**1. IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name**: Dioctyl Phthalate / DOP

**Other Names**: 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester; 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)ESTER; BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE; BISOFLEX 91; DEHP; Di(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE; ETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE; OCTYL PHTHALATE; PHTHALIC ACID DIOCTYL ESTER

**Uses**: No Data Available

**Chemical Family**: Ester, carboxylic, aromatic

**Chemical Formula**: C_{24}H_{38}O_{4}

**Chemical Name**: Dioctyl Phthalate / DOP

**Product Description**: Almost odorless, colorless to pale yellow, oily liquid.

**Emergency Overview**: Suspect cancer hazard (contains material which can cause cancer in animals). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of contact. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation.

**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, Minto NSW 2566</td>
<td>+61-2-97333000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redox Pty Ltd</td>
<td>11 Mayo Road, Win Auckland 2104</td>
<td>+64-9-2506222</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redox Inc.</td>
<td>2132A E. Dominguez Street, Carson CA 90810</td>
<td>+1-424-675-3200</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd</td>
<td>No. 8, Block G, Ground Floor, Taipan 2</td>
<td>+60-3-7843-6833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jalan PJU 1A/3, Ara Damansara, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia</td>
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**Emergency Contact Details**

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

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<th>Organisation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Poisons Information Centre</td>
<td>Westmead NSW</td>
<td>1800-251525</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>131126</td>
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<tr>
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<td>+64-4-9179888</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Poisons Centre</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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**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)
Hazard Categories
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Toxic To Reproduction - Category 1B

Pictograms

Signal Word
Warning

Hazard Statements
H350 May cause cancer.
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Precautionary Statements
Prevention P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage 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
NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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

HSNO Classifications

Health Hazards
6.8A Substances that are known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicants

6.9B Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems

Environmental Hazards
9.1C Substances that are harmful in the aquatic environment

9.1D Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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<th>Chemical Entity</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed
If the person is conscious and not convulsing, induce emesis by giving syrup of ipecac followed by water. (If vomiting occurs keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration). Repeat in 20 minutes if not effective initially. Give activated charcoal. In patients with depressed respiration or if emesis is not produced, perform gastric lavage cautiously (Dreisbach, Handbook of Poisoning, 12th Ed.). Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**General Measures**

**Flammability Conditions**
Product is a combustible liquid. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

**Extinguishing Media**
Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. For larger fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam (1993 Emergency Response Guidebook, RSPA P 5800.6). Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire.

**Hazardous Products of Combustion**
Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

**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**
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) or chemical splash suit.

**Flash Point**
206 °C Open Cup

**Lower Explosion Limit**
0.3 %

**Upper Explosion Limit**
No Data Available

**Auto Ignition Temperature**
390 °C

**Hazchem Code**
No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**General Response Procedure**
Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment.

**Clean Up Procedures**
Soak up spilled product using absorbent non-combustible material such as sand or soil. Avoid using sawdust or cellulose. When saturated, collect material and transfer to suitable, labelled, dry, sealable chemical-waste containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste. WATER SPILL: The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits contaminating any known source of drinking water with substances known to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

**Containment**
Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

**Environmental Precautionary Measures**
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. Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 pounds. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the National Response Center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

**Evacuation Criteria**
Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Keep unnecessary people away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry.

**Personal Precautionary Measures**
Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
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 heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Use certified fit and safety, protective equipment. Wear face protective equipment. Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures.

Storage
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. This product is classified as a 'C2' Combustible Liquid for the purpose of storage and handling in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.

Container
Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General
The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC); Di-sec-octyl phthalate CAS: 117-81-7:
TWA = 5mg/m³  STEL = 10mg/m³
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. 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. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-proof if explosive concentrations of dust, vapor or fume are present.
Measurement method: Particulate filter; carbon disulfide; gas chromatography with flame ionization detection; (NIOSH III # 5020, di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate).

Personal Protection Equipment
RESPIRATOR: At any detectable concentration:
Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape- Any air-purifying, full facepiece respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.
Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.
For firefighting and other immediately dangerous to life or health conditions:
Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode (AS1715/1716).
EYES: Employee must wear splash-proof or dust-resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact with this substance (AS1336/1337).
HANDS: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance (AS2161).
CLOTHING: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance, and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

Special Hazards Precautions
An eye wash unit and safety shower station should be available nearby work place.

Work Hygienic Practices
No Data Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Liquid
Appearance Oily Liquid
Odour: Almost Odourless
Colour: Colourless to Pale Yellow
pH: No Data Available
Vapour Pressure: 1.32 mmHg (@ 200 °C)
Relative Vapour Density: 16
Boiling Point: 386 °C
Melting Point: No Data Available
Freezing Point: -55 °C
Solubility: 0.005 20°C
Specific Gravity: 0.986
Flash Point: 206 °C Open Cup
Auto Ignition Temp: 390 °C
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: 390.56 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight: No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient: No Data Available
Particle Size: No Data Available
Partition Coefficient: No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration: No Data Available
Vapour Temperature: No Data Available
Viscosity: 80 cP (@ 20 °C)
Volatile Percent: No Data Available
VOC Volume: No Data Available
Additional Characteristics: SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: Soluble in hexane, mineral oil.
Potential for Dust Explosion: Product is a liquid.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics: No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials: No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire: No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity: No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours: No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases: No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information: Combustible liquid.
Chemical Stability: Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.
Conditions to Avoid: May burn but does not ignite readily. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks, or open flame.
Materials to Avoid: ACIDS (STRONG): Incompatible.
ALKALIES (STRONG): Incompatible.
NITRATES: Fire and explosion hazard.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Carbon oxides and other degradation products.

Hazardous Polymerisation
Hazardous polymerization has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

IRRITATION DATA:
500 mg/24 hours skin-rabbit mild;
500 mg eye-rabbit mild;
500 mg/24 hours eye-rabbit mild.

TOXICITY DATA:
940 mg/m³/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent inhalation-rat TCLo;
25 gm/kg skin-rabbit LD50;
10 gm/kg skin-guinea pig LD50;
4 gm/kg skin-mouse LDLo;
4 gm/kg skin-rat LDLo;
143 mg/kg oral-man TLDo;
30 gm/kg oral-rat LD50;
1500 mg/kg oral-mouse LD50;
34 gm/kg oral-rabbit LD50;
26 gm/kg oral-guinea pig LD50;
17500 mg/kg/7 days-intermittent oral-rat TDLo;
59388 mg/kg/6 weeks-continuous oral-rat TDLo;
168 mg/kg/17 weeks-continuous oral-rat TDLo;
19796 mg/kg/12 weeks-continuous oral-rat TDLo;
25200 mg/kg/21 days-continuous oral-rat TDLo;
14 gm/kg/14 days-intermittent oral-rat TDLo;
139 gm/kg/2 years-continuous oral-rat TDLo;
30 gm/kg/15 days-intermittent oral-mouse TDLo;
30 gm/kg/15 days-intermittent oral-rabbit TDLo;
30 gm/kg/15 days-intermittent oral-guinea pig TDLo;
33832 mg/kg/13 weeks-continuous oral-mouse TDLo;
509 gm/kg/60 weeks continuous oral-mammal TDLo;
30 mg/kg intratracheal-rat LDLo;
250 mg/kg intravenous-rat LD50;
1060 mg/kg intravenous-mouse LD50;
30,700 mg/kg intraperitoneal-rat LD50;
14 gm/kg intraperitoneal-mouse LD50;
10500 mg/kg/6 weeks-intermittent intraperitoneal-mouse TDLo;
47 gm/kg unreported-rat LD50;
7 gm/kg unreported-mouse LD50;
40,500 mg/kg unreported-guinea pig LD50;
mutagenic data (RTECS);
reproductive effects data (RTECS);
tumorigenic data (RTECS).

CARCINOGEN STATUS:
Anticipated Human Carcinogen (NTP); Animal Sufficient Evidence (IARC Group-2B). Oral administration significantly increased the incidence of benign and malignant liver-cell tumors in mice and rats, and a dose-response relationship was observed.

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: Relatively non-toxic by dermal absorption and ingestion.

Ingestion

CARCINOGENIC.

ACUTE EXPOSURE- Ingestion of 10 grams produced mild gastric disturbances with symptoms of nausea, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. A single dose administered to pregnant rodents produced fetal death, and specific developmental abnormalities in newborns.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE- Rat feeding studies showed testicular atrophy, hepatomegaly and proliferation of hepatic peroxisomes. Increased resorptions and malformed fetuses were produced when pregnant mice were administered 1000 mg/kg. Fetal weights were also significantly suppressed. Anterior neural tube defects (anecephaly and exencephaly) were the malformations most commonly produced. Maternal and paternal reproductive effects have been reported following administration prior to mating. Hepatocellular carcinomas, some of which metastasized, were reported in mice following repeated dietary administration. Hepatocellular carcinomas and neoplastic nodules were reported in rats.

SHORT TERM EFFECTS: May cause nausea, diarrhea and stomach pain. May also cause reproductive effects.

LONG TERM EFFECTS: In addition to effects from short term exposure, liver enlargement and effects on the brain may occur. May also cause cancer.
Eye Irritant
ACUTE EXPOSURE: Direct contact may cause redness and irritation.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE: No data available.
SHORT TERM EFFECTS: No information available on significant adverse effects.
LONG TERM EFFECTS: No information is available.

Inhalation
5000 mg/m³ Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.
ACUTE EXPOSURE: No ill effects have been reported at room temperature. Mist, or vapors from heated material may cause irritation with coughing, sore throat, nausea, staggering and bronchitis. Exposure to saturated vapors produced no deaths in rats after 2 hours; all animals died within the next 2 hours. CHRONIC EXPOSURE: After exposure of 6-7 years, pain, numbness, spasms, weakness in the upper and lower extremities, polyneuritis and neurosomatic dysfunction was reported in workers. Intermittent exposure of mice for 12 weeks produced signs of diffuse chronic lung inflammation, similar to a burn reaction.
SHORT TERM EFFECTS: May cause irritation. Additional effects may include nausea.
LONG TERM EFFECTS: May cause numbness.

Skin Irritant
ACUTE EXPOSURE: Contact may cause irritation and eczema.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE: No data available.
SHORT TERM EFFECTS: May cause irritation.
LONG TERM EFFECTS: No information is available.

Carcinogen Category
No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No Data Available
Persistence/Degradiability
No Data Available
Mobility
No Data Available
Environmental Fate
No Data Available
Bioaccumulation Potential
No Data Available
Environmental Impact
No Data Available

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.

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name
DIOCTYL PHthalate
Class
C2 Combustible Liquids - Flash point > 150 °C
Subsidiary Risk(s)
No Data Available
UN Number
No Data Available
Hazchem
No Data Available
Pack Group
No Data Available
Special Provision
No Data Available
### Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS 5433

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US DOT

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### Sea Transport
IMDG Code

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### Air Transport
IATA

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### National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

**Dangerous Goods Classification**
NOT 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
HSR002982

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)
Listed

Canada (DSL)
Not Determined

Canada (NDSL)
Not Determined

China (IECSC)
Not Determined

Europe (EINECS)
Not Determined

Europe (REACCH)
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
DIETHE1000, DIOCPB1000, DIOCPB1001, DIOCPB1002, DIOCPB1003, DIOCPB1004, DIOCPB2500, DIOCPB4000, DIOCPB5000, DIOCPB5200, DIOCPB8000, DIOCPB9200, DIOCPH1000, DIOCPH1001, DIOCPH1002, DIOCPH1003, DIOCPH1004, DIOCPH1005, DIOCPH1006, DIOCPH1007, DIOCPH1008, DIOCPH1009, DIOCPH1010, DIOCPH1011, DIOCPH1012, DIOCPH1013, DIOCPH1014, DIOCPH1015, DIOCPH1016, DIOCPH1017, DIOCPH1018, DIOCPH1019, DIOCPH1020, DIOCPH1021, DIOCPH1022, DIOCPH1023, DIOCPH1024, DIOCPH1025, DIOCPH1026, DIOCPH1027, DIOCPH1028, DIOCPH1029, DIOCPH1030, DIOCPH1031, DIOCPH1032, DIOCPH1033, DIOCPH1034, DIOCPH1035, DIOCPH1036, DIOCPH1037, DIOCPH1038, DIOCPH1039, DIOCPH1500, DIOCPH2000, DIOCPH2100, DIOCPH2200, DIOCPH2400, DIOCPH2500, DIOCPH2600, DIOCPH3000, DIOCPH3001, DIOCPH3002, DIOCPH4000, DIOCPH4200, DIOCPH5000, DIOCPH5001, DIOCPH5002, DIOCPH5003, DIOCPH5004, DIOCPH5005, DIOCPH5006, DIOCPH5007, DIOCPH5008, DIOCPH5010, DIOCPH5200, DIOCPH5201, DIOCPH5500, DIOCPH5501, DIOCPH5502, DIOCPH6000,
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<tr>
<td>deg F (°F)</td>
<td>Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/cm³</td>
<td>Grams per Cubic Centimetre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/l</td>
<td>Grams per Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSNO</td>
<td>Hazardous Substance and New Organism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLH</td>
<td>Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immiscible</td>
<td>Liquids are insoluble in each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inHg</td>
<td>Inch of Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inH₂O</td>
<td>Inch of Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kelvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg/m³</td>
<td>Kilograms per Cubic Metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb</td>
<td>Pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC₅₀</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD₅₀</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l or L</td>
<td>Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m³</td>
<td>Cubic Metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbar</td>
<td>Millibar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg</td>
<td>Milligram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/24H</td>
<td>Milligrams per 24 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Milligrams per Kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg/m³</td>
<td>Milligrams per Cubic Metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc or Miscible</td>
<td>Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Millimetre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmH₂O</td>
<td>Millimetres of Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mPa.s</td>
<td>Millipascals per Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOHSC</td>
<td>National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oz</td>
<td>Ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>Permissible Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>Parts per Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Parts per Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm/2h</td>
<td>Parts per Million per 2 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm/6h</td>
<td>Parts per Million per 6 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psi</td>
<td>Pounds per Square Inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°R</td>
<td>Rankine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCP</td>
<td>Reciprocal Calculation Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short Term Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold Limit Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tne</td>
<td>Tonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time Weighted Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ug/24H</td>
<td>Micrograms per 24 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wt</td>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>