1.0 Identification

Product Identifier	APTUS BASE-Liquid-Fertiliser
Other Means of Identification	APTUS AIOL 1L, 5L
Recommended Use and Restrictions on use	Liquid fertiliser for agricultural / commercial use.
Details of Importer	APTUS PLANT TECH Australia Unit 1/11 Didswith St, East Brisbane QLD 4169
Emergency Phone Number	Australian Poisons Information (24 hours / 7 days) ☎ 13 11 26

2.0 GHS Hazard identification

Classification of The Hazardous Chemical	Skin corrosion – Category 1B Eye irritation – Category 5
Signal Word	**WARNING**
Hazard Statement	May damage fertility or the unborn child Causes serious eye irritation
Precautionary Statements	**IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.** **IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.** **Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.** **IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.** **Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... 13 11 26** **Specific treatment: Rinse with copious amounts of running water** **IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.**
GHS Pictograms	

3.0 Ingredients / Composition %w/w

Ingredient Name/Nature	**<2**	**>10**	**>15**	**>20**	**>30**	**>40**	**>50**	**>60**	**>70**	**>80**	**>90**	**>100**
Proprietary Ingredients determined not to be hazardous at that concentration												
Phosphoric Acid (1314-56-3)												
Ammonium Nitrate (CAS 6484-52-2)												

4.0 First Aid Measures

First Aid Instructions	Consider your own safety first.
Swallowed	Rinse mouth and SPIT, if conscious give a glass of water. **For advice,** contact a Poisons Information Centre e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; or a doctor.
Eye	Rinse cautiously with running water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Skin	Wash with plenty of running water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhaled	Remove to fresh air; rinse mouth and spit, **For advice,** contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; or a doctor.
Symptoms caused by exposure	Local irritation effects can be anticipated due to corrosive nature
Medical Attention / Special Treatment	Neutralise the weak acid solution using dilution, see section 11 for additional data.

5.0 Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media	As merited by packaging &/or surrounding materials, including Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
Specific Hazards arising from the chemical	None indentified
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters HAZCHEM	None indentified

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6.0 Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep only in original container. Obtain special instructions before use, Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Environmental precautions	Concentrate as supplied should not enter to waterways, may clause localised effects.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse any exposed metal and other surfaces thoroughly clean after use. Absorb any spillage to prevent material damage.

7.0 Storage and Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Ensure adequate ventilation, all ways add this product to pre-dispensed water. Use only as directed.
Safe Storage Practice	Keep tightly closed in original container
- Avoid	Direct heat, light, Keep away from ferrous metals.
- Control	Dispensing
- Maintain	Access to SDS and running water
- Other	

8.0 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards	None allocated to this mixture.				
Control Banding	Band Zero – Household or Consumer use	Band 1 – good industrial hygiene practice	Band 2 – use local exhaust ventilation	Band 3 – enclose the process	Other
Engineering Controls	as merited for workplace and local conditions				
PPE	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection Safety glasses. Face shield where there is a risk of leaks or splashes. Recommended: Personal eye-protection (CEN: EN166) – liquid proof glasses. Wear suitable protective clothing. Impervious footwear must be worn. Gloves. Butyl rubber (IIR) / (0,7 mm). Nitrile rubber (NBR) / (0,4 mm). Chloroprene rubber (CR) / (0,5 mm). Mist formation: aerosol mask with filter type P2.				

9.0 Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Blue Liquid	**Partition Co-efficient n-Octonol/water**	Not determined
Odour	Mild, slightly acidic	**Solubility**	Fully soluble
pH	4	**Vapour Pressure**	Not determined
Melting / Freezing Pt	Not determined	**Vapour Density**	Not determined
Boiling Point	Not determined	**Relative Density**	1.2 g/mL
Flash Point	> 100^{o}C	**Auto-ignition Temp**	Not determined
Evaporation Rate	Not determined	**Decomposition Temp**	Not determined
Flammability	Not classified as flammable	**Viscosity**	Not determined
Explosive Limits	Not determined	**Other**	Not determined

10.0 Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	Will react with bases, store and use away from other dangerous goods.
Chemical Stability	Formulated to be stable under conditions of supply
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None identified
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, contamination with other products
In compatible materials	May be corrosive to some metals. Keep substance away from: strong bases. reducing agents and oxidizing agents, against which it can ignite and generate toxic gases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	On burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (phosphorus oxides).

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11.1 Known Toxicological Information <15% Phosphoric acid (CAS 1314-56-3)
Conflicting data exists.

Ingredient Name / Type	Data
Acute Toxicity	Topical LD_{50} 1260 mg/kg/bw, Oral LD_{50} 2000 mg/kg/bw, Inhalation LD_{50} 3846mg/m^3 in air
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	At pH (as supplied) the solution is weakly irritating. 75 % phosphoric acid is not irritating to intact skin. Phosphoric acid solutions (10 % and 17 % in water) were not an eye irritant in rabbits. However, solutions from 75 % to 85 % phosphoric acid were corrosive to rabbit eyes. A modified skin irritation study was performed using 75 % phosphoric acid. Since the test material was a concentrated acid, only one animal was used in the study for humane reasons. One New Zealand White rabbit was anesthetized with Surital (0.73 ml/kg, i.v.). The test material (0.5 ml) was in contact with shaved, intact skin for 4 hours under a semi-occlusive wrap. Since no corrosion was immediately evident, the animal was allowed to recover from anesthesia. Skin irritation was scored by the method of Draize* at 4.5, 24 and 48 hours after dosing.
Serious Eye Damage Irritation	Phosphoric acid solutions (10 % and 17 % in water) were not an eye irritant in rabbits.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No information on skin or respiratory sensitisation is available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Phosphoric acid (CAS No.: 7664-38-2) did not show the chromosome aberrations regardless of application of metabolic activation system in the chromosome aberration assay system using Chinese hamster lung cell(CHL/IU), under the conditions of study
Carcinogenicity	There is no reliable information on the carcinogenic potential of phosphoric acid in animals or humans.
Reproductive toxicity	The NOEAL value for reproductive toxicity was estimated to be 500 mg/kg bw/day.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure	No data
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	
Aspiration hazard.	No data
Skin - Acute	At pH (as supplied) the solution is weakly irritating.
Inhaled - Acute	There is acute inhalation toxicity animal study available, which has also monitored the irritation potential of phosphoric acid to the respiratory tract, indicating that phosphoric acid is irritating to the respiratory system.
Swallowed - Acute	Prediction for man on acute noxious risks from contact with mucous membranes = weakly irritating
Eye - Acute	Phosphoric acid solutions (10 % and 17 % in water) were not an eye irritant in rabbits. While OECD classifies this substances as irritating to eyes data obtained from SIDS 2011 provides little indication of this.
Early Onset Symptoms	Localised irritation is predicted
Delayed Health Effects from exposure	No data
Exposure Level & Health Effects	LOAEL 180 mg/m^3 air NOAEL 50 mg/m^3 air
Interactive effects	pH effects
Other	No data

11.2 Known Toxicological Information <5% Ammonium Nitrate (CAS 6484-52-2)

Ingredient Name / Type	Data
Acute Toxicity	No oral toxicity was reported in 12 adult volunteers administered a single oral dose of 150 mg/kg bw of the chemical. No haematological effects, increase of methaemoglobin or formation of N-nitroso compounds were reported (OECD 2007; REACH). The chemical is reported to be of low acute toxicity through oral route of exposure. The lowest acute oral median lethal dose (LD50) in rats was reported to be >2000 mg/kg bw
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	The chemical is reported to be of low acute toxicity through dermal route of exposure. The LD50 values in rats were reported to be >5000 mg/kg bw (OECD 2007).
Serious Eye Damage Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify the chemical as an eye irritant (R36; irritating to eyes). In an OECD guideline study (TG 405), 100 mg of the chemical was applied to the eyes of rabbits over a 24 hour exposure period. It was reported that animals tested had an average score for redness of the conjunctivae of >2.5 during the first 3 days after exposure. The effects were reported to be fully reversible within 7-10 days (REACH). In another study in rabbits, the chemical was reported to be moderately irritating to the eyes, causing conjunctival effects and mild iritis (inflammation), although no corneal effects were noted. The effects were reported to be fully reversible after 7 days (REACH). …..continued over….

Respiratory or skin sensitisation	While no data are available for this chemical, no significant adverse effects were reported following skin sensitisation exposure to another nitrate compound which contained both of the constituent ions of the chemical. In a skin sensitisation study (local lymph node assay: OECD TG 429), mice were exposed to calcium ammonium nitrate at doses of 0 %, 10 %, 25 % and 50 % (five animals per/dose) on three consecutive days. The test groups had calcium ammonium nitrate applied directly to the dorsal surface of both ears. While erythema was shown to occur in all animals at 50 % and in one animal at 25 %, the stimulation index (SI) for skin sensitisation was reported to be <3. Therefore the chemical is not considered to be a skin sensitiser. Additionally, no change in body weight, no mortality, no systemic toxicity or oedema was reported for any treatment group of animals (REACH).
Germ cell mutagenicity	The chemical is not expected to be genotoxic. The chemical tested negative in a number of in vitro genotoxicity tests. These included bacterial reverse mutation assays (OECD TG 471) using *S. typhimurium* strains TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538, TA 98 and TA 1000 (OECD 2007; REACH).
Carcinogenicity	While no data are available for this chemical, no carcinogenic effects were reported following exposure to sodium nitrate and ammonium chloride (REACH; NICNAS b). In a carcinogenicity study in rats (50/group/sex), sodium nitrate was administered via the diet at 0 %, 2.5 %, and 5 % for 104 weeks. The number of animals with tumours were reported to be 94 %, 100 % and 96 % for males; and 92 %, 86 % and 80 % for females, for each respective dose group. No increased incidence of tumours in treatment group animals was reported when compared with control animals (Maekawa et al.; OECD 2007). It is noted that nitrates taken up in food may be involved in the formation of N-nitroso compounds that are known mutagens or carcinogens. However, no positive relationship has been found between cancer incidence and nitrate intake in several epidemiological studies (OECD 2007). Additionally, formation of N-nitroso compounds were not observed following ingestion of the chemical in humans (refer to sections **Observations in Humans under Acute Toxicity and Repeat Dose Toxicity**). In another study (OECD TG 251), ammonium chloride was not reported to be carcinogenic in rats. While chemical induced chronic metabolic acidosis was reported, no treatment related carcinogenic effects were observed (NICNAS b).
Reproductive toxicity	While no data are available for this chemical, no reproductive or developmental effects were reported following oral exposure to potassium nitrate and ammonium chloride (OECD 2007; REACH; NICNAS b). In a combined reproduction/developmental toxicity study (OECD TG 422), male and female SD rats (five males/group/dose; 10 females/group/dose) were exposed to potassium nitrate via oral gavage at 0, 250, 750 and 1500 mg/kg bw/day for 28 days (males) and from 14 days pre-mating until day four of lactation (females). No deaths or treatment related effects on mating performance, fertility, gestation length, gestation index, litter size, offspring survival, sex ratio or offspring body weight were reported. There were no reported changes in body weight or food consumption. The NOAEL for reproduction was reported to be 1500 mg/kg bw (OECD 2007; REACH). It was reported that no developmental toxic or teratogenic effects were found in a non-guideline study in SD rats exposed to ammonium chloride solution via oral administration at 8.9 mg/kg bw/day on days 7-10 of gestation. No foetal malformations or foetal deaths were reported at day 20 of gestation. While inhibited foetal growth was reported this was attributed to maternal effects of metabolic acidosis (NICNAS b).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure**	While no data are available for this chemical, no significant adverse effects were reported following repeated oral exposure to potassium nitrate or ammonium chloride (OECD 2007; REACH; NICNAS b). In an OECD guideline study (TG 422), male and female rats (five/sex/dose) were exposed to potassium nitrate through oral gavage for 28 days at 0, 250, 750 and 1500 mg/kg bw/day. No deaths or treatment related clinical signs were reported. There were no changes in body weight, food consumption or motor function. An increase in blood levels of urea, nitrogen and phosphorous were reported to be non-treatment related, due to the absence of renal dysfunction. The NOAEL for this study was reported to be 1500 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 2007; REACH). In a repeat dose oral toxicity study (TG 408), ammonium chloride was administered to male and female Wistar rats (10/sex/group) via oral feed at 2 % (1695.7 mg/kg bw/day) and 4.1 % (3372.6 mg/kg bw/day) for 13 weeks. While reduced body weights were reported, no signs of systemic toxicity were observed. The NOAEL for this study was reported to be 1695.7 mg/kg bw/day (NICNAS b).
Aspiration hazard.	No data
Skin - Acute	Unlikely to be specifically irritating
Inhaled - Acute	No data
Swallowed - Acute	Unlikely to be specifically toxic
Eye - Acute	Causes serious eye irritation - Cat. 2A
Early Onset Symptoms	No data
Delayed Health Effects from exposure	No data

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Exposure Level & Health Effects	In a study on 12 human volunteers who orally ingested 7-10 g of the chemical, it was reported that, following intestinal absorption, the ammonium ions were converted to urea through the liver and then excreted in urine. Increased levels of nitrate in blood, urine and saliva were detected after ingestion of the chemical; nitrate and nitrite levels in saliva ranged from 4 to 43 mmol/L 2-6 hours after ingestion. An average of 75 % of administered nitrate was reported to be excreted in urine within 24 hours (HSDB; OECD 2007).
Interactive effects	No data
Other	Threshold for security sensitive ammonium nitrate (SSAN) 45%

12.0 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity (as supplied)	Acidity can be neutralised by dilution.
Persistence & Biodegradability	While the acidity can be neutralised by the natural hardness of water, phosphate may persist indefinitely.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not applicable.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other effects	No data

13.0 Disposal Considerations

Disposal Containers & Methods	Empty and then rinse container; dispose as permitted by local jurisdiction.
Physical/chemical properties that may affect disposal options.	None identified
Effects of sewage disposal.	Diluted solutions are unlike to contribute to issues of concern
Special precautions for incineration or land fill.	Diluted solutions are unlike to contribute to issues of concern

14.0 Transport Information

UN Number	**Proper Shipping Name / Technical Name**	**Transport Hazard Class**	**Packaging Group**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes		**Special Precautions for user**	
None		None	

15.0 Regulatory Information

Montreal Protocol	**Stockholm Convention**	**Rotterdam Convention**	**Basel Convention**	**MARPOL**
Not applicable	Not included	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included
SUSMP	Excluded by % and pH			
Prohibitions / Licensing Restrictions	Excluded from security sensitive ammonium nitrate (SSAN) by % ie <45% Excluded from APVMA Registration by purpose Contains no animal derived ingredients			
APVMA	Excluded by purpose			
NICNAS	All ingredients are included in AICS			

16.0 Other Information

16.1 Consumer & General Usage Information

Directions for use	Dilute and apply as directed on the label.
Directions for Removal	Rinse under running water.
Nano Materials	None identified
Animal Derived Ingredients	None identified

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16.2 SDS Preparation

Date Prepared	23rd March 2018
Changes Made	First edition for Australia
Reference Standards	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice February 2016. ISBN 978-0-642-33311-7. GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS) Fourth revised edition
Resources Relied upon include	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB Suppliers' SDS; RTECS Toxicity Database; IRAC; CDC NIOSH, HSIS, Safework Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List. Information provided by manufacturer(s)

Disclaimer: This SDS provides safety data only for the product and circumstances of use nominated. The SDS summarises our best knowledge of the specific, well-known and equivocally demonstrated health and safety hazard information pertaining to workplace use of the nominated substance(s) however the author expressly disclaims that the SDS is complete, is a representation or is a guarantee. Published and other resources have been relied upon, and in some cases conflicting information has been identified. Each user should read the SDS and consider the information in the context of their specific conditions and circumstances, and in conjunction with other products. If clarification is required or further information sought in order to make a risk assessment the user should contact the nominated sponsor company. The responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions that are available on request.

16.3 Key abbreviations or acronyms used

%	Percent (parts per hundred)
***C or °C**	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AS	Australian Standard
ASCC	Australian Society of Cosmetic Chemists
bw	Body weight (nominally a human adult of 60kg is applied)
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cc	cubic centimetres (equivalent to mL)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CMR	CMR substances: Article 15 of the EU Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009 contains provisions on the use of CMR in cosmetic products. Typically substances classified as CMR substances Cat 1A, 1B, or 2 under Part 3 of Annex IV Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 are banned for use in cosmetic products
COSING	The European Commission database with information on Cosmetic Ingredients & Substances Dangerous Goods
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (Identifying Number)
dw	Dry weight
DNEL	Derived No effect level
EU	Europe / European
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
g	gram
GHS	Globally Harmonised System (safety symbols and labelling)
GMO	Genetically modified organism
h or hr	Hour
HAZCHEM	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire fighters
HSIS	The Safe Work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System
IATA	The International Air Transport Association
IMAP	NICNAS Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation
ICAO	The International Civil Aviation Organization
IFA	The International Fragrance Association
INCI	The International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients
kg	kilogram
L	Litre
LC_{50}	LC_{50} is the average concentration of a material (by a defined route) that causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of (defined) test animals. Normally quoted in mg/kg body weight.

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LD_{50}	LD_{50} is the average dose of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% of a group of (defined) test animals. Normally quoted in mg/kg body weight. Products with a LD_{50} of less than 5000mg/kg are scheduled poisons in Australia (see SUSMP)
LD_{LO}	Lethal Dose Low, is the minimum amount of a material shown to be lethal to a specified type of animal. Typically quoted in mg/kg body weight.
m or min	minute
m^3	cubic metre
Max or max	maximum
mg	milligram
Min or min	minimum
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
mm Hg	millimetre of Mercury
MOS	Margin of Safety
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet (see also SDS)
Nano	Nano(sized) material / Nano Technology; …industrial materials (including a cosmetic ingredient) comprising 10% or more by composition that has been intentionally produced, manufactured or engineered to have either an internal or external property that is a size range typically between 1 nm and 100 nm.
ng	nanogram
NICNAS	The National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (AUSTRALIA)
NIOSH	The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA)
NOAEL	No observed Adverse Effects Limit
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (AUSTRALIA)
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NZS	New Zealand Standard
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Test Method number)
OSHA	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
Perm.	Permethrin (Active ingredient of this formulation)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	(pH) A measure of acidic (less than 7) or alkalinity (above 7); extreme values represent extreme acidic or alkaline conditions. Typically products with a pH less than three or greater than 11 are scheduled poisons (SUSMP)
PNEC	Predicted no effect concentration
ppb	parts per billion
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	parts per million
RTECS	The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
S2	Schedule 2, SUSMP **Pharmacy Medicine** – Substances, the safe use of which may require advice from a pharmacist and which should be available from a pharmacy or, where a pharmacy service is not available, from a licensed person.
S3	Schedule 3, SUSMP **Pharmacist Only Medicine** – Substances, the safe use of which requires professional advice but which should be available to the public from a pharmacist without a prescription.
S4	Schedule 4, SUSMP **Prescription Only Medicine**, or **Prescription Animal Remedy** – Substances, the use or supply of which should be by or on the order of persons permitted by State or Territory legislation to prescribe and should be available from a pharmacist on prescription.
S5	Schedule 5, SUSMP **Caution** – Substances with a low potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of appropriate packaging with simple warnings and safety directions on the label.
S6	Schedule 6, SUSMP **Poison** – Substances with a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions on the label.
S7	Schedule 7, SUSMP **Dangerous Poison** – Substances with a high potential for causing harm at low exposure and which require special precautions during manufacture, handling or use. These poisons should be available only to specialised or authorised users who have the skills necessary to handle them safely. Special regulations restricting their availability, possession, storage or use may apply.
S8	Schedule 8, SUSMP **Controlled Drug** – Substances which should be available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.
S9	Schedule 9, SUSMP **Prohibited Substance** – Substances which may be abused or misused, the manufacture, possession, sale or use of which should be prohibited by law except when required for medical or scientific research, or for analytical, teaching or training purposes with approval of Commonwealth and/or State or Territory Health Authorities.

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S10	Schedule 10, SUSMP **Substances of such danger to health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use** - Substances which are prohibited for the purpose or purposes listed for each poison.
SCCP	Scientific Committee on Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products (EUROPE)
SDS	Safety Data Sheet, (previously called MSDS) now SDS under GHS
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicine & Poisons (AUSTRALIA) also Poisons Standard. Poisons are not scheduled on the basis of a universal scale of toxicity. Although toxicity is one of the factors considered, and is itself a complex of factors, the decision to include a substance in a particular Schedule also takes into account many other criteria such as the purpose of use, potential for abuse, safety in use and the need for the substance.
T1 or TI	NICNAS IMPA Framework Low risk; chemicals that are not expected to pose a concern to workers, public health or the environment
T2 or TII	NICNAS IMPA Framework Assessable risk; products not classified as T1 risk information on a substance-by-substance or chemical category-by-category
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration (AUSTRALIA)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ug	microgram
uL	microlitre
UN	United Nations (number)
US or USA	The United States of America

End of SDS