

Issue Date: 06/04/2000  
Last Revision Date: 14/06/2024  
Superseded Date: 29/07/2021  
Version Number: 07

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: STINGO

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### SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Product name** Stingose Topical Gel for Soothing Pain

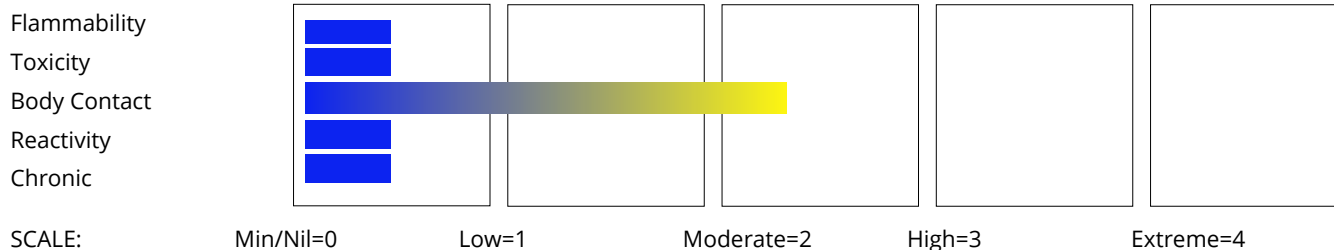
**Product use** Topical treatment of stings and bites. Helps to minimise the pain, inflammation and itching associated with stings and bites of most insects and plants, including ants, bees, wasps, mosquitos, sandflies, sea lice, vines and nettles.

### SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

#### HAZARD RATINGS



#### PICTOGRAM(S)

Exclamation mark



#### RISK

•Irritating to eyes

#### SAFETY

- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.(show this container or label).

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### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS RN	%
Aluminium sulfate	10043-01-3	10-30
Fragrance		<1
Other non hazardous ingredients		1-15
Water	7732-18-5	>60

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

#### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

#### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically
- 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. CaNa2EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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### SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

#### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SOx).  
May emit corrosive fumes.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known

#### HAZCHEM

None

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- 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

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- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.**

### SECTION 7

### HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Aluminium sulfate
- Forms sulfuric acid in water
- Reacts violently with bases and many other materials

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- Dry material is weakly corrosive to carbon steel; aqueous solution attacks aluminium and other metals
- Forming hydrogen gas
- Segregate from alcohol, water.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

### SECTION 8

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium sulfate (Aluminium, soluble salts (as Al))	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

#### MATERIAL DATA

ALUMINIUM SULFATE:

STINGOSE GEL:

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- NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, are commercially available. Based on controlled inhalation studies the TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of pulmonary irritation and incorporates a margin of safety so as to prevent injury to the skin and teeth seen in battery workers acclimatised to workplace concentrations of 16 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Experimental evidence in normal unacclimated humans indicates the recognition, by all subjects, of odour, taste or irritation at 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> or 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. All subjects reported these levels to be objectionable but to varying degrees.

### ALUMINIUM SULFATE:

#### STINGOSE GEL:

- The TLV is based on the exposures to aluminium chloride and the amount of hydrolysed acid and the corresponding acid TLV to provide the same degree of freedom from irritation. Workers chronically exposed to aluminium dusts and fumes have developed severe pulmonary reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax. A much rarer encephalopathy has also been described.

#### WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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 adsorption 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 the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- Frequency and duration of contact
- Chemical resistance of glove material.
- Glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Adviser

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Colourless gel with a characteristic fragrant odour; mixes with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

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

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### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. 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). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

##### INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

##### STINGOSE GEL:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### ALUMINIUM SULFATE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

##### TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: 6207 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 274 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg/24h SEVERE



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Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Oral (rat) TDLo: 10138 mg/kg/8D-C

## WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ALUMINIUM SULFATE:

- For Inorganic Sulfate:

Environmental Fate - Sulfates can produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/liter, but no increase in diarrhea, dehydration or weight loss. The presence of sulfate in drinking-water can also result in a noticeable taste. Sulfate may also contribute to the corrosion of distribution systems. No health-based guideline value for sulfate in drinking water is proposed. Atmospheric Fate: Sulfates are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes. Wet deposition processes including rain-out (a process that occurs within the clouds) and washout (removal by precipitation below the clouds) which contribute to the removal of sulfate from the atmosphere. Terrestrial Fate: Soil - In soil, the inorganic sulfates can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater. Plants - Sodium sulfate is not very toxic to terrestrial plants however; sulfates can be taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant. Some plants (e.g. corn and Kochia Scoparia) are capable of accumulating sulfate to concentrations that are potentially toxic to ruminants. Jack pine are the most sensitive plant species. Aquatic Fate: Sulfate in water can also be reduced by sulfate bacteria (Thiobacilli) which use them as a source of energy. In anaerobic environments sulfate is biologically reduced to (hydrogen) sulfide by sulfate reducing bacteria, or incorporated into living organisms as source of sulfur. Sodium sulfate is not reactive in aqueous solution at room temperature. Sodium sulfate will completely dissolve, ionize and distribute across the entire planetary "aquasphere". Some sulfates may eventually be deposited with the majority of sulfates participating in the sulfur cycle in which natural and industrial sodium sulfates are not distinguishable. Ecotoxicity: Significant bioconcentration or bioaccumulation is not expected. Algae are the most sensitive to sodium sulfate and toxicity occurs in bacteria from 2500mg/L. Sulfates are not acutely toxic to fish or invertebrates. Daphnia magna water fleas and fathead minnow appear to be the least sensitive species. Activated sludge showed a very low sensitivity to sodium sulfate. Overall it can be concluded that sodium sulfate has no acute adverse effect on aquatic and sediment dwelling organisms. No data were found for long term toxicity. For Aluminium and its Compounds and Salts: Environmental Fate - As an element, aluminium cannot be degraded in the environment, but may undergo various precipitation or ligand exchange reactions. Aluminium in compounds has only one oxidation state (+3), and would not undergo oxidation-reduction reactions under environmental conditions. Aluminium can be complexed by various ligands present in the environment (e.g., fulvic and humic acids). The solubility of aluminium in the environment will depend on the ligands present and the pH. Aquatic Fate: The hydrated aluminium ion undergoes hydrolysis. The speciation of aluminium in water is pH dependent. The hydrated trivalent aluminium ion is the predominant form at pH levels below 4. Between pH 5 and 6, the predominant hydrolysis products are  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2^+$  and  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2^+$ , while the solid  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  is most prevalent between pH 5.2 and 8.8. The soluble species  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4^-$  is the predominant species above pH 9, and is the only species present above pH 10. Polymeric aluminium hydroxides appear between pH 4.7 and 10.5, and increase in size until they are transformed into colloidal particles of amorphous  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ , which crystallize to gibbsite in acid waters. When enough silica is present, aluminium is precipitated as poorly crystallized clay mineral species. Hydroxyaluminium compounds can act as both acids and bases in solution. Because of this property, aluminium hydroxides can act as buffers and resist pH changes within the narrow pH range of 4-5. Polymeric aluminium species react slowly in the environment. Aluminium has a strong attraction to fluoride in an acidic environment. Within the pH range of 5 - 6, aluminium complexes with phosphate and its removed from the solution. This may result in depleted nutrient states in surface water. Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Clay soils may act as a sink or a source for soluble aluminium depending on the degree of aluminium saturation on the clay surface. Soil Guideline: none available. Plants - Plant species and cultivars of the same species differ considerably in their ability to take up and translocate aluminium to above-ground parts. Tea leaves may contain very high concentrations of aluminium, >5,000 mg/kg in old leaves. Other plants that may contain high levels of aluminium include clubmosses (also known as ground pines or creeping cedar), a few ferns, Symplocos (Symplocaceae), and Orites (Proteaceae).

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Aluminium is often taken up and concentrated in root tissue. In sub-alpine ecosystems, the large root biomass of the Douglas fir takes up aluminium and immobilizes it, preventing large accumulation in above-ground tissue. It is unclear to what extent aluminium is taken up into root food crops and leafy vegetables.

Ecotoxicity: Aluminium is toxic to many aquatic species thus it is not bioaccumulated to a significant degree in most fish and shellfish; therefore, consumption of contaminated fish does not appear to be a significant aluminium exposure in humans. Bioconcentration of aluminium has also been reported for several aquatic invertebrate species. Aluminium is highly toxic to fish, amphibians and planktonic crustaceans. Aluminium can affect the population growth of algal species with single-celled plants generally more sensitive to aluminium. Fish are generally more sensitive to aluminium than aquatic invertebrates due to gill toxication. The inorganic single unit aluminium species  $Al(OH)_2^+$  is thought to be the most toxic. At approximately neutral pH values, the toxicity of aluminium is greatly reduced. The solubility of aluminium is also enhanced under alkaline conditions and acute toxicity of aluminium increases from pH 7 to pH 9. However, the opposite relationship was found in other studies. The uptake and toxicity of aluminium in freshwater organisms generally decreases with increasing water hardness under acidic, neutral and alkaline conditions. Complexing agents such as fluoride, citrate and humic substances reduce the availability of aluminium to organisms, resulting in lower toxicity. Silicon can also reduce aluminium toxicity to fish.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Fish LC50(12-96 h): 100 mg/L

Ecotoxicity				
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
aluminium sulfate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- 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).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

#### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

#### Aluminium sulfate (CAS: 10043-01-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMORMAPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

#### water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

#### Silica amorphous (CAS: 7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8,

#### 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 5 Hazardous Substances: Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

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Version Number: 07

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: STINGO

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**Sodium myristyl sulfate (CAS: 1191-50-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

**Sodium hexadecyl sulfate (CAS: 1120-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"

**No data for Stingose Gel (CW: 27-7442)**

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

- The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Reason for Revision:** To bring to date

## END OF SDS