SAFETY DATA SHEET
PM PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
REVISION 5 19/05/2025

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Propylene glycol monomethyl ether**
Other Names	1-Methoxy-2-propanol; 1-Methoxypropan-2-ol; Methyl PROXITOL; PM Glycol Ether
Uses	Solvent; Chemical intermediate.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C4H10O2
Chemical Name	2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-
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
Poisons Information Centre	Australia – Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not Scheduled

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
			Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Warning
Hazard Statements		**H226**	Flammable liquid and vapour.
		H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
		P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
		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.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
		P235	Keep cool.
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	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.
		P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards	**3.1C**	Flammable liquid - medium hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.4A**	Substances that are irritating to the eye

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	C4H10O2	107-98-2	>=99.5 %
2-Methoxy-1-propanol	C4H10O2	1589-47-5	<0.3 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical advice/attention.

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 rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Skin IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
*In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.

Inhaled IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician if respiratory symptoms persist or if you feel unwell. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Advice to Doctor Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
*Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimise property damage.

Flammability Conditions HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.

Extinguishing Media Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), water spray or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction. Do not use straight streams - May spread fire! Alcohol-resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
*CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

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. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon oxides.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Flash Point	31 - 31 °C [Closed cup]
Lower Explosion Limit	1.6 %
Upper Explosion Limit	13.8 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	270 - 286 °C
Hazchem Code	•2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation. Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame). All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13). *Large spills: Pump with explosion-proof equipment.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. *Vapour explosion hazard! Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
Decontamination	Wash away remainder with plenty of water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised and unprotected personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Keep personnel out of low areas! *For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before re-entering area.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use appropriate safety equipment (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Never use air pressure for transferring product.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container or suitable container material(s): Carbon steel, Stainless steel, Phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in Aluminium, Copper or galvanised containers. *Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	COMPONENT: Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS No. 107-98-2): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (369 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (553 mg/m3). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (369 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (553 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL: TWA = 100 ppm (360 mg/m3); STEL = 150 ppm (540 mg/m3).
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.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Air-purifying respirator, Organic vapour cartridge. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Use chemical-resistant gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL). - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.
Special Hazards Precaustions	CAUTION: Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapours may have collected.
Work Hygienic Practices	Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Ether
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	11.7 mmHg (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	3.12 Air = 1
Boiling Point	120 °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	-96 °C
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	0.919 (Water = 1)
Flash Point	31 - 31 °C [Closed cup]
Auto Ignition Temp	270 - 286 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	0.916 g/cm3 [Literature]
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	90.1 g/mol [Literature]
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	20 °C
Viscosity	1.7 mPa.s (Kinematic) - 1.86 mm2/s (Dynamic) (@ 25 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged, even in bonded or grounded equipment. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations.
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	Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. *Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the auto-ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire will produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon oxides. Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to aldehydes, ketones, organic acids.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Flammable concentrations of vapour can accumulate at temperatures above flash point. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur! *Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapour space of containers at room temperature.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid static discharge.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers, aluminium and copper.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire will produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive gases, including Carbon oxides. Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to aldehydes, ketones, organic acids.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapours or aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion. - Acute toxicity: Not classified based on available information. No adverse effects expected incidental to normal handling operations; However, swallowing large amounts may cause, headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting and may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression. Prolonged skin contact (in high concentrations) may cause drowsiness and dizziness. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified based on available information. Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation, dry skin, redness; The liquid defats the skin.

- Eye damage/irritation: Not classified based on available information. May cause slight temporary eye irritation, lacrimation, redness, pain; Corneal injury is unlikely.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified based on available information. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
- Carcinogenicity: Not classified based on available information. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
- Reproductive toxicity: Not classified based on available information. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness. The substance and the vapour (in high concentrations) irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract; May cause cough, sore throat, headache, drowsiness and dizziness. Exposure to very high concentrations may result in central nervous system depression.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not classified based on available information. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on Liver. Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.
- Aspiration toxicity: Not classified based on available information. Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat (male): 3,739 mg/kg [OECD 401 or equivalent]. - LD50, Rat (female): 4,277 mg/kg [OECD 401 or equivalent].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rat (male/female): 30.02 mg/l vapour (4 h) [OECD Test Guideline 403]. *No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit (male/female): >2,000 mg/kg [OECD 402 or equivalent]. *No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Persistence/Degradability	Material is readily biodegradable (96 %, 28 d) [OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent].
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Bioconcentration potential is low. *Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 2
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Send to a licensed recycler, reclaimer, incinerator or other thermal destruction device.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	•2Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	2Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	2Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	129 Flammable Liquids (Polar / Water-Miscible / Noxious)
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	2Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	2Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3092
Hazchem	2Y
Pack Group	III
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)	Not Scheduled

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

Approval Code	HSR001187 (Reissued)

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined

China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	203-539-1
Europe (REACh)	01-2119457435-35-xxxx
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Taiwan (TCSI)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	POGLME1000, PRGLME0001, PRGLME0100, PRGLME1000, PRGLME1001, PRGLME1002, PRGLME1003, PRGLME1004, PRGLME1005, PRGLME1006, PRGLME1007, PRGLME1008, PRGLME1100, PRGLME1500, PRGLME1800, PRGLME2500, PRGLME2501, PRGLME2600, PRGLME2601, PRGLME2700, PRGLME2800, PRGLME3000, PRGLME3001, PRGLME3010, PRGLME3020, PRGLME3030, PRGLME3031, PRGLME3032, PRGLME3033, PRGLME3034, PRGLME3200, PRGLME3301, PRGLME3500, PRGLME4000, PRGLME4001, PRGLME4500, PRGLME4600, PRGLME4900, PRGLME5000, PRGLME5001, PRGLME5002, PRGLME5100, PRGLME5200, PRGLME5300, PRGLME5400, PRGLME5500, PRGLME6000, PRGLME6100, PRGLME6500, PRGLME6666, PRGLME6900, PRGLME6910, PRGLME7000, PRGLME7100, PRGLME7200, PRGLME8000, PRGLME8001, PRGLME8100, PRGLME8888, PRGLME9000, PRGLME9300, PRGLME9500, PRGLME9501, PRGLME9800, PRGLME9801, PRGLME9802, PRGLME9900, PRGLME9901, PRGLME9902, PRGLML1000, PRGLML2600, PRGLML8000, PRGLML8600
Revision	5
Revision Date	**19/05/2025**
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere **CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) **cm^2** 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/cm^3** 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/m^3** 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
m^3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m^3 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