

DAY AND NIGHT SIGNAL

Wescom Signal and Rescue Germany GmbH

Wescom Group: 65-6265 Version No: 4.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830) Issue Date: 24/09/2021 Print Date: 24/09/2021 L.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	DAY AND NIGHT SIGNAL		
Synonyms	Comet Day and Night Signal, ArtNo. 9131500, Pains Wessex Day and Night MK8, Item No. 9559700		
Proper shipping name	SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Sea distress signal. Produces orange smoke and red flare. Housed in a rugged, corrosion water resistant case. For Day or Night use - only when rescue services are sighted.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Wescom Signal and Rescue Germany GmbH			
Address	eländer Weg 147 Bremerhaven 27574 Germany			
Telephone	471 3930			
Fax	+49 471 3932 10			
Website	www.wescom-group.com			
Email	info@wescom-group.com			

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Consultant Lutz Harder GmbH		
Emergency telephone numbers	+49 178 433 7434		
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H204 - Explosive Division 1.4
Legend:	1. Classified by Wescom Group; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex 1; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements



Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard	staten	rent(s)

H204 Fire or projection hazard.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P250	Do not subject to grinding/shock/sources of friction.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	

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P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P380	In 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.
P401	Store according to local regulations for explosives.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2 Mivturas

3.2.Mixtures			
1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
		device contains	
		lighter composition, delay composition and ignition composition	
		pyrotechnic materials of;	
1.7757-79-1 2.231-818-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2119488224-35- XXXX 01-2120104950-66-XXXX	30-60	potassium nitrate	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2; H272, H302, H319 [1]
1.7439-95-4 2.231-104-6 3.012-001-00-3 012-002-00-9 4.01-2119537203-49- XXXX 01- 2119940954-29- XXXX 01- 2120113187-64-XXXX	30-60	<u>magnesium</u>	Flammable Solid Category 1, Emit Flammable Gases with Water Category 2; H228, H261 ^[1]
1.10042-76-9 2.233-131-9 3.Not Available 4.01-2119615605-42- XXXX 01-2120105844-60-XXXX	30-60	strontium nitrate	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H272, H315, H319, H335 [1]
1.10022-31-8 2.233-020-5 3.056-002-00-7 4.01-2119986880-22-XXXX	30-60	barium nitrate	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H332, H302 [3]
1.7429-90-5 2.231-072-3 3.013-001-00-6 013-002-00-1 4.01-2119529243-45-XXXX	5-10	aluminium	Emit Flammable Gases with Water Category 3, Pyrophoric Solid Category 1; H261, H250 [3]
1.7778-74-7 2.231-912-9 3.017-008-00-5 4.01-2120021000-89-XXXX	1-5	potassium perchlorate	Oxidizing Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H271, H302 [3]
1.7704-34-9. 2.231-722-6 3.016-094-00-1 4.01-2119487295-27- XXXX 01-2119422098-42-XXXX	5-10	sulfur	Flammable Solid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2; H228, H315, H319 ^[1]
		smoke composition of;	
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	30-60	dihydroxy anthrachinon	Not Applicable
Not Available Not Available Not Available Anot Available Anot Available	10-30	milk sugar	Not Applicable

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1.3811-04-9 2.223-289-7 3.017-004-00-3 4.01-2119494917-18-XXXX	10-30	potassium chlorate	Oxidizing Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2; H271, H332, H302, H411 [3]
Legend:	Legend: 1. Classified by Wescom Group; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: If Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. If Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: If skin contact occur
Inhalation	 If fumes 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 vomiting. 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. 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.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contact with other chemicals.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	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	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.

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

v.s. methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Minor Spills	WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE. BLAST and/or PROJECTION and/or FIRE HAZARD In Clean up all spills immediately. In Avoid inhalation of the material and avoid contact with eyes and skin. In Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. In Remove all ignition sources. In Use spark-free tools when handling. In Sweep into non-sparking containers or barrels and moisten with water. In Place spilled material in clean, sealable, labelled container for disposal. In Flush area with large amounts of water.	
Major Spills	WARNING! EXPLOSIVE. In Clear area of personnel and move upwind. In Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. In May be violently or explosively reactive. In War full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. In Consider evacuation (or protect in place). In case of transport accident notify Police, Emergency Authority, Competent Explosives Authority or Manufacturer. In No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. In Increase ventilation. In Use extreme caution to prevent physical shock. In Use only spark-free shovels and explosion-proof equipment. In Collect recoverable material and segregate from spilled material. In Wash spill area with large quantities of water.	

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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. ▶ 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.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	■ 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. ■ 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.

7.2. 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. Avoid contamination with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, amines and phosphorus. Explosion hazard may follow contact with incompatible materials

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

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SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
European Union (EU) Commission Directive 2006/15/EC establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values (IOELVs)	barium nitrate	Barium (soluble compounds as Ba)	0,5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	barium nitrate	Barium (soluble compounds as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	aluminium	Aluminium metal inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	aluminium	Aluminium metal respirable dust	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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
strontium nitrate	Strontium nitrate	5.7 mg/m3	62 mg/m3	370 mg/m3
barium nitrate	Barium nitrate	2.9 mg/m3	350 mg/m3	2,100 mg/m3
potassium perchlorate	Potassium perchlorate	6.3 mg/m3	69 mg/m3	420 mg/m3
sulfur	Sulfur	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
potassium chlorate	Potassium chlorate	5.6 mg/m3	62 mg/m3	370 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium	Not Available	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
barium nitrate	50 mg/m3	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available
dihydroxy anthrachinon	Not Available	Not Available
milk sugar	Not Available	Not Available
potassium chlorate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

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

8.2.1. Appropriate 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.

It is 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.

8.2.2. Personal protection







Eye and face protection

■ Safety glasses with side shields

Skin protection

■ Chemical goggles
See Hand protection below

Skiii protection

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Hands/feet protection

■ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body protection

See Other protection below

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Other protection	■ Fire resistant/ heat resistant gloves where practical, otherwise ■ Heavy-duty chemically resistant gloves capable of providing short-term protection against spontaneous ignition. ■ Safety footwear Hard hat Ear Protection.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Steel tube with orange outer casing pressed with black/grey Pyrotechnical ingredients, contains ignitor and a grip.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>160
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
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 Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	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 Applicable

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CECTION TO CINETITY THE REMOVED TO		
10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2	
10.2. 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.	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2	
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2	
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2	
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3	

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. The vapour is discomforting		
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		
Еуе	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The vapour is discomforting		
Chronic	■ Generally not applicable.		

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
DAY AND NIGHT SIGNAL	Not Available	Not Available	
		i	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium nitrate	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
magnesium	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
strontium nitrate	Oral (rat) LD50: 1892 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
barium nitrate	Oral (rat) LD50: 355 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 r	ng/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500	mg/24h - mild
-1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
aluminium	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium perchlorate	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 8 p	pm irritant
sulfur	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/l4 h ^[1]	 	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
potassium chlorate		IRRITATION Not Available	
potassium chlorate	тохісіту		
potassium chlorate Legend:	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available es - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained fi	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified
	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance	Not Available as - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firemical Substances as after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spock of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent trial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchian, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high
Legend:	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yea reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respira within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irri hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the la criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Indus concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in na	Not Available es - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firemical Substances rs after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spok of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent trial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a ature) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchia, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to higher exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is
Legend: STRONTIUM NITRATE	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yea reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can or diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respira within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irrihyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the la criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Indus concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in radyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling	Not Available as - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firmical Substances are after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spok of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent trial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a ature) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a g epidermis. Histologically there may	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchia, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to higher exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is
Legend: STRONTIUM NITRATE BARIUM NITRATE ALUMINIUM & POTASSIUM	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Che	Not Available as - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firmical Substances are after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spok of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent trial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a ature) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a g epidermis. Histologically there may	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchia, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to higher exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is
Legend: STRONTIUM NITRATE BARIUM NITRATE ALUMINIUM & POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even year reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respirative within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irri hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lacriteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Indusconcentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nedyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or reoften characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swellin and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	Not Available as - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firmical Substances are after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spick of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent strial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a ature) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a g epidermis. Histologically there may search.	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchien, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high er exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis
Legend: STRONTIUM NITRATE BARIUM NITRATE ALUMINIUM & POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE Acute Toxicity	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yea reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can a diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respira within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irri hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the la criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Indus concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in no dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swellin and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	Not Available ses - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained firemical Substances are after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual cant. A reversible airflow pattern, on speck of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent tital bronchitis, on the other hand, is a sture) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a g epidermis. Histologically there may search. Carcinogenicity	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchian, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to higher exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis
Legend: STRONTIUM NITRATE BARIUM NITRATE ALUMINIUM & POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of che as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can a diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiration within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irri hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lacriteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Induston concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in new dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or reoften characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature.	Not Available ses - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained file emical Substances rest after exposure to the material ceases occur following exposure to high levels tory disease, in a non-atopic individual ant. A reversible airflow pattern, on sp ck of minimal lymphocytic inflammation an irritating inhalation is an infrequent trial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a tature) and is completely reversible after inflammation. Repeated or prolonged peated exposure and may produce a g epidermis. Histologically there may search. Carcinogenicity Reproductivity	s. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the , with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms irrometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchia, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the disorder with rates related to the concentration disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high er exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis).

Legend: — 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

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	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
DAY AND NIGHT SIGNAL	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
potassium nitrate	LC50	96	Fish	22.5mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	541mg/L	2
magnesium	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>20mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>25.5mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	>40.3mg/L	2
strontium nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>43.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=40.3mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	>3.5mg/L	2
barium nitrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.92mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1.92mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/L	2
-1ini	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
aluminium	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0054mg/L	2
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.004mg/L	2
notaccium norablarata	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
potassium perchlorate	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
sulfur	LC50	96	Fish	<14mg/L	4
Sullul	EC50	48	Crustacea	>5000mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>0.0025mg/L	2
_	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
notoccium ablavata	LC50	96	Fish	=13000mg/L	1
potassium chlorate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.9mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants		4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium nitrate	LOW	LOW
sulfur	LOW	LOW
potassium chlorate	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
sulfur	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
potassium chlorate	LOW (LogKOW = -4.6296)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
sulfur	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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potassium chlorate

LOW (KOC = 35.04)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

	•
Product / Packaging disposal	•

- $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{l}}}$ 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.
- 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.

Waste treatment options

Sewage disposal options

Not Available

Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM 1YE

Land transport (ADR)

14.1.UN number	0191	
14.2.UN proper shipping name	SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class 1.4G Subrisk Not Applicable	
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) Classification code Hazard Label Special provisions Limited quantity	Not Applicable 1.4G 1.4 Not Applicable 0

0191

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number

14.2. UN proper shipping name	Signal devices, hand			
	ICAO/IATA Class	1.4G		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	1L		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions	Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Packing In	135		
14.6. Special precautions for	Cargo Only Maximum	75 kg		
user	Passenger and Cargo	Forbidden		
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	1 Olbiddell	

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	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack Forbidden		
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / G	GVSee)		
14.1. UN number	0191		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SIGNAL DEVICES, HAI	ND	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 1.4G IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-B , S-X Special provisions Not Applicable Limited Quantities 0		
Inland waterways transport (A	dDN)		
14.1. UN number	0191		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	1.4G Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code Special provisions Limited quantity Equipment required	1.4G Not Applicable 0 PP	
	Fire cones number	1	

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

BARIUM NITRATE(10022-31-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English) European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Commission Directive 2006/15/EC establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values (IOELVs) (Spanish) European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and

Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture. placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English) European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English) European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English) European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

SULFUR(7704-34-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

POTASSIUM CHLORATE(3811-04-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable -: 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium nitrate	7757-79-1	Not Available	01-2119488224-35-XXXX, 01-2120104950-66-XXXX
			Di d

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS03, GHS07, Dgr	H272, H315, H319, H335
2	Ox. Sol. 3, Ox. Sol. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Ox. Sol. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3, Ox. Liq. 3, Acute Tox. 4, Repr. 2, STOT SE 2, STOT RE 2, Ox. Liq. 2, Ox. Liq. 1	GHS03, Dgr, GHS08	H315, H319, H335, H271, H412, H302, H361, H371, H373

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
magnesium	7439-95-4	012-001-00-3, 012-002-00-9	01-2119537203-49-XXXX, 01-2119940954-29-XXXX, 01-2120113187-64-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Pyr. Sol. 1, Water-react. 1	GHS02, Dgr	H250, H260
2	Pyr. Sol. 1, Water-react. 1, Flam. Sol. 1, Self-heat. 1, Water-react. 2, Water-react. 3, Flam. Sol. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 2	GHS02, Dgr, GHS07	H250, H260, H228, H251, H315, H319, H335, H413
1	Pyr. Sol. 1, Water-react. 1	GHS02, Dgr	H250, H260
2	Pyr. Sol. 1, Water-react. 1, Flam. Sol. 1, Self-heat. 1, Water-react. 2, Water-react. 3, Flam. Sol. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 2	GHS02, Dgr, GHS07	H250, H260, H228, H251, H315, H319, H335, H413

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
strontium nitrate	10042-76-9	Not Available	01-2119615605-42-XXXX, 01-2120105844-60-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 1, Eye Dam. 1	GHS03, GHS05, Dgr	H271, H318
2	Ox. Sol. 1, Eye Dam. 1, Ox. Sol. 3, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Ox. Sol. 2, Ox. Liq. 3	GHS03, GHS05, Dgr, GHS02	H271, H318, H302, H315, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
barium nitrate	10022-31-8	056-002-00-7	01-2119986880-22-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS03, GHS07, Dgr	H272, H302, H332
2	Ox. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4, Ox. Liq. 2	GHS03, GHS06, Dgr	H272, H301, H319, H332, H312

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
aluminium	7429-90-5	013-001-00-6. 013-002-00-1	01-2119529243-45-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Sol. 1, Water-react. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H228, H261
2	Flam. Sol. 1, Water-react. 2, Pyr. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 3, Flam. Sol. 2, Aquatic Chronic 4, STOT RE 2, Aquatic Acute 1, Pyr. Liq. 1, STOT RE 1, Skin Sens. 1, Water-react. 1	Dgr, GHS01, GHS09, GHS05, GHS06, GHS08	H228, H261, H250, H413, H302, H311, H315, H331, H400, H372, H317
1	Flam. Sol. 1, Water-react. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H228, H261
2	Flam. Sol. 1, Water-react. 2, Pyr. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 3, Flam. Sol. 2, Aquatic Chronic 4, STOT RE 2, Aquatic Acute 1, Pyr. Liq. 1, STOT RE 1, Skin Sens. 1, Water-react. 1	Dgr, GHS01, GHS09, GHS05, GHS06, GHS08	H228, H261, H250, H413, H302, H311, H315, H331, H400, H372, H317
1	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS09, GHS07, Wng	H315, H319, H400, H411

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2	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS09, GHS07, Wng	H315, H319, H400, H411
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium perchlorate	7778-74-7	017-008-00-5	01-2120021000-89-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 4	GHS03, GHS07, Dgr	H271, H302
2	Ox. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 4, Ox. Liq. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2	GHS03, Dgr, GHS08	H271, H302, H319, H373

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sulfur	7704-34-9.	016-094-00-1	01-2119487295-27-XXXX, 01-2119422098-42-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2	GHS07, Wng	H315
2	Skin Irrit. 2, Self-react. C, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 3, Flam. Sol. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Flam. Sol. 1	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H242, H302, H332, H412, H228, H319, H335, H314

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium chlorate	3811-04-9	017-004-00-3	01-2119494917-18-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS09, GHS03, GHS07, Dgr	H271, H302, H332, H411
2	Ox. Sol. 1, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 2, Ox. Sol. 2, STOT SE 2, Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS09, GHS03, GHS07, Dgr	H271, H302, H332, H411, H371

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (strontium nitrate; sulfur; barium nitrate; magnesium; aluminium; potassium chlorate; potassium perchlorate; potassium nitrate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (sulfur; magnesium; aluminium)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H228	Flammable solid.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H250	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire.
H260	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gases.
H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
	•

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
strontium nitrate	10042-76-9, 13470-05-8
barium nitrate	10022-31-8, 34053-87-7
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 Wescom Group 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index