Safety Data Sheet
Acetic acid, >80% aqueous solution
Revision 4, 22/08/2024

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Acetic acid, >80% aqueous solution**
Other Names	No Data Available
Uses	Manufacture of chemicals; research; photographic chemicals; latex coagulant; oil-well acidifier; textile printing; solvent for gums, resins and volatile oils; dyes; antimicrobial agent; pharmaceuticals; food preservative; cosmetic use.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C2H402
Chemical Name	Acetic acid, aqueous solution (>80%)
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Aurora Cleaning Supplies	F1 / 5 Bungaleen Court Dandenong South VIC 3175	03 9768 2669

Emergency Contact Details

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

Organisation	Location	Telephone
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			Flammable Liquids - Category 3 Corrosive to Metals - Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**H226**	Flammable liquid and vapour.
		H290	May be corrosive to metals.
		H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
		P260	Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
		P242	Use non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
	Response	**P370 + P378**	In case of fire: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium. However, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used to extinguish.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
		P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
		P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	Storage	**P403 + P235**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
		P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
		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	**3.1C**	Flammable liquid - medium hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.1D**	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
		6.9B	Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems
		8.1A	Substances that are corrosive to metals
		8.2B	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII
		8.3A	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
	Environmental Hazards	**9.3C**	Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Acetic acid	C2H4O2	64-19-7	>80 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	Balance %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advise. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Inhaled IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool container with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Flammability Conditions FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame.

Extinguishing Media Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol-resistant foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used.

Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion: Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of Carbon and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may be toxic and/or corrosive and may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure.
Flash Point	39 - 60 °C [Closed cup]
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	485 °C
Hazchem Code	•2P

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material - Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Do not breathe vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it in suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
Decontamination	Neutralise residues with lime or soda ash; Wash away remainder with plenty of water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Small spillages and decontamination run-off may be washed to drains with large quantities of water. Due care must however still be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.
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 initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 250 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. CORROSIVE TO METALS: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage (see SECTION 6). Avoid contact with incompatible materials. To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up and according to applicable regulations for flammable liquids. Have flammable gas detectors and appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area; Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
Container	Keep only in original container or suitable corrosive-resistant container. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Do NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	COMPONENT: Acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m3); STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m3); STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m3); ST = 15 ppm (37 mg/m3). - OSHA PEL: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m3). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 50 ppm.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: If risk of overexposure exists, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Organic vapour, inorganic vapour and acid gas filter respirator (type ABE) of sufficient capacity (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles and face-shield. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Elbow-length impervious gloves, e.g. PVC. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, splash apron or equivalent impervious outer garment, rubber boots. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Do NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Pungent, sour, vinegar-like
Colour	Colourless
pH	2 - 4
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	118 °C
Melting Point	17 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible with water - Soluble in common organic solvents
Specific Gravity	1.05 (Water = 1)
Flash Point	39 - 60 °C [Closed cup]
Auto Ignition Temp	485 °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	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	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of Carbon and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Reacts violently with strong oxidants - This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong bases, strong acids and many other compounds. Attacks some forms of plastic, rubber and coatings. May be corrosive to metals, producing hydrogen gas, which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Chemical Stability	Product is considered stable; Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong caustics, alkalis, amines, oxidising agents, metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of Carbon and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	- Acute toxicity: Corrosive on ingestion. Ingestion may cause chemical burns to the mouth and gastrointestinal tract; and may cause delayed stomach, intestinal and oesophageal perforation. Severe health effects have been reported (in humans) following single exposure by different routes, mainly due to the local corrosive effects of the chemical leading to systemic effects. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive to the skin. Causes severe skin burns, pain, redness, blisters. - Eye damage/irritation: Corrosive to the eyes. Causes serious eye damage, redness, pain, severe deep burns, loss of vision. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: No information available. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not considered to be genotoxic. - Carcinogenicity: Not likely to be carcinogenic. - Reproductive toxicity: Does not show specific reproductive or developmental toxicity. - STOT (single exposure): Can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. May cause dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Inhalation of the mist/vapour may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema (effects may be delayed). - STOT (repeated exposure): Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Repeated vapour exposure may cause chronic respiratory inflammation and bronchitis. Risk of tooth erosion upon repeated or prolonged exposure to aerosols of this substance. Digestive disorders with heartburn and constipation have been reported at unspecified prolonged exposures. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): COMPONENT: Acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7): - LD50, Rats: 3,310 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): COMPONENT: Acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7): - LD50, Rabbits: 1,130 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): COMPONENT: Acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7): - LC50, Rats: 11.4 mg/l (4 h).
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: COMPONENT: Acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7): - LC50, Fish: 88 mg/L (96 h) [Supplier's SDS]. - EC50, Crustacea: 65 mg/L (48 h) [Supplier's SDS].
Persistence/Degradability	Low persistence in water/soil and air (Acetic acid).
Mobility	High mobility in soil (Acetic acid).
Environmental Fate	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Low bioaccumulative potential (Acetic acid).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Recycle wherever possible or treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant; followed by burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty. Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19 Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	•2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19 Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19 Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Papua New Guinea)

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
EPG	19 Liquids - Flammable , Toxic And/Or Corrosive
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	•2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
ERG	132 Flammable Liquids - Corrosive
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by mass
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids

UN Number	2789
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-C
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, more than 80% acid, by weight
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	3 Flammable Liquids
UN Number	2789
Hazchem	2P
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	ACETIC ACID (excluding its salts and derivatives) and preparations containing more than 80 per cent of acetic acid.
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

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

Approval Code	HSR000975 (Reissued)

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Listed
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	200-580-7
Europe (REACh)	01-2119475328-30-
Japan (ENCS/METI)	2-688
Korea (KECI)	KE-00013
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	ACACID0025, ACACID0026, ACACID0080, ACACID0090, ACACID0190, ACACID0800, ACACID0810, ACACID1034, ACACID1035, ACACID1036, ACACID1037, ACACID1040, ACACID1041, ACACID1500, ACACID1727, ACACID1806, ACACID1807, ACACID1813, ACACID1814, ACACID1815, ACACID1866, ACACID1867, ACACID1868, ACACID1869, ACACID1870, ACACID1871, ACACID1872, ACACID1873, ACACID1874, ACACID1883, ACACID1885, ACACID1886, ACACID1887, ACACID1888, ACACID1889, ACACID1890, ACACID1891, ACACID1892, ACACID1893, ACACID1894, ACACID1895, ACACID1898, ACACID1899, ACACID1900, ACACID1908, ACACID1909, ACACID1913, ACACID1914, ACACID1917, ACACID1919, ACACID1922, ACACID1925, ACACID1926, ACACID1930, ACACID1931, ACACID1938, ACACID1960, ACACID1961, ACACID1962, ACACID3400, ACACID3401, ACACID3402, ACACID3403, ACACID3404, ACACID3405, ACACID3406, ACACID3407, ACACID3408, ACACID3409, ACACID3410, ACACID3411, ACACID4800, ACACID6000, ACACID6001, ACACID7900, ACACID7901, ACACID7902, ACACID8001, ACACID8002, ACACID8050, ACACID8103, ACACID8200, ACACID8201, ACACID8250, ACACID8300, ACACID8400, ACACID8500, ACACID8510, ACACID8511, ACACID8600, ACACID8601, ACACID8602, ACACID8700, ACACID9010, ACACID9015, ACACID9016, ACACID9500, ACACID9600, ACACID9601, ACACID9800, ACACID9900
Revision	4
Revision Date	22/08/2024
Key/Legend	**<** Less Than **>** Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere **CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) **cm²** Square Centimetres **CO2** Carbon Dioxide **COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand **deg C (°C)** Degrees Celcius **EPA (New Zealand)** Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand **deg F (°F)** Degrees Farenheit **g** Grams **g/cm³** Grams per Cubic Centimetre **g/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
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight