

ILLUMINATING PARACHUTE ROCKET

Drew Marine Signal and Safety Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 65-6271 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **06/09/2016**Print Date: **15/02/2017**S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name ILLUMINATING PARACHUTE ROCKET					
Synonyms	$Comet\ Parachute\ Rocket,\ White\ ArtNo.:\ 9123700,9123706,\ 9123709,\ 9123710,\ Pains\ Wessex\ Para\ Illum\ Rocket\ MK8-ArtNo.:\ 9507550$				
Proper shipping name	SIGNALS, DISTRESS, ship				
Other means of identification	Not Available				

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Signal for Illuminating areas at sea. used in Search and Rescue operations at night or for collision warning. Designed to with stand exceptional environmental exposure and to perform reliably even after immersion in water, the pull wire ignitor and improved grip provides easy handling.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Drew Marine Signal and Safety Australia Pty Ltd	Drew Marine Signal and Safety Germany GmbH
Address	Address Suite 2, Level 11, 276 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic, 3000, Australia; PO Box 158, Collins Street West, Vic 8007 Australia Telephone +61 3 9650 1488 Fax +613 9639 8811 Website www.aurora-marine.com	
Telephone		
Fax		
Website		
Email	info@aurora-marine.com	info@signalandsafety.com

Emergency telephone number

	_				
Association / Organisation	Not Available	Consultant Lutz Harder GmbH			
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	+49 178 433 7434			
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	CHEMWATCH: From whithin the US and CANADA: 1 877 715 9305 OR call +613 9573 3112. From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (+800 CHEMCALL) or +61 3 9573 3112			

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable Explosive Division 1.4		
Classification [1]			
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD W

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

n hazard
1

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

•	Fredationary Statement(5) Frederition		
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.		Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.	
	P250 Do not subject to grinding/shock/sources of friction.		
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.		Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
	P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.	

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P380	case of fire: Evacuate area.		
P372 Explosion risk in case of fire.			
P374 Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.			
P373	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P401 Store according to local regulations for explosives.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		device contains
		lighter composition, delay composition and ignition composition
		polytechnic materials of;
7757-79-1	30-60	potassium nitrate
7439-95-4	30-60	magnesium
7631-99-4	30-60	sodium nitrate
10042-76-9	10-30	strontium nitrate
8050-09-7	1-5	rosin-colophony
7429-90-5	10-30	aluminium
7778-74-7	10-30	potassium perchlorate
		rocket propellant;
10294-40-3	10-30	<u>barium chromate</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.		
Skin Contact If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.			
Inhalation	 If furnes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. 		
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. If swallowed do NOT induce vorniting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.		

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

DANGER: Deliver media remotely.

- For minor fires: Flooding quantities only.
- ► For large fires: **Do not** attempt to extinguish.

Apply by mechanical means only. Fight all fires from a remote and explosion resistant site.

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contact with other chemicals.

Advice for firefighters

WARNING: EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS / ARTICLES PRESENT!

- Evacuate all personnel and move upwind
- Prevent re-entry.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May detonate and burning material may be propelled from fire.
- Wear full-body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage and fire effluent from entering drains and water courses
- Fight fire from safe distances and from protected locations
- Use flooding quantities of water.
- ▶ DO NOT approach containers or packages suspected to be hot.
- Cool any exposed containers not involved in fire from a protected location.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Fire Fighting

Division 1.4 Substances, mixtures and articles which present no significant hazard: substances, mixtures and articles which present only a small hazard in the event of ignition or initiation. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire shall not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

Compatibility Group G explosives are pyrotechnic substances, or article containing a pyrotechnic substances, or article containing both an explosive substance and an illuminating, incendiary, tear- or smoke-producing substance (other than a water-activated article or one containing white phosphorus, phosphides, a pyrophoric substance, a flammable liquid or gel, or hypergolic liquids).

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO2)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

HAZCHEM

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

WARNING, EVELORIVE	

BLAST and/or PROJECTION and/or FIRE HAZARD ► Clean up all spills immediately.

- Avoid inhalation of the material and avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Sweep into non-sparking containers or barrels and moisten with water.
- Place spilled material in clean, sealable, labelled container for disposal.
- ▶ Flush area with large amounts of water.

WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- **Major Spills**

Minor Spills

- Consider evacuation (or protect in place)
- In case of transport accident notify Police, Emergency Authority, Competent Explosives Authority or Manufacturer. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources
- Increase ventilation.
- Use extreme caution to prevent physical shock.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable material and segregate from spilled material.
- Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

- ▶ Handle gently. Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - Explosives must not be struck with metal implements.
 - ▶ Avoid mechanical and thermal shock and friction.
 - Use in a well ventilated area
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

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► When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke

- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- ▶ Store cases in a well ventilated magazine licensed for the appropriate Class, Division and Compatibility Group.
- ▶ Rotate stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (first in-first out) basis.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- ▶ Store in a cool place in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ► No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Other information

 Store in an isolated area away from other materials.
 - ► Keep storage area free of debris, waste and combustibles.
 - Protect containers against physical damage.
 - ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks

NOTE: If explosives need to be destroyed contact the Competent Authority.

Store away from incompatible materials.

Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ All packaging for Class 1 Goods shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods.
- Class 1 is unique in that the type of packaging used frequently has a very decisive effect on the hazard and therefore on the assignment to a particular division

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid contact with other explosives, pyrotechnics, solvents, adhesives, paints, cleaners and unauthorized metals, plastics, packing equipment and materials.
- $\blacktriangleright \ \ \text{Avoid contamination with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, amines and phosphorus.}$
- ▶ Explosion hazard may follow contact with incompatible materials

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust) / Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al) / Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	10 mg/m3 / 5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium chromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), certain water insoluble	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Sen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium nitrate	Potassium nitrate	9 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	600 mg/m3
magnesium	Magnesium	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
sodium nitrate	Sodium nitrate	4.1 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	270 mg/m3
strontium nitrate	Strontium nitrate	5.7 mg/m3	62 mg/m3	370 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	72 mg/m3	790 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
potassium perchlorate	Potassium perchlorate	6.3 mg/m3	69 mg/m3	420 mg/m3
barium chromate	Barium chromate	0.15 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	77 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Not Available
barium chromate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls for explosive articles are designed to reduce or eliminate fragmentation and/or blast effects either by suppression of the source of detonation or by protection at the exposed location, or both. Barricades, shields, contained detonation chambers, and "zero quantity-distance (Q-D)" magazines are examples of engineering controls.

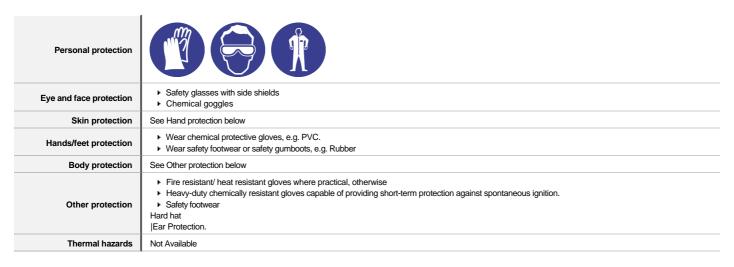
Engineering controls are designed and tested in a rigorous fashion. The construction of the engineering control must be carefully duplicated in field applications to assure it will function properly.

tis thus imperative that engineering controls be built exactly in accordance with the design package, and that they be used only for the articles (e.g.munitions) for which they are authorised.

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Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aluminium tube with orange plastic outer casing pressed with	n black/grey polytechnical ingredients	S.
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Filysical state	ivialiulactureu	Relative defisity (water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>71
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	160	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Presence of shock and friction Presence of heat source and ignition source Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. Stable under normal storage conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid contact with other chemicals.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhale

	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
ed	Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
	The vapour is discomforting

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Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.		
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The vapour is discomforting		
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The vapour is discomforting		
Chronic	► Generally not applicable.		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
ILLUMINATING PARACHUTE ROCKET	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium nitrate	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
potassium muate	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
magnesium	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
sodium nitrate	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1267 mg/kg ^[2]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
strontium nitrate	Oral (rat) LD50: 1892 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
rosin-colophony	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3.0 mg/kg ^[2]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
aluminium	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
barium chromate	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	<u>'</u>		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	Value obtained t	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data
BARIUM CHROMATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CAR	CINOGENIC TO	HUMANS.
SODIUM NITRATE & STRONTIUM NITRATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to t reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposor RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic in to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflamma of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent dis irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that oc (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.	sure to high levels adividual, with abr spirometry, with t tion, without eosir order with rates r cours as result of	s of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis upt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes he presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity nophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis elated to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance
ROSIN-COLOPHONY & BARIUM CHROMATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other aller reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.	s urticaria or Quin rgic skin reactions s sensitisation pot widely distributed	cke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves s, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune tential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities I can be a more important allergen than one with stronger
ALUMINIUM & POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	○ Ca	arcinogenicity	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion		eproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	○ STOT - Sin	gle Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin	STOT - Repea	ted Experies	0
sensitisation	STOT - Repea	ieu Exposure	9

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Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard Legend:

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
potassium nitrate	LC50	96	Fish	22.5mg/L	4
potassium nitrate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1181.887mg/L	3
potassium nitrate	EC50	384	Crustacea	49.116mg/L	3
magnesium	LC50	96	Fish	541mg/L	2
magnesium	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>20mg/L	2
magnesium	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>20mg/L	2
magnesium	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>25.5mg/L	2
sodium nitrate	LC50	96	Fish	213.366mg/L	3
sodium nitrate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1181.887mg/L	3
sodium nitrate	EC50	384	Crustacea	49.116mg/L	3
sodium nitrate	NOEC	2880	Fish	1.6mg/L	4
strontium nitrate	LC50	96	Fish	>40.3mg/L	2
strontium nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>43.3mg/L	2
strontium nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>43.3mg/L	2
strontium nitrate	NOEC	96	Fish	>=40.3mg/L	2
rosin-colophony	LC50	96	Fish	0.144mg/L	3
rosin-colophony	EC50	48	Crustacea	=4.5mg/L	1
rosin-colophony	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.170mg/L	3
rosin-colophony	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.076mg/L	3
aluminium	LC50	96	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/L	2
aluminium	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
aluminium	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0054mg/L	2
aluminium	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
aluminium	EC50	120	Fish	0.000051mg/L	5
aluminium	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.004mg/L	2
potassium perchlorate	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	4

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium nitrate	LOW	LOW
sodium nitrate	LOW	LOW
rosin-colophony	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
sodium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
rosin-colophony	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4607)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
sodium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
rosin-colophony	LOW (KOC = 21990)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Product / Packaging disposal

- $\blacktriangleright \ \, \text{Explosives must not be thrown away, buried, discarded or placed with garbage}. \\$
- Explosives which are surplus, deteriorated or considered unsafe for transport, storage or use shall be destroyed and the statutory authorities shall be notified.
- Fig. This material may be disposed of by burning or detonation but the operation may only be performed under the control of a person trained in the safe destruction of explosives.

Refer to local Waste Disposal Authority and supplier for suitable disposal procedure.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Land transport (ADG)

UN number	0505
UN proper shipping name	SIGNALS, DISTRESS, ship
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 1.4G Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity 0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	0505		
UN proper shipping name	Signals, distress ship		
	ICAO/IATA Class 1.4G		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable		
	ERG Code 1L		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	135	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	0505
UN proper shipping name	SIGNALS, DISTRESS ship
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 1.4G IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-B, S-X Special provisions Not Applicable Limited Quantities 0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

POTASSIUM NITRATE(7757-79-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

MAGNESIUM(7439-95-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

SODIUM NITRATE(7631-99-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

STRONTIUM NITRATE(10042-76-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ROSIN-COLOPHONY(8050-09-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALUMINIUM(7429-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE(7778-74-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BARIUM CHROMATE(10294-40-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (barium chromate; strontium nitrate; rosin-colophony; magnesium; aluminium; sodium nitrate; potassium perchlorate; potassium nitrate)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (rosin-colophony; magnesium; aluminium)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
strontium nitrate	10042-76-9, 13470-05-8
aluminium	7429-90-5, 91728-14-2

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

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