1.0 Identification

Product Identifier	Farmer's Mint Massage Cream
Other Means of Identification	475 mL & 2.5L; hanging bottles
Recommended Use and Restrictions on use	Massage emollient cream
Details of Manufacturer / Importer	R & M Solutions Pty Ltd PO Box 969, Cowes Victoria Phone 1300 573 007
Emergency Phone Number	13 11 26

2.0 GHS Hazard identification

Classification	2B
Signal Word	**Warning**
Hazard Statement	**H320 Causes eye irritation** H303 May be harmful if swallowed H316 Causes mild skin irritation H333 May be harmful if inhaled
Precautionary Statements	**Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.**
GHS Pictograms	No symbol

3.0 Ingredients / Composition %w/w

Ingredient Name/Nature	**<1**	**1<5**	**5<10**	**>20**	**>30**	**>40**	**>50**	**>60**	**>70**	**>80**	**>90**	**>100**
Water												
Emollient Oils including peppermint oil												
Food grade solubilisers												
Incidental cosmetic ingredients determined not to be hazardous at that concentration												

4.0 First Aid Measures

First Aid Instructions	Consider your own safety first.
Swallowed	Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth and spit; then give a glass of water. Seek medical advice as merited by circumstances.
Eye	If irritation occurs, Rinse from eyes; remove contact lenses if easy to do so, clean and sanitise lenses before replacement. If eye irritation persists, rinse for 10 minutes under running water; seek medical advice as merited by circumstances.
Skin	Intended for prolonged stimulating, skin contact. If atypical irritation occurs, rinse skin under copious amounts of running water, mild soap may be used. Discontinue use. Seek medical advice as merited by the circumstances.
Inhaled	Fumes or vapours are penetrating but are not expected to be specifically irritating. Move to fresh air if irritation occurs. If a large amount fluid is inhaled it may be necessary to seek urgent medical advice.
Symptoms caused by exposure	Transient cooling/heating skin sensation can be anticipated; No specific adverse effects are anticipated, this product has been designed for frequent and prolonged leave on use.
Medical Attention / Special Treatment	Check for allergy or hypersensitive reaction; treat symptomatically. The peppermint oil in this formulation may permeate the epidermis; take care in selection of medicaments that may also be transported across the skin as a consequence of this ingredients intrinsic action.

5.0 Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media	As merited by packaging &/or surrounding materials
Specific Hazards arising from the chemical	None indentified
Special PPE & precautions for fire fighters HAZCHEM	None indentified

Continued over……

6.0 Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Check ingredients list for specific sensitivities. If irritation occurs, wash from skin using plain soap and running water and discontinue use. If irritation persists, seek medical advice as merited by the circumstances.
Environmental precautions	Avoid generating excessive waste.
Methods and materials for containment & cleaning up	Will cause hard surfaces to become slippery; take appropriate care. Collect excess and dispose as domestic waste. **Ensure that area is free from electrical and other hazards and** then wash or rinse away excess using routine hygiene.

7.0 Storage and Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling	Formulated for topical, leave on use. May temporarily increase the skin permeability of contact areas, take appropriate care with subsequent handling of technical poisons and medicaments.
Safe Storage Practice	Maintained, tightly closed in original container.
- Avoid	Strong acids, strong bases, technical poisons.
- Control	Cross contamination
- 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	None allocated				
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	None specifically identified. Ensure that dispenser is clear before use so that cream is not misdirected towards eyes.				
PPE	Protective eye ware and gloves may be worn if desired.				

9.0 Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	White, glossy cream	**Partition Co-efficient n-Octonol/water**	Not determined
Odour	Peppermint	**Solubility**	Essentially water miscible
pH	Mildly, weakly acidic	**Vapour Pressure**	Not determined
Melting / Freezing Pt	~ 0^{o}C	**Vapour Density**	Not determined
Boiling Point	Not determined	**Relative Density**	~ 1.0 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**	Flowing cream
Explosive Limits	Not determined	**Other**	na

10.0 Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	Formulated to be stable and essentially un-reactive.
Chemical Stability	Likely to be chemically stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None identified
Conditions to avoid	Protect form spoilage, excessive heat, strong odours
In compatible materials	Store away from technical poisons, strong acids, strong alkalies, oxidising and hazardous products
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None identified

11.1 Known Toxicological Information (Peppermint Oil <40% w/w)

Ingredient Name / Type	**Data**
Acute Toxicity	LD_{50} Rat oral 2426 mg/kg. Menthol, the major constituent of peppermint oil, blocks calcium channels causing smooth muscle relaxation. Toxicity following overdose is due to the actions of menthol. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Monitor for CNS depression and ensure the patient is able to protect their airway. Nausea, vomiting and dehydration should be treated with IV fluids and antiemetics. *The rate of Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil absorption and excretion following oral administration was determined by measuring urinary menthol glucuronide. Four male volunteers ingested 180 mg of an enteric-coated Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil-coated capsule following a 16-h fast. Menthol was liberated from its glucuronide metabolite by treating the urine with β-D-glucuronidase. It was estimated that between 37 and 116 mg of menthol corresponding to an average 40% recovery of the administered menthol dose was excreted by each panelist within 14 h*. No adverse events were observed for single-ingredient peppermint supplements (FDA data from 1999 to 2003).

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continued from previous **11.1 Known Toxicological Information** (Peppermint Oil <40% w/w)

Skin Corrosion / Irritation	**Conflicting evidence exists likely due to different thresholds applied across various studies:** The skin irritation potential of a lipstick containing 0.2961% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Extract was evaluated in a 48-h occlusive patch test using the following group of 50 subjects: normal (25), with eczema (4 subjects), with allergy (4 subjects) and with sensitive skin (17 subjects). Results were classified as negative. Slight erythema was observed in 1 of 50 subjects after repeated applications of a cleaning gel containing 50% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Water in a product use study. Mild and moderate erythema were observed in 12 and 6 subjects, respectively, patch tested with 50% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Water (10% aqueous solution dilution; effective concentration = 5% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Water). A multicenter study involving 13,398 patients was performed by the US/ Canadian North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG), whereby 71 patients were patch tested with Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil (2% in petrolatum). A positive reaction prevalence rate of 0.53% was reported for this ingredient. In another multicenter study, neither irritant nor allergic reactions were observed in 73 patients patch tested with Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil according to International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG) patch test procedures.
Serious Eye Damage Irritation	**Conflicting evidence exists** The ocular irritation potential of a trade name mixture containing 2.5% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Extract was evaluated using an in vitro toxicity testing system consisting of normal, human-derived epidermal keratinocytes. The cells had been cultured to form a stratified squamous epithelium that is similar to that found in the cornea. The procedure utilized a tetrazolium salt (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide (MTT)) that is reduced by succinate dehydrogenase (in viable mitochondria of viable cells) to a formazan derivative. The amount of MTT that is reduced by a culture is proportional to the number of viable cells. The trade name mixture, at a concentration of 10% in corn oil (effective concentration of extract = 0.25%) and a volume of 100 µl, was added to cell cultures; the incubation periods were 1 h, 4 h, and 24 h. Corn oil served as the negative control. An ET50 (time of exposure needed for a test material to reduce the viability of treated tissues to 50% of control tissues) was calculated. Values for % viability were: 108% (at 1 h), 100% (at 4 h), and 34% (at 24 h). Results indicated that the trade name mixture at a concentration of 10% (ET50 = 15.5 h (non-irritating, minimal)) had an ocular irritation potential that was somewhat less that sodium dodecyl sulfate at a concentration of 0.3% (ET50 = 740 minutes (12.3 h)). A trade name mixture containing 7.5% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Extract was instilled (0.1 ml) into 1 eye of each of 3 New Zealand rabbits. Slight conjunctival redness was observed in 2 animals and lacrimation was observed in 1 animal. The trade name mixture was classified as a slight ocular irritant.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	**Conflicting evidence exists** The skin sensitization potential of a trade name material containing 7.5% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Extract was evaluated in the maximization test using 10 albino guinea pigs. No macroscopic cutaneous reactions attributable to allergy were associated with application of the trade name material. There also were no cutaneous intolerance reactions in animals of the negative control group. In the maximization test, 25 healthy male panelists received five 48-h occlusive induction patch (containing 8% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil) applications. Pre-treatment was for 24 h with an occlusive patch containing 5% sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) prior to each exposure. After a 10-day non-treatment period, the subjects were challenged on the back with a 48-h patch (also preceded by SLS treatment). No evidence of sensitization was found.
Germ cell mutagenicity	*Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil was not genotoxic in four of four relevant tests.*
Carcinogenicity	Displays anti-carcinogenic effects in several studies.
Reproductive toxicity	"No teratogenic effects" reported in a relevant animal study
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure	**Test results indicate low levels of concern.** No reports of liver toxicity associated with peppermint, Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf extract, used as a negative control. Test results results indicate that Mentha piperita is not nephrotoxic to rats. In a study involving human basophil cell suspensions, obtained from workers who were exposed to an additive containing penicillin, the cell suspensions were incubated with 10^{-1} to 10^{-3} mg/ml Peppermint (dry aroma). A dose-dependent increase in histamine release was noted, and it was concluded that this release was due to nonimmunological mechanisms. The results of a host-resistance assay involving groups of 20 mice that had been dosed orally with Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil (up to 1250 mg/kg/day for 5 days) suggested immunosuppression and/or increased susceptibility to bacterial-induced mortality. The results of a plaque-forming assay involving groups of 10 mice that received the same oral doses were negative. In a study involving C57BL/6 mice, the data suggest that 3% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil (diluted in jojoba oil) facilitates hair growth by promoting the conservation of vascularization of hair dermal papilla, which may contribute to the induction of early anagen stage.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	No relevant data identified.

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continued from previous **11.1 Known Toxicological Information** (Peppermint Oil <40% w/w)

Aspiration hazard.	Unlikely in this cream formulation.
Skin - Acute	Acts a skin counter-irritant and known to elucidate skin cooling / heating sensation. Thus Contact with skin will result in tangible, temporary irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may contribute to allergic contact dermatitis.
Inhaled - Acute	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.
Swallowed - Acute	May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. May affect behaviour/central nervous system (mild stimulation followed by depression, twitching, spastic convulsions, ataxia) and respiration (slowed respiration). Other symptoms may include arterial fibrillation, muscle pain, cooling sensation, burning sensation.
Eye - Acute	Splash of peppermint oil in the eye caused a loss of corneal epithelium, corneal infiltration, release of pigment into the anterior chamber with deposits on the back of the cornea, but in the course of sixteen days the irritation subsided.
Early Onset Symptoms	Cooling sensation.
Delayed Health Effects from exposure	No relevant data identified.
Exposure Level & Health Effects	The FDA calculated an estimated human exposure from cosmetic use based on the concentration of use information supplied by industry. Using a body splash product containing 0.2% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint Oil) and assuming 100% absorption over a body surface of 17,000 cm and a daily application of 1 mg/cm (~17 ml of the product), the FDA estimated an exposure of 34 mg/day. For a 60-kg person, this amounted to an estimated daily dose of 0.6 mg/kg/day. A maximum dermal use level of 5.4% has been recommended for Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil. This dermal restriction is based on 8% menthofuran (pulegone metabolite) and 3% pulegone content, with limits of 0.5% for menthofuran and of 1.2% for pulegone. The authors also recommended that Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil, due to menthol content, should be avoided altogether in cases of cardiac fibrillation and in individuals with a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.
Interactive effects	**Penetration Enhancement and/or Inhibition** The skin penetration enhancement potential of Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Extract (aqueous ethanol extract) was evaluated using dorsal porcine skin (dermatomed to thickness of 500 µm). A square section of skin was cut to provide a dose area of 1 cm^2 and placed in a flow-through diffusion cell. [^{14}C]-Caffeine (hydrophilic) or [^{14}C]-salicylic acid (hydrophobic) was applied topically with 10% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Extract to porcine skin. Ethanol alone served as the control. When compared to [^{14}C]-caffeine in the presence of ethanol (control), the dermal absorption of [^{14}C]-caffeine was significantly greater ($p > 0.05$; flux and permeability of caffeine increased by over 3-fold) in the presence of Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Leaf Extract. However, this was not true for [^{14}C]-salicylic acid. Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil and ring-UL-[^{14}C]benzoic acid were applied to full-thickness human skin (breast or abdominal) samples in a static diffusion cell. As the concentration of Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil increased from zero to 5% in the donor phase, the maximal flux of benzoic acid decreased. The differences were significant at 1.0% and 5.0% Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil, where the maximal fluxes were reduced to 81% and 52% of the control, respectively.
Other	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel (Panel) reviewed the safety of *Mentha piperita* (peppermint)-derived ingredients; most of the ingredients function as fragrance ingredients and/or skin conditioning agents in cosmetic products and concluded that Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil, is safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration, when formulated to be non-sensitizing. (Amended Safety Assessment of *Mentha piperita* (Peppermint)-derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics December 15, 2017)

12.0 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity (as supplied)	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence & Biodegradability	No information available.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No information available.
Mobility in soil	No information available.
Other Adverse effects	No information available.

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13.0 Disposal Considerations

Disposal Containers & Methods	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Physical/chemical properties that may affect disposal options.	None identified
Effects of sewage disposal.	Avoid discharge to waterways
Special precautions for incineration or land fill.	None identified

14.0 Transport Information

UN Number	**Proper Shipping Name / Technical Name**	**Transport Hazard Class**	**Packaging Group**
none allocated	none allocated	none allocated	none allocated
Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes		**Special Precautions for user**	
Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or 3082 are not subject to the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail when transported by road or rail in packaging, IBC's, or any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).		Avoid discharge to waterways	

15.0 Regulatory Information

Montreal Protocol	**Stockholm Convention**	**Rotterdam Convention**	**Basel Convention**	**MARPOL**
Not applicable	Not included	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included
SUSMP	Not scheduled			
Prohibitions / Restrictions	The product has been assessed and labelled only for Australian compliance. No restrictions have been identified. Other jurisdictions may have requirements not yet examined or addressed.			
NICNAS	Appears to comply with NICNAS requirements.			

16.0 Other Information

16.1 Consumer & General Usage Information

Directions for use	Apply topically as required.
Directions for Removal	Intended for leave on use; If irritation occurs use large volumes of running water (and/or) soap and running water (and/or) plain vegetable oil. Clothing: rinse excess off; launder as is typical for the garment.
Nano Materials	None identified
Animal Derived Ingredients	None identified

16.2 SDS Preparation

Date Prepared	16th March 2018.
Changes Made	First edition.
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. CIR.

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.

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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.
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

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continued from previous **16.3 Key abbreviations or acronyms used**

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.
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