MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET - STINGOSE GEL 25g

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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-04145
UN Number: N/A
Dangerous Goods Class: N/A
Subsidiary Risk: None
Packaging Class: N/A
HAZCHEM Code: N/A
Poisons Schedule: Not Scheduled

2. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Description: White to grey opaque gel with a characteristic fragrant

| 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          | Not Available              | pH (as supplied) | Not Available          |
| Temp (°C)              | Not Available              | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable             | Specific Gravity | Not Available          |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable             | Relative Vapour  | Not Available          |
| Density                | Not Available              |                 |                        |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available              | Evaporation Rate | Not Available          |

3. COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium Sulfate</td>
<td>10043-01-3</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excipients</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Concentration Guide: Low (below 10%) | Medium (10 to 60%) | High (above 60%)
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.

Safety

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.

Note

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

Ingestion

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

Eye Contact

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

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing, including footwear
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available)
Seek medical attention in event of irritation

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion product 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.
6. 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.

**Fire / Explosion Hazard**
Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of sulphur oxides (SOx). May emit corrosive fumes.

7. 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.

**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. 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 11 for specific agent). Collect solid residue and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. 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.

8. 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 before re-use.
- 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 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

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

9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / 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 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. Lenses should be removed at first signs of redness or irritation. Lenses should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly

Hands / Feet
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency resistance of glove material
- 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 is recommended
- When only brief contact is exposed, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes 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, e.g. P.V.C.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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

- type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity
- The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
- 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.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Stability: The product is considered stable
- Polymerisation: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
- Conditions Contributing to Instability: Presence of incompatible materials

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects – Acute Health Effects

- Ingestion: 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). 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: 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)

- Skin: 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

- Inhaled: 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

- Chronic Health Effects: 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

- 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
12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers: Recycle where possible. Dispose of in accordance with municipal, provincial and national regulations.
Special precautions for landfill or incineration: Dispose of in accordance with municipal, provincial and national regulations.

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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