

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Boric Acid
Other Names	Boracic Acid; BORIC ACID (H3BO3); Borofax; Orthoboric Acid
Uses	Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	H3BO3
Chemical Name	Boric Acid
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.	2132A E. Dominguez Street Carson CA 90810 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	No. 8, Block G, Ground Floor, Taipan 2 Jalan PJU 1A/3 Ara Damansara 47301, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia	+60-3-7843-6833

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) 5

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

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

Hazard Categories Toxic To Reproduction - Category 1B

Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements **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	6.1E	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
	6.3B	Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin
	6.4A	Substances that are irritating to the eye
	6.8B	Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
Environmental Hazards	9.1D	Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Boric Acid (H3BO3)	No Data Available	10043-35-3	>99.9 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed Rinse mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink provided victim is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

Eye Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap or mild detergent and water for at least 15 minutes. Get

medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before re-use.

Inhaled	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient. Observation only is required for adult ingestion of less than 6 grams of boric acid. For ingestion in excess of 6 grams, maintain adequate kidney function and force fluids. Gastric lavage is recommended for symptomatic patients only. Haemodialysis should be reserved for massive acute ingestion or patients with renal failure. Boron analyses of urine or blood are only useful for documenting exposure and should not be used to evaluate severity of poisoning or to guide treatment (see section 11).
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Not considered to be a fire hazard. 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.
Flammability Conditions	The product is itself a flame retardant.
Extinguishing Media	Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Boric acid is not flammable, combustible or explosive. A mixture of potassium and boric acid may explode on impact.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	No Data Available
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	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).
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	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Slippery when spilt. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid generating dust. Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment.
Clean Up Procedures	Land spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up boric acid and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. Spillage into water: Where possible, remove any intact containers from the water. Advise local water authority that none of the affected water should be used for irrigation or for the abstraction of potable water until natural dilution returns the boron value to its normal environmental background level.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. Boric acid is water soluble. At high concentrations it may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption (refer to section 12).
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Protect against physical damage. Wash hands after handling this material. Avoid contact especially when skin is cut or abraded. Good housekeeping and dust prevention procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation
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and accumulation. 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. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product dust/fumes. Your supplier can advise you on safe handling, please contact the supplier. The product should be kept away from strong reducing agents. Apply above handling advice when mixing with other substances. No special handling precautions are required.

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. To maintain package integrity and to minimise caking of the product, bags should be handled on a first-in first out basis. Store under cold to warm conditions, 2 to 40 deg C. Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust and follow sound cleaning techniques that will keep airborne particulates at a low level. Dry indoor storage is recommended. Provide appropriate ventilation and store bags such as to prevent any accidental damage. This product is not classified dangerous for transport according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

Container

Carbon steel or aluminium containers are suitable for storage. Stainless steel is needed for moist conditions. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m³ (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m³ (for respirable dust).

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, prevent dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, a Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details. Maintain air concentrations below occupational exposure standards.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, respirators should be used. For conditions of use where exposure to dust or mist is apparent and engineering controls are not feasible, a particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (eg: lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face positive pressure, air supplied respirator. Warning: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen deficient atmospheres (AS1715/1716).
EYES: Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in work area (AS1336/1337).
HANDS: Gloves (AS2161).
CLOTHING: Lab coat, apron or coveralls and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

Work Hygienic Practices

No Data Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State

Solid

Appearance

Granular, Crystalline Solid

Odour

Odourless

Colour

White

pH

5.10 1.0% Aqueous Solution

Vapour Pressure

3.5 hPa (@ 20 °C)

Relative Vapour Density

No Data Available

Boiling Point

300 °C

Melting Point

160 °C

Freezing Point

No Data Available

Solubility

Soluble 20°C

Specific Gravity

No Data Available

Flash Point

No Data Available

Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	780-815 kg/m ³
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	1.440 g/cm ³ Relative
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	61.83 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	Log Kow (Pow): -1.09 @ 22 deg C
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	0 @ 21 deg C
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Boric acid is not flammable, combustible or explosive. The product is itself a flame retardant.
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	A mixture of potassium and boric acid may explode on impact.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Reactivity: Loses chemically combined water upon heating, forming metaboric acid (HBO ₂) at 99-104 deg C, then pyroboric acid (H ₂ B ₄ O ₇) at 139-158 deg C, and boric anhydride at higher temperatures. Boric acid reacts as a weak acid which may cause corrosion of base metals. Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.
Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. If moisture is present, boric acid can be corrosive to iron. Boric acid is a stable product, but when heated it loses water, first forming metaboric acid (HBO ₂), and on further heating it is converted into boric oxide (B ₂ O ₃).
Conditions to Avoid	No Data Available
Materials to Avoid	Strong reducing agents (metal anhydrides or alkali metals), Potassium, acetic anhydride, alkalis, carbonates and hydroxides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals will generate hydrogen gas which could create an explosive hazard.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Oral LD50 Rat: 2660 mg/kg
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Oral LD50 Rat: 3500 - 4100 mg/Kg b/w
 Oral Woman LDLo: 200 mg/kg
 Inhalation Rat LC50: > 2.0 mg/L (or g/m³)

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Low acute dermal toxicity; LD50 in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg of body weight. Boric acid is poorly absorbed through intact skin.
 Investigated as a mutagen, tumorigen, reproductive effector.

Serious eye damage/ irritation:

Boric acid indicate no adverse effects on human eye.

Chronic Exposure:

Toxicity reported for borates in humans: ingestion or absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and erythematous lesions on the skin and mucous membranes. Other symptoms include: circulatory collapse, tachycardia, cyanosis, delirium, convulsions, and coma. Death has been reported to occur in infants from less than 5 grams and in adults from 5 to 20 grams.
 Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Eyelrritant

Causes irritation, redness and pain.

Ingestion

ingestion or absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, and erythematous lesions on the skin and mucous membranes. Other symptoms include: circulatory collapse, tachycardia, cyanosis, delirium, convulsions, and coma. Death has been reported to occur in infants from less than 5 grams and in adults from 5 to 20 grams.

Inhalation

Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Occasional mild irritation effects to nose and throat may occur from inhalation of boric acid dusts at levels greater than 10 mg/m³. Causes irritation to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. May be absorbed from the mucous membranes, and depending on the amount of exposure could result in the development of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, rash, headache, fall in body temperature, low blood pressure, renal injury, cyanosis, coma and death.

Skin Irritant

Causes skin irritation. Not significantly absorbed through the intact skin. Symptoms of accidental over-exposure to Boric Acid have been associated with absorption through large areas of damaged or burned skin. Symptoms of skin absorption parallel inhalation and ingestion. These may include delayed effects of skin redness and peeling. Boric acid is not a skin sensitizer.

Reproduction

Fetotoxicity : Presumed human reproductive toxicant. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Carcinogen Category

No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxicity:

Large amounts of Boric Acid can be harmful to plants and other species. Therefore, releases to the environment should be minimized. Boron occurs naturally in sea water at an average concentration of 5 mg B/l and fresh water at 1 mg B/l or less. In dilute aqueous solutions the predominant boron species present is undissociated boric acid. To convert boric acid into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1748.

Phytotoxicity:

Boron is an essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants, however, it can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in higher quantities. Care should be taken to minimise the amount of borate product released to the environment.

Algal toxicity:

Green algae, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (Hansveit and Oldersma, 2000)
 72-hr EC50 - biomass = 40 mg B/L, or 229 mg boric acid/L.

Invertebrate toxicity:

Daphnia, Daphnids, *Daphnia magna* (Gersich, 1984a)
 48-hr LC50 = 133 mg B/L or 760 mg boric acid/L
 or 619 mg disodium tetraborate, anhydrous/L

Fish toxicity:

Fish, Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Soucek et al., 2010)
 96-hr LC50 = 79.7 mg B/L or 456 mg boric acid/L
 or 370 mg disodium tetraborate, anhydrous

Persistence/Degradability

Boron is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Boric acid decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

Mobility

The product is soluble in water and is leachable through normal soil. At high concentrations it may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption.

Environmental Fate

Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Not significantly bioaccumulative.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**General Information**

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Small quantities of boric acid can usually be disposed of at landfill sites. No special disposal treatment is required, but local authorities should be consulted about any specific local requirements. Tonnage quantities of product are not recommended to be sent to landfills. Such product should, if possible, be used for an appropriate application.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Boric Acid
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	Boric Acid
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	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)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	Boric Acid
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name Boric Acid
Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
 No Data Available
UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name Boric Acid
Class No Data Available
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
EMS No Data Available
Marine Pollutant No

Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name Boric Acid
Class No Data Available
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

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) 5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code HSR002995

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	233-139-2
Europe (REACH)	Registered
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
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

BOACID1000, BOACID1001, BOACID1002, BOACID1003, BOACID1004, BOACID1005, BOACID1006, BOACID1007, BOACID1008, BOACID1009, BOACID1100, BOACID1200, BOACID1201, BOACID1202, BOACID1203, BOACID1204, BOACID1205, BOACID1206, BOACID1207, BOACID1300, BOACID1301, BOACID1400, BOACID1500, BOACID1501, BOACID1502, BOACID1503, BOACID1504, BOACID1505, BOACID1506, BOACID1600, BOACID1601, BOACID1602, BOACID1603, BOACID1604, BOACID1700, BOACID1701, BOACID1702, BOACID1800, BOACID1900, BOACID1901, BOACID2000, BOACID2001, BOACID2002, BOACID2003, BOACID2100, BOACID2200, BOACID2300, BOACID2400, BOACID2401, BOACID2500, BOACID2600, BOACID2700, BOACID2800, BOACID3000, BOACID3001, BOACID3200, BOACID3300, BOACID3500, BOACID3700, BOACID3701, BOACID3800, BOACID4000, BOACID4001, BOACID4002, BOACID4003, BOACID4100, BOACID4200, BOACID4400, BOACID4500, BOACID4501, BOACID4800, BOACID4900, BOACID5000, BOACID5100, BOACID5500, BOACID6000, BOACID6500, BOACID6900, BOACID7000, BOACID7001, BOACID7100, BOACID7200, BOACID7300, BOACID7400, BOACID7401, BOACID7500, BOACID7600, BOACID7601, BOACID7602, BOACID7700, BOACID7701, BOACID7702, BOACID7703, BOACID7704, BOACID7705, BOACID7706, BOACID7707, BOACID7708, BOACID7709, BOACID7710, BOACID7711, BOACID7712, BOACID7713, BOACID7714, BOACID7715, BOACID7716, BOACID7717, BOACID7718, BOACID7719, BOACID7720, BOACID7721, BOACID7722, BOACID7723, BOACID7724, BOACID7800, BOACID8000, BOACID8001, BOACID8002, BOACID8003, BOACID8004, BOACID8500, BOACID8800, BOACID9000, BOACID9001, BOACID9100, BOACID9200, BOACID9201, BOACID9300, BOACID9301, BOACID9400, BOACID9500, BOACID9600, BOACID9700, BOACID9701, BOACID9800, BOACID9900, BOACID9901, BOACID7620, BOACID1801, BOACID1802, BOACID1803, BOACID1804, BOACID1805, BOACID1806, BOACID1807, BOACID1808, BOACID1809, BOACID1810, BOACID1811, BOACID1812, BOACID1813, BOACID9805, BOACID9610, BOACID2900, BOACID7502, BOACID9820, BOACID7503, BOACID7630, BOACID9807, BOACID7622

Revision

3
12 Jun 2014

Revision Date

Reason for Issue

Key/Legend

Updated SDS

< 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 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