



## ANC BIRD CONTROL AVIGEL PEST BIRD CONTROL AGENT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 7585-72

Version No:4

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ANC BIRD CONTROL AVIGEL PEST BIRD CONTROL AGENT

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC

(contains fenthion)

### PRODUCT USE

Used to control pigeons, starlings, Indian mynahs and sparrows.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ANC Bird Control

Address:

Head Office PO Box 4502

Robina TC

QLD 4230

Australia

Telephone:1800 689 680

Qld T: 07 5525 3371; Qld F: 07 5525 3897; NSW T: 02 9526 6245; NSW F: 02 9526 6253

Vic T: 03 5222 1170; Vic F: 03 5222 1173; [www.ancbirdcontrol.com.au](http://www.ancbirdcontrol.com.au)

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### RISK

Risk Codes

R20/21

R48/25

R51/53

R67

R68(3)

Risk Phrases

■ Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

■ Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

■ Possible risk of irreversible effects.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S23

S38

S51

S09

S53

S401

S07

S35

S13

S27

S26

S57

S61

S60

Safety Phrases

■ Keep locked up.

■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

■ In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

■ Use only in well ventilated areas.

■ Keep container in a well ventilated place.

■ Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

■ Keep container tightly closed.

■ This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

■ Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

■ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

■ In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

■ Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

■ Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
mineral oil (highly refined)	Not avail.	>40
fenthion (110g/kg)	55-38-9	11
xylene	1330-20-7	<10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

■ If swallowed:

- Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised.
- Give atropine if instructed.
- REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.

### EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### SKIN

■ If product comes in contact with skin:

- Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with product to remain in contact with skin, strip all contaminated clothing including boots.
- Quickly wash affected areas vigorously with soap and water.
- DO NOT give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness.

### INHALED

- If spray mist, vapour are inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Lay patient down in a clean area and strip any clothing wet with spray.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

- Most organophosphate compounds are rapidly well absorbed from the skin, conjunctiva, gastro-intestinal tract and lungs.
- They are detoxified by Cytochrome P450-mediated monooxygenases in the liver but some metabolites are more toxic than parent compounds.
- Metabolites are usually detected 12-48 hours postexposure.
- Organophosphates phosphorylate acetylcholinesterase with resultant accumulation of large amounts of acetylcholine causing initial stimulation, then exhaustion of cholinergic synapse.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## HAZCHEM

2X

## Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <</>.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral oil (Oil mist, refined)	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene ES TWA: 80 ppm, STEL: 150 ppm fenthion (Fenthion)	0.2	Sk

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Ensure that there is a supply of atropine tablets on hand
- Ensure all employees have been informed of symptoms of carbamate poisoning and that the use of atropine in first aid is understood .

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Brown viscous liquid; does not mix with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>150 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
fenthion			
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):		4.09	
xylylene			
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):		3.12- 3.20	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Possible risk of irreversible effects.
- Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

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

:  
 ■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**MINERAL OIL:**

■ Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.  
 A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

**FENTHION:**

<p><b>TOXICITY</b>                  Oral (rat) LD50: 180 mg/kg                  Oral (man) TDLo: 257 mg/kg                  Inhalation (rabbit) LCLo: 1 g/m<sup>3</sup>/2h                  Dermal (rat) LD50: 330 mg/kg</p>	<p><b>IRRITATION</b>                  Nil Reported</p>
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■ For fenthion:  
 Acute toxicity: Acute effects of fenthion are similar to those caused by other organophosphates, but may take somewhat longer to develop . Fenthion is of sufficiently low toxicity it has been investigated as an agent against insect parasites in animals (e.g., dogs) . <</>  
 Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria  
 ADI: 0.0003 mg/kg/day  
 NOEL: 0.03 mg/kg/day

**XYLENE:**

<p><b>TOXICITY</b>                  Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg                  Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg                  Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm                  Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h                  Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h                  Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg                  Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h                  Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg                  Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg                  Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg                  Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg                  Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg                  Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h</p>	<p><b>IRRITATION</b>                  Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate                  Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant                  Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild                  Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE</p>
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■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  
 The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.  
 The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  
 NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.  
 Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.  
 Reproductive effector in rats

**REPROTOXIN**

xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
 Avoid release to the environment.  
 Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
fenthion	HIGH		MED	MED
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	

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**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Recycle wherever possible. Special hazard may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**



Labels Required: TOXIC

**HAZCHEM:**  
 2X (ADG7)

**ADG7:**

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3018	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	61; 274	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	100 ml	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T11

Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP2; TP13; TP27	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC02
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Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions: None

Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)(contains fenthion)

**Land Transport UNDG:**

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3018	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)(contains fenthion)			

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3018	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC \*(CONTAINS FENTHION)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3018	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A , S- A	Special provisions:	61 274
Limited Quantities:	100 ml	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)			

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

**REGULATIONS**

Regulations for ingredients

**fenthion (CAS: 55-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**xylylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent (CW: 7585-72)**

No data for mineral oil (CAS: , Not avail)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*