1. PRODUCT TYPE AND USE

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, mosquitoes, sand flies, sea lice, vines and nettles.

Physical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Clear light grey viscous liquid with a characteristic fragrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point (°C)</td>
<td>~0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>~100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>2.37 @ 20°C (water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidity or Alkalinity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability Limits</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concentration Guide:
- Low (below 10%)
- Medium (10 to 60%)
- High (above 60%)
3. 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.

4. 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
- 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.
Keep containers securely sealed  
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area  
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – STINGOSE SPRAY**

### 8. 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. 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.

**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  
- 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

**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

### 9. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability**
The product is considered stable

**Polymerisation**
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur
10. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects – Acute Health Effects

Swallowed

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).

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).

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.

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.

11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common – the user should investigate

- Reduction
- 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
- Consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
12. 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

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.

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