1.0 Identification

Product Identifier	Bloom Boost Liquid Fertiliser
Other Means of Identification	APTUS Bloom Boost
Recommended Use and Restrictions on use	Liquid Fertiliser
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	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B Acute Toxicity Category 5 Eye corrosion Category 5
Signal Word	WARNING
Hazard Statement	May damage fertility or the unborn child Harmful if swallowed, May be irritating to eyes
Precautionary Statements	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
GHS Pictograms	

3.0 Ingredients / Composition %w/w

Ingredient Name/Nature	**<1**	**1>10**	**>10**	**>20**	**>30**	**>40**	**>50**	**>60**	**>70**	**>80**	**>90**	**>100**
Proprietary Ingredients determined to be hazardous at that concentration												
Boric acid CAS 10043-35-3												
Zinc sulfate CAS 7733-02-0												

4.0 First Aid Measures

First Aid Instructions	**D**anger? **R**esponse? Yes ⇨ Make comfortable, monitor ⇘ No **S**end for Help. **A**irway? **B**reathing? No ⇨**C**PR (30 compress: 2 breaths). **D**efibrillation. ⇘ Yes (Recovery Position & Monitor)
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 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	Zinc sulfate may cause mild, transient irritation.
Medical Attention / Special Treatment	None typical.

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

Continued over……

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	None identified
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Absorb liquid onto inert absorbent and dispose as solid waste. Dilute residue and contain residue where possible. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

7.0 Storage and Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use only as directed on the label.
Safe Storage Practice	Store locked up. Maintained, tightly closed in original container.
- Avoid	Avoid storing this mildly alkaline solution with strong acids such as FASiLITOR or Siliforce
- Control	Cross contamination, do NOT mix with other substances,
- Maintain	Good personal and product hygiene
- Other	May cause hard surfaces to become slippery. May mark porous surfaces.

8.0 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards	Boric acid (H3BO3) (CAS No: 10043-35-3) contained at <1% has a TWA exposure limit of 2 mg/m^3 in Canada, 10 mg/m^3 in Germany, and 10 mg/m^3 (insoluble particles) in Spain. The chemical also has a short term exposure limit (STEL) of 6 mg/m^3 (borate compounds) in Canada, and 1 mg/m^3 in Germany. Zinc sulfate has no allocated exposure standard in Australia.				
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 required in that workplace.				
PPE	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection				

9.0 Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Brown liquid	**Partition Co-efficient n-Octonol/water**	Not determined
Odour	Mild	**Solubility**	Water soluble
pH	7-8	**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	Not determined	**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	Very weakly alkaline, may react with strong oxidizers and strong acids.
Chemical Stability	Formulated to be chemically stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None identified under prescribed conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, freezing, contamination with other chemicals.
In compatible materials	Acids, strong oxidisers, food
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None identified

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11.1 Known Toxicological Information Boric acid CAS 10043-35-3 <1%

Ingredient Name / Type	Data
Acute Toxicity	Low acute toxicity in animal tests following oral exposure. The median lethal dose (LD_{50}) in rats is >2000 mg/kg bodyweight (bw). Observed sub-lethal effects included central nervous system (CNS) depression, ataxia and convulsions. There is a large database of accidental or intentional poisoning incidents with borates in humans. A review of more than 700 cases of acute boric acid exposures in adults and children found 88.3 % of cases were without symptoms. Although the report provided only limited information on dose response, dose ranges of 0.1– 55 g and 0.01–89 g of boric acid were reported for symptomatic and asymptomatic cases, respectively
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Low acute toxicity in animal tests following dermal exposure. The LD_{50} in New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits is >2000 mg/kg bw. No mortalities occurred in the study. Local effects including erythema, oedema, atonia, desquamation, necrosis and some incidences of skin irritation were noted 24 hours after treatment.
Serious Eye Damage Irritation	Low potential for damage; Conjunctival redness, chemosis, and minor effects on the iris were noted in an eye irritation study conducted using a protocol similar to OECD TG 405.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Studies indicate this chemical does not contribute to sensitisation reactions.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available information, not considered to have mutagenic or genotoxic potential
Carcinogenicity	The available information indicates that boric acid is not likely to be carcinogenic
Reproductive toxicity	Classified as hazardous for reproductive and developmental toxicity—Category 1B; H360FD (May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child). The NOAEL for fertility of 100 mg/kg bw/day of boric acid (equivalent to 17.5 mg boron/kg bw/day) has been determined (based on testicular effects) from two-year and three-generation studies in rats. The critical NOAEL for developmental effects has been established at 55 mg/kg bw/day of boric acid (equivalent to 9.6 mg boron/kg bw/day) in rats .
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure	The testes and the developing foetus have been identified as the most sensitive targets of boron toxicity in animal studies, with the rat being the most sensitive species. The reported testicular effects included: reduced organ weight and organ to bodyweight ratio; atrophy and degeneration of the spermatogenic epithelium; impaired spermatogenesis; and reduced fertility. The developmental effects that have been reported included: high prenatal mortality and reduced foetal body weight as well as malformations and variations of the eyes, CNS, cardiovascular system and axial skeleton. Correlations between boron levels and reproductive or developmental effects were investigated in several epidemiological studies in Chinese and Turkish workers and in populations living in areas with high environmental levels of boron. Three groups were compared in a Chinese study: boron mining and processing workers; men living in local village, not in the boron industry (high soil boron); and men living in a distant village (normal soil boron content). In a Turkish study, reproductive effects of boron exposure in workers employed in a boric acid production plant were investigated. As semen analysis is the most sensitive indicator for testicular toxicity in humans, semen parameters were evaluated in both studies. Even though a mean boron intake of up to 125 mg boron/day (over 100 times greater than the average daily exposure of the general population) was determined for the highest exposed Chinese group, adverse testicular effects were not seen. Turkish workers also did not show any adverse testicular effects despite a high mean calculated daily boron exposure (14.45 ± 6.57 mg boron/day) in the exposed group. Other **epidemiological studies of exposure to workers and general populations with high environmental boron showed no reproductive or developmental effects. The higher levels of zinc in the soft tissue of humans have been postulated to have a protective effect against boron toxicity.** There was limited evidence of a reduction in reproductive and developmental toxicity for zinc borate compared with boric acid in laboratory studies.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	
Aspiration hazard.	Dependent on mode of use; Inhalation absorption is assumed to be 100 %, as a worst case scenario.
Skin - Acute	Unlikely skin irritant
Inhaled - Acute	Unlikely inhalation irritant
Swallowed - Acute	Low risk of acute intoxication
Eye - Acute	Effects are considered insufficient to warrant classification as an eye irritant.
Early Onset Symptoms	None typical
Delayed Health Effects from exposure	None typical
Exposure Level & Health Effects	The critical NOAEL for developmental effects has been established at 55 mg/kg bw/day of boric acid
Interactive effects	Exposure to Zinc may mitigate some risk of effects of boric acid (see Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) 2010. Opinion on boron compounds. **http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_146.pdf**
Other	No additional data supplied.

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11.2 Known Toxicological Information Zinc Sulfate (CAS 7733-02-0) <1%

Ingredient Name / Type	Data
Acute Toxicity	**Moderate acute toxicity** was reported in mice (LD_{50} 926 to 1891 mg/kg bw) and rats (LD_{50} 920 to 2949 mg/kg bw) after oral administration of zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) and zinc sulfate heptahydrate (CAS No. 7446-19-7)
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) produced **no skin irritation** in studies that were performed in accordance with OECD TG 404. Based on the similar bioavailability of the chemicals in this group to zinc sulfate, the data available support this conclusion for other chemicals in this group. In a skin irritation study carried out according to OECD TG 404, three male New Zealand White rabbits were exposed to 0.5 g of moistened zinc sulfate applied onto clipped skin for four hours, using a semi-occlusive dressing. Observations were made one, 24, 48 and 72 hours after exposure. No symptoms of skin irritation, systemic toxicity or mortality occurred. (EU RAR, 2004; REACH).
Serious Eye Damage Irritation	Zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) was reported to **severely irritate the eyes** when tested according to OECD TG 405.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not classified as a sensitiser (EU RAR, 2004; REACH).The chemical zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) had low acute toxicity in animal tests following inhalation exposure, with no mortalities or toxic effects observed.
Germ cell mutagenicity	The weight of evidence indicates that Zinc sulfate is **not mutagenic to germ cells.**
Carcinogenicity	According to the U.S. EPA Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA, 2005), there is *inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential of zinc* due to inadequate or inconclusive studies from occupational exposure to zinc and carcinogenic animal studies. Considering genotoxicity assays of zinc are considered to give an overall negative result, and given the high levels of endogenous zinc, **the data available do not support a recommendation to classify this chemical.**
Reproductive toxicity	Reproductive and developmental toxicity has been investigated in several studies. Studies in rats provide evidence that high doses of zinc adversely affect spermatogenesis in males and impair fertility in females. The very high concentrations of zinc compounds (equivalent to 1000 mg/kg bw zinc sulfate heptahydrate), required to produce these adverse effects do not satisfy the criteria for classification.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure	The critical health effects for risk characterisation include systemic acute effects (acute toxicity by the oral route of exposure) and local effects (eye damage) for this chemical group. While fertility toxicity has been observed at very high doses, the levels at which this occurs are unlikely to result from industrial use of the chemicals.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	
Aspiration hazard.	As typical for all liquids
Skin - Acute	No acute effects anticipated.The median lethal dose (LD50) in Wistar rats was greater than 2000 mg/kg bw. Clinical signs of toxicity consisted of low grade erythema, scales and/or scabs on skin exposed to zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) (EU RAR, 2004; REACH).
Inhaled - Acute	No acute effects anticipated. The chemical zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) had low acute toxicity in animal tests following inhalation exposure, with no mortalities or toxic effects observed. In a well documented inhalation study, male Syrian hamsters were exposed (whole body) to an aerosol of zinc sulfate (CAS No. 7733-02-0) at concentrations of 0.8, 3.1, 6.5 and 20.3 mg/m^3 for four hours. Under the test conditions, pulmonary macrophage clearance was significantly reduced at greater than 3.1 mg/m^3 with an EC_{50} (concentration of test material to produce a 50% decrease in phagocytosis) value of 4.5 mg/m^3 for sulfate ions (as a surrogate for zinc ions) (EU RAR, 2004; REACH).
Swallowed - Acute	No acute effects anticipated for accidental ingestion (see early onset symptoms). Oral absorption has been observed to vary from 8-80% in humans. People with zinc deficiencies tend to absorb greater proportions of administered Zn2+, while in those with excessive zinc, gastrointestinal intake is less (EU RAR, 2004). Faecal elimination is the primary route of elimination after oral exposure (70-80%). This is followed by elimination via urine (10 to 25 %), sweat and saliva. Zinc has also been known to be incorporated into hair and secreted in breast milk (EU RAR, 2004).
Eye - Acute	100% zinc sulfate caused corneal injury and epithelial damage in two out of three animals; this resolved within 72 hours. White necrotic spots protruded from the tissue of the lower eyelid, nictitating membrane and/or sclera in all animals from day seven until termination at 21 days. The persistence and severity of the ocular irritation is classifiable as serious damage to the eyes.
Early Onset Symptoms	Reported signs of toxicity include hunched posture, lethargy, ataxia, piloerection, splayed gait, laboured respiration, emaciation, red-brown staining around the eyes and diarrhoea
Delayed Health Effects from exposure	No data

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Exposure Level & Health Effects	Dermal absorption of zinc has been demonstrated to be relatively low in in vivo animal studies. Absorption of zinc chloride acidified at pH 4, on intact skin of male Sprague Dawley (SD) rats was reported to be less than 2 % (EU RAR, 2004). Human studies have reported dermal absorption through damaged or burned skin but no statistically significant absorption through intact skin (EU RAR, 2004).
Interactive effects	Exposure to Zinc may mitigate some risk of effects of boric acid (see Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) 2010. Opinion on boron compounds. **http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_146.pdf**
Other	No data

12.0 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity (as supplied)	Not classified as ecotoxic
Persistence & Biodegradability	Biodegradable
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data
Mobility in soil	No data
Other effects	No adverse effects anticipated.

13.0 Disposal Considerations

Disposal Containers & Methods	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**
nil	nil	nil	nil
Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes		**Special Precautions for user**	
nil		nil	

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 % from requirements of SUSMP			
Prohibitions / Licensing Restrictions	Import requires BICON permit No other restrictions identified.			
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

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16.2 SDS Preparation

Date Prepared	23rd May 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 ºC**	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