

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – STINGOSE SPRAY 25ML & 100ML**

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**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL**

Stingose is used for topical treatment of stings and bites. Helps to minimise the pain, inflammation and itching associated with stings and bites of most insects and plants, including ants, bees, wasps, mosquitos, sand flies, sea lice, vines and nettles.

Aspen Product Codes: AS-07260 – 25 ml  
 AS-04175 – 100ml  
 UN Number: N/A  
 Dangerous Goods Class: N/A  
 Packaging Class: N/A  
 Subsidiary Risk: None  
 HAZCHEM Code: None  
 Poisons Schedule: Not Scheduled

**2. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Description: Clear light grey viscous liquid with a characteristic fragrant

<b>State</b>	Liquid	<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting Range (°C)</b>	~0	<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Available
<b>Boiling Range (°C)</b>	~100	<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible
<b>Flash Point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>pH (1% solution)</b>	Not Available
<b>Decomposition Temp (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available
<b>Autoignition (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</b>	2.37 @ 20C
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not Available

**3. COMPOSITION**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS No</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
Aluminium Sulfate	10043-01-3	High
Excipients	Unassigned	Medium
<i>Concentration Guide:</i>	<i>Low (below 10%)      Medium (10 to 60%)</i>	<i>High (above 60%)</i>

#### 4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**This product is classified as hazardous according to safe work Australia criteria. It is not classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the ADG code.**

<b>Safety</b>	Avoid contact with eyes Wear eye/face protection In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26  Use according to labelled instructions.
<b>Note</b>	This document has been prepared in accordance with standards for workplace safety, which require the inclusion of all known hazards of the product or its ingredients regardless of the potential risk The precautionary statements and warnings included may not apply in all cases. Your needs may vary depending upon the potential for exposure in your workplace

#### 5. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel Immediately give a glass of water Seek medical attention or contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and removal of contact lenses only by skilled personnel Wash out immediately with fresh running water Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing, including footwear Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available) Seek medical attention in event of irritation
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes, aerosols or combustion product are inhaled remove from contaminated area Other measures are usually unnecessary

#### Notes to Physician

<b>Treat symptomatically</b>	Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures) Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur  Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive  Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.  Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa <sub>2</sub> EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium
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## 6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
<b>Fire Fighting</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area
<b>Fire / Explosion Hazard</b>	Non combustible Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of sulphur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> ) May emit corrosive fumes

## 7. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Clean up all spills immediately Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes Control personal contact by using protective equipment Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite
<b>Major Spills</b>	Moderate hazard Clear area of personnel and move upwind Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course

## 8. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Procedure for Handling</b>	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs Use in a well-ventilated area Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps
<b>Suitable Container</b>	Polyethylene or polypropylene container Packing as recommended by manufacturer Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
<b>Storage Incompatibility</b>	Aluminium sulphate: - forms sulphuric acid in water - reacts violently with bases and many other materials - dry material is weakly corrosive to carbon steel; aqueous solution attacks aluminium and other metals forming hydrogen gas - Segregate from alcohol, water
<b>Storage Requirements</b>	Store in original containers Keep containers securely sealed Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

## 9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>Eye</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>- Chemical goggles</li> </ul> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard, soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and absorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly</p>
<b>Hands / Feet</b>	<p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency resistance of glove material</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material</li> <li>- glove thickness and dexterity</li> <li>- wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. P.V.C.</li> <li>- wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<p>Overalls          P.V.C apron          Barrier cream          Skin cleansing cream</p>
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:          Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.          Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment</p>

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability</b>	The product is considered stable
<b>Polymerisation</b>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
<b>Conditions Contributing to Instability</b>	Presence of incompatible materials

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Potential Health Effects – Acute Health Effects**

<b>Swallowed</b>	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health)
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists or practical experience predicts that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s)  Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
<b>Skin</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract; nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract; nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting
<b>Chronic Health Effects</b>	Long term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course

## 12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Waste Disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common – the user should investigate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction</li> <li>- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains</li> <li>- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal</li> <li>- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first</li> <li>- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority</li> <li>- Consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified</li> <li>- Dispose of by burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li> <li>- Decontamination empty containers</li> <li>- Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed</li> </ul>
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### 13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The MSDS should accompany all shipments for reference in the event of spillage or accidental release. Only authorised persons trained and competent in accordance with appropriate national and international regulatory requirements may prepare dangerous goods for transport

**UN Classification and Labelling** Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

**Transport Information** Transportation and shipping of this product is not restricted. It has no known, significant hazards requiring special packaging or labelling for air, maritime, Australian, US or European ground transport purposes

### 14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Relevant information regarding authorisation: Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993 Regulation for Hazardous Chemical Substances.

Relevant information regarding restrictions: None

EU Regulations: Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP] and EU directives 67/548/EEC or EC 1999/45/EC.

Other National regulations: None

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? Yes

### 15. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: None known

Persistence and degradability: None known

Mobility in soil: None known

Environmental fate (exposure): None known

Bioaccumulative potential: None known

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Training instructions: Use as instructed

Further information: This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This MSDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product

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