>1 - 5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene level is below 0.1%.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Eye
Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Skin
Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Inhaled
No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures
Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.

Flammability Conditions
Extremely flammable liquid and Vapour.

Extinguishing Media
Normal foam i.e. protein based foam that is not alcohol resistant, is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire and Explosion Hazard
There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Vapour can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour may cause flash fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. May polymerise explosively when involved in a fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.

Hazardous Products of Combustion
Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions
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.

Personal Protective Equipment
Firefighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.

Flash Point
-15 °C

Lower Explosion Limit
1 %

Upper Explosion Limit
7 %

Auto Ignition Temperature
>200 °C

Hazchem Code
3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure
Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Clean Up Procedures
Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate residue under a fume hood. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Storage
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area (or refrigerated tank). Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. This product has a UN Classification of 3295 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

Container
Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General
The following exposure standard has been established by The Safe Work Australia (SWA);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>STEL (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>2050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylcyclohexane</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>not set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>not set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octane</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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.

Exposure Limits
No Data Available

Biological Limits
No information available on biological limit values for this product.

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. Use an explosion proof exhaust ventilation system. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Personal Protection Equipment
RESPIRATOR: No respirator is necessary when using this product (AS1715/1716).
EYES: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used (AS1336/1337).
HANDS: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves made from the following materials: nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, butyl rubber, PE/EVAL, Responder, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered (AS 2161).

CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls, splash apron and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

**Work Hygienic Practices**

No Data Available

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Mild petroleum odour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Clear, colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>8.65 kPa (at 20 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>78 - 110 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>-15 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Ignition Temp</td>
<td>&gt;200 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Density</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosion Rate</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Heat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Propellant Weight</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octanol Water Coefficient</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Size</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated Vapour Concentration</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Temperature</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>0.41 mm²/sec (at 40 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Percent</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC Volume</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Characteristics</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure: 8.65 kPa at 20°C; 19.4 kPa at 38°C; 31.47 kPa at 50°C; Viscosity: 0.41 mm²/sec at 40 °C; 0.6 mm²/sec at 25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential for Dust Explosion</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast or Intensely Burning</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame Propagation or Burning</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Solid Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Flammables That Could</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute Unusual Hazards to a</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties That May Initiate or</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to Fire Intensity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information
Extremely Flammable liquid.

Chemical Stability
This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid
This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30 deg C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.

Materials to Avoid
Oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition
Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Hazardous Polymerisation
This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information
Ingestion: Toxicity: LD50 > 15000 mg/kg Minimally Toxic. Based on available literature
Skin: Toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg Minimally Toxic. Based on available literature
Irritation: Data available. Moderately irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on available literature
Eye: Irritation: No end point data. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on available literature

N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

Carcinogen Category
No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Ecotoxicity

Component Acute Aquatic Toxicity
OCTANE LC50: >0.1 - 1 mg/L
CYCLOHEXANE LC50: >0.1 - 1 mg/L
HEPTANE LC50: >0.1 - 1 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability
Expected to be readily biodegradable. Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

Mobility
Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Environmental Fate
Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential
No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

Environmental Impact
No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information
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. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.

Special Precautions for Land Fill
Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class: 3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s): No Data Available
EPG: 14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number: 3295
Hazchem: 3YE
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: No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust): No Data Available

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015
Approval Code
Not Assessed

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)  Listed
Canada (DSL)     Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)    Not Determined
China (IECSC)    Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)  Not Determined
Europe (REACH)   Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI) Not Determined
Korea (KECI)     Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register) Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC) Not Determined
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  ALHYDR3390, ALHYDR3410, ALHYDR3580
Revision 1
Revision Date 01 Sep 2014
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 Celsius
deg F (°F) Degrees Fahrenheit
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 insoluble 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.
lt 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.
m Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mpls 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