1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: DEOX IT Metal Conditioner
Product Number: 13/DEOX/Size 0.5,1,5LT
Other Means of Identification: Acid Based Metal Rust Treatment.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:
As a rust treatment prior to priming and painting of metal substrates. Cannot paint directly on to this product. Not suitable for some non-ferrous metals.
Suppliers Name, Address and Phone Number:
Ronstin PTY LTD 48 Charles Street St. Marys 2760
PH: (02) 9833 4655 **Email:** ronstin@bigpond.net.au
Emergency Phone Number: 0408 988 806

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

This material is HAZARDOUS according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS. (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Hazardous Classifications
Flammable Liquids - Category 4 (H227)
Corrosive to Metals - Category 1 (H290)
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 4 (H332)
Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 4 (H302)
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 1 (H314) with Skin
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1B (H314) with Eye
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 Respiratory System (H335)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 Narcotic Effects (H336)
Chronic Hazard to the Aquatic Environment Long Term – Category 4 (H413)

Hazard Statement(s):

H227	Combustible liquid.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233+P234	Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original packaging.

P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264+P265	Wash hands and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation; Wear respiratory protection.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P316	If SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P301+P330+P331	If SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	If ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water/shower.
P306+P360	If on clothing: Rinse immediately contaminated CLOTHING and SKIN with plenty of water before removing clothes.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P333+P317	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
P304+P340	If INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P303+P342+P316	If INHALED: If experiencing respiratory systems: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P305+P354+P338	If IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P316	If eye irritation persists: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P362+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water fog, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical powder. If water fog is not available, water spray can be used instead for extinction.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures (Section 4) on this Safety Data Sheet).

Storage Precautionary Statements

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive-resistant container (with a resistant inner liner if required)

Disposal Precautionary Statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Poison Schedule: Schedule 6 (Poison)

Dangerous Goods Classification: Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land"

Dangerous Goods Class: 8 (Corrosive)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION (by weight)
Phosphoric Acid (Orthophosphoric Acid)	7664-38-2	< 45 %
Iso Propyl Alcohol	67-63-0	< 35 %
Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous rounding to 100%		Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre
(Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).
Have the label information on hand.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor, or at least 15 minutes. Removal of contact lenses if present after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye, face or ear canals.
Transport to nearest hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, Immediately, flush skin, hair and clothing with large amounts of running water/shower. Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods such as watch bands and belt, continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes.
For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. Transport to nearest hospital or doctor.

Inhalation: Remove Victim from contaminated area - avoid becoming a causality. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, loosen clothing and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Effects may be delayed. Monitor patient for cough or other breathing difficulties. If not breathing, check Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, which should be removed, where possible, prior to initializing first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Transport to nearest hospital or doctor without delay.

Ingestion: For advice, contact a poisons information centre or a doctor at once.
Immediately rinse mouth with water, then provide water slowly, drink plenty of water, never give anything by the mouth to a patient that may be losing consciousness or unconscious. Do NOT induce vomiting without medical advice. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration, give further water.
Transport to nearest hospital or doctor without delay.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Other Information: For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26)
(New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Have the label at hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: 2WE

Hazards from combustion: Container will rupture/explode on heating adding hazards to a fire, releasing Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide. Phosphoric Acid forms toxic phosphorous oxide fumes on combustion.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Material will burn, in fire. Fire and fumes will produce irritating, poisonous and /or corrosive gases, run offs are hazardous to the environment and can contaminate waterways.
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray) alcohol resistant foam, Standard foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder) DO NOT use water jets.
Small Fire: Use dry chemical CO2 or water spray.

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized non-essential personnel out. Stop spill/leakage and remove containers from path of fire if it safe to do. Keep containers cool with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. No limitations to the type of extinguisher media unless on or near live electrical hazards. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Vapour may travel to a considerable distance to source of ignition and spread fumes.
Fire Fighting Further Advice: Burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes and corrosive vapour. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition. Structural firefighter's uniforms are Not effective for these materials.
Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguisher water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow to contaminated extinguisher water to enter the soil, drains or drinking water reservoirs.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personnel precautions: Avoid inhalation and ingestion. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Personnel protection: Wear specified protective clothing (see section 8).
Methods to clean up spills: If safe to do so, isolate the leak. Absorb or contain liquid using specific spill kits (or in the absence of, use Lime, Soda Ash or sand/earth). Shovel up using non-sparking tools and place in a labelled plastic (non-metal) container and lid suitable for corrosive products for subsequent safe disposal.
Avoid inhalation of gas and contamination of clothing. Increase ventilation to assist with dispersion.
Seek expert advice on disposal and handling.
Environmental Precautions: Avoid release to the environment. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid shock and friction when relocating the product, do not drop or drag the containers**.**
Storage precautions: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs, prevent the product from freezing. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat and/or ignition. Store locked up. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Keep containers closed when not in use, check regularly for leaks.
Extremely corrosive in presence of copper, brass and stainless steel. Highly corrosive in presence of aluminium, mild corrosive effect on bronze.
This material is classified as Class 8 (Corrosive) Dangerous Goods as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail" and 'New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of dangerous goods on land". Must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.
Storage regulations: Refer to Australian Standard AS 3780 – 1994 "Storage and Handling of corrosive substances".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Workplace Exposure Limits:

Product Identification	Occupational exposure limits	NOTICES

		ppm	mg/m^3	
Phosphoric Acid CAS: 7664-38-2	TWA		1	-
	STEL		3	
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS: 67-63-0	TWA	200	491	-
	STEL	400	984	

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA (Time-Weighted Average) – The long-term exposure limit. The average exposure level should not exceed this level over a shift, assuming a 40-hour working week consisting of five (5) eight-hour working days. This limit may need to be lowered in the case of longer work hours and/or less recovery time between shifts, but cannot be adjusted the other way in the case of shorter shifts or more recovery time between shifts.
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday (regardless of its length), or more than four separate times in that same workday (separated by at least an hour each).

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the national Model regulations for the control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia) the ingredients in these materials do not have a Biological Limit Allocated

Engineering Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

Personal Protection Equipment:

SAFETY SHOES, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING PREFERABLY WITH NEOPRENE APRON, SOLVENT APPROVED GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RESPIRATOR TO COMPLY WITH AS 1716.
Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists be sure to wear the organic vapour/particulate respirator. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.
Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Remove gloves and wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mist. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear Hazy light-yellow tinge.
Odour:	Alcohol / Acidic Odour

Odour Threshold:	N Av	
pH: ……	N Av	
Boiling Point/Range (°C): ……..	N Av	158 (Phosphoric Acid), 82 (IPA), 100 (Water)
Freezing/Melting Point (°C): ……..	N Av	(-)89 (IPA), 40 (Phosphoric Acid), 0 (Water)
Flash Point (°C): ……	N Av	11.7 (IPA)
Evaporation Rate: …….....	N Av	(n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Flammability Limits: …….	N Av	2-12% (IPA)
Vapour Pressure (20 °C): ……	N Av	44 mmHg (IPA)
Vapour Density: ……	N App	
Relative Density (H2O=1) (20°C): ...	1 – 1.1	
Solubility: ……	Soluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	N Av	0.05 (IPA). Bioaccumulation is not expected.
Auto ignition Temperature (°C): ….	N Av	425°C (IPA), N App (Phosphoric Acid)
Decomposition Temperature: …….	N Av	
Viscosity: …….....….	N Av	
Molecular Weight: …….	N Av	
Total VOC (g/Litre): ……	N Av	

If values for the mixture are not available, values are instead given for the most relevant ingredients.

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available for this mixture, N App = Not applicable for this mixture

Other properties: Substance has acid reaction.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is stable when stored and used as directed under normal conditions.

Reactivity: Reacts exothermically with water (moisture). Decomposes on exposure to temperature rise. Release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (phosphorus oxides). Reacts on exposure to temperature rise with (some) metals, release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

Conditions to avoid: Sources of ignition, Overheating, Direct sunlight and extremely high or low temperatures. Do not store at temperatures exceeding 50°C.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible/reactive with strong acids, strong bases. strong oxidising agents, reducing agents, sulphides, phosphides, cyanides, acetylides, fluorides, silicides, carbides, strong caustic material, alloys, glass, leather, natural rubber, fluorine gas, arsenic trioxide.

Hazardous decomposition products: Phosphorus oxides, Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide. Thermal decomposition generates corrosive vapours, Oxidising agents, Carbon and Nitrogen Oxides, smoke and other toxic fumes. Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Phosphorus Oxides.

Hazardous reactions: Probability of hazardous reactions Not established.
The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates significant heat, causing the water to boil explosively, potentially causing the acid to spatter. Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.
Violent exothermic reaction with (some) bases. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers and with (strong) reducers.

11. TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Data:
Data for individual ingredients listed below.

Ingredient	Acute Toxicity			Genus
Phosphoric Acid (data for anhydrous version) CAS: 7664-38-2	Oral	LD50	1530 mg/kg	Rat
	Dermal	LD50	2740 mg/kg	Rabbit
	Inhalation	LC50	Not applicable	-
Isopropyl Alcohol CAS:67-63-0	Oral	LD50	5840 mg/kg	Rat
	Dermal	LD50	12,800 mg/kg	Rabbit
	Inhalation	LC50	37.5 mg/L (4hr)	Rat

Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports.
No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are listed below.

Acute Effects:
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed and/or absorbed through membranes. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract.
Burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.
Symptoms include sour acid taste, coughing, difficulty breathing and swallowing, severe gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea, severe abdominal pains, extreme thirst and convulsions.
Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Inhalation: Material may be an irritant to mucus membranes and respiratory tract.
Harmful if inhaled. Vapour or mist can cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Can result in headaches, dizziness and nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination and impaired judgement, and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Sever exposure to high concentrations can cause suffocation and chemical pneumonitis.

Skin Contact: Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Severe skin irritant. Corrosive. Concentrated acid solutions can cause skin reddening, pain, itching, scaling, occasional blistering and severe skin burns.

Eye Contact: Harmful if in contact with the eyes. Severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.
Mists & vapour can cause severe eye irritation. Symptoms include redness, pain, tearing, eye lid spasms, blurred vision, chemical conjunctivitis, burns and permanent eye damage. Risk of blindness.

Acute Toxicity:
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Dermatitis may occur from prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: This material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (irreversible effects to eyes.

Sensitisation: This material has been classified as not a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

STOT Single Exposure: This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. May cause drowsiness or dizziness via central nervous system depression. May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration Hazard: This material has been classified as not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic Toxicity:
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as not a mutagen

Carcinogenicity: No evidence of Carcinogenic properties.

Reproductive Toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as not a reproductive toxicant.

STOT Repeated Exposure: Prolonged or over-exposure to phosphoric acid in this mixture can increase fluid levels in the lungs (pulmonary oedema). May cause clammy skin and dermatitis, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, very little urine, bronchitis and shortness of breath.
Severe exposure to phosphoric acid can lead to shock, circulatory collapse and death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.
Chronic Aquatic Hazard: This material is classified as a Category 4 Chronic Aquatic Hazard.

Bio-accumulative Potential: Phosphate (formed when phosphoric acid is dissolved) is unlikely to bio-accumulate in most aquatic species. Iso-propyl alcohol is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Information on Ecological Effects: Excessive amounts of phosphoric acid can affect the pH shift leading to a potential risk to aquatic organisms.

Mobility: No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be recycled or reclaimed should then be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Container Disposal: Dispose of container as hazardous waste. Observe all label safeguards until container is decontaminated.

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment (as listed in section 8 of this SDS) is used.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of dangerous Goods by Road & Rail” and “New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous of Goods on Land”.

UN No:	1805
Dangerous Goods Class:	8
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	2WE
Emergency Response Guide No:	37

Proper Shipping Name: DEOXIT (Phosphoric Acid Mixture, combustible)

Segregation Dangerous Goods:
Dangerous goods class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6 (if the dangerous goods class 6 are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids), Class 7, and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

MARINE TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN Number:	1805
Dangerous Goods Class:	8
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name:	DEOXIT (Phosphoric Acid Mixture, combustible)

AIR TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN Number:	1805
Dangerous Goods Class:	8
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name:	DEOXIT (Phosphoric Acid Mixture, combustible)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is subject to the following international agreements:
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste) - Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents.

This material and/or its constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:
All the constituents of this material are listed on the *Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances* (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary Reference:
This SDS has been prepared by Ronstin Pty Ltd.
The GHS (Globally Harmonized System of classification) commenced use in Australia on 1 January 2012, as an internationally consistent system of classification and labelling of chemicals and Safety Data Sheets.
On the 1st of January 2021, Australia began a 2-year transition to the 7th revised edition of the GHS, now referred to as the GHS7.

Reason for issue: Edition #701, 17/05/2024. Updated to comply with GHS7. Spelling corrections and formatting changes to improve readability. New data on some ingredients.

Key Abbreviations and Acronyms used: N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable.

Safety Data Sheets are current for five years from date of preparation and are updated as necessary.
Please ensure that you have a current copy. This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since the manufacturer / supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.
If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

SYNONYMS:
ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition).
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
BCF: Bioconcentration Factors.
BEI: Biological Exposure Index.
CAS (Number): Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number).
CO2: Carbon Dioxide.
DSL: Domestic Substances List.
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory.
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List.
Hazchem Code: Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services.
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard.
KG: Kilos.
LC50 stands for lethal concentration. LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose.
LOD: Limit Of Detection.
LT: Litres.
NCI: National Chemical Inventory.
N.O.S.: Not otherwise specified.
NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA).
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level **LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.**
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.
OSF: Odour Safety Factor.
OTO: Ototoxic - can increase the risk of hearing loss.
OTV: Odour Threshold Value.
Ppm: Parts per Million.
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit. **TLV: Threshold Limit Value.**
SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons.
SWA: Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC.
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act.
TWA: Time Weighted Average.
UN Number: United Nations Number.