



ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent

ANC Bird Control

Chemwatch: 7585-72
Version No: 5.1.1.1
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 20/01/2015
Print Date: 20/01/2015
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.Local.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Used to control pigeons, starlings, Indian mynahs and sparrows.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ANC Bird Control
Address	Head Office PO Box 4502, Robina TC, 4230 QLD Australia
Telephone	1800 689 680
Fax	07 5525 3897
Website	www.ancbirdcontrol.com.au
Email	info@ancbirdcontrol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S6										
Risk Phrases ^[1]	<table><tr><td>R20/21</td><td>Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.</td></tr><tr><td>R51/53</td><td>Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td></tr><tr><td>R67</td><td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td></tr><tr><td>R68(3)</td><td>Possible risk of irreversible effects.</td></tr><tr><td>R48/25</td><td>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.</td></tr></table>	R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	R68(3)	Possible risk of irreversible effects.	R48/25	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
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Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI										



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Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	N, T
SAFETY ADVICE	
S01	Keep locked up.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S20	When using do not eat or drink.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Other hazards

	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
	Ingestion may produce serious health damage*.
	May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
	R48/20?

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	>40	mineral oil (highly refined)
55-38-9	11	fenthion (110g/kg)
1330-20-7	<10	xylene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If product comes in contact with skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Give atropine if instructed. ▶ DO NOT delay, get to a doctor or hospital quickly.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness. ▶ Give atropine if instructed.

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Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Get to doctor or hospital quickly. <p>If swallowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. ▶ Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
- ▶ gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-ergic and dopaminergic pathways provide compensatory inhibition.
- ▶ The clinical manifestation of organophosphate toxicity results from muscarinic, nicotinic and CNS symptoms.
- ▶ A garlic-like odour emanating from the patient or involved container may aid the diagnosis.
- ▶ Immediate life-threatening symptoms usually are respiratory problems.
- ▶ Frequent suction and, if necessary, endotracheal intubation and assisted ventilation may be necessary to maintain adequate oxygenation.
- ▶ Theophylline compounds, to treat bronchospasm, should be used cautiously as they may lower the seizure threshold.
- ▶ Excessive secretions and bronchospasm should respond to adequate doses of atropine.
- ▶ Diazepam is the drug of choice for convulsions.
- ▶ Usual methods of decontamination, (activated charcoal and cathartics) should be used when patients present within 4-6 hours postexposure.
- ▶ The administration of atropine, as an antidote, does not require confirmation by acetylcholinesterase levels. Severely poisoned patients develop marked resistance to the usual doses of atropine. [Atropine should not be given to a cyanosed patient - IC] **NOTE:** Hypoxia must be corrected before atropine is given. For adult: 2 mg repeatedly SC or IV until atropinization is achieved and maintained (atropinization is characterised by decreased bronchial secretions, heart rate >100 bpm, dry mouth, dilated pupils).
- ▶ Pralidoxime (2-PAM, Protopam) is a specific antidote when given within 24 hours and perhaps up to 36-48 hours postexposure. Although it ameliorates muscle weakness, fasciculations and alterations of consciousness, it does not relieve bronchospasm or bronchorrhea and must be given concurrently with atropine. **NOTE:** Pralidoxime should be given as an adjunct to, **NOT** a replacement for atropine and should be given in every case where atropine therapy is deemed necessary. Traditional dose: 1 g (or 2 g in severe cases) by slow IV injection over 5-10 minutes. 1-2 g, 4 hourly (maximum dose 12 g in 24 hours) until clinical and analytical recovery is achieved and maintained.
- ▶ Avoid parasymphathomimetic agents. Phenothiazines and antihistamines may potentiate organophosphate activity. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Acute pancreatitis in organophosphate intoxication may be more common than reported. The possible pathogenesis of pancreatic insult are excessive cholinergic stimulation of the pancreas and ductular hypertension. Early recognition and appropriate therapy for acute pancreatitis may lead to an improved prognosis.

Cheng-Tin Hsiao, et al; *Clinical Toxicology* 34(3), 343-347 (1996)

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Cholinesterase activity in red cells	70% of individual's baseline	Discretionary	NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous. Should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. Such surveillance should emphasise

- ▶ demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- ▶ physical examination
- ▶ baseline estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity levels by the Ellman method. Estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity towards the end of the working day

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide. ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), phosphorus oxides (POx), sulfur oxides (SOx), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Store in original containers.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	mineral oil	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Australia Exposure Standards	fenthion	Fenthion	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
fenthion	Fenthion	0.15 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available
fenthion	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>											
Personal protection											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ frequency and duration of contact, ▶ chemical resistance of glove material, ▶ glove thickness and ▶ dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. 										

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. ▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. ▶ Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 organophosphorus or carbamate poisoning and that the use of atropine in first aid is understood .
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown viscous liquid; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>150 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Poisoning due to cholinesterase inhibitors causes symptoms such as increased blood flow to the nose, watery discharge, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and wheezing. Other symptoms include increased production of tears, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach pain, involuntary passing of urine and stools, chest pain, breathing difficulty, low blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, loss of reflexes, twitching, visual disturbances, altered pupil size, convulsions, lung congestion, coma and heart failure.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion may produce nausea, vomiting, depressed appetite, abdominal cramps, and diarrhoea. Symptoms may include nausea, headache, giddiness, blurred vision, contraction of pupils, vomiting.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. There may be sweating and muscle twitches at site of contact. Reaction may be delayed by hours. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Direct eye contact can produce tears, eyelid twitches, pupil contraction, loss of focus, and blurred or dimmed vision. Dilatation of the pupils occasionally occurs.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposures to cholinesterase inhibitors produce symptoms similar to acute effects. In addition workers exposed repeatedly to these substances may exhibit impaired memory and loss of concentration, severe depression and acute psychosis, irritability, confusion, apathy, emotional lability, speech difficulties, headache, spatial disorientation, delayed reaction times, sleepwalking, drowsiness or insomnia. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p>

ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
fenthion	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 330 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 180 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	

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Not Available

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MINERAL OIL	<p>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.</p> <p>A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).</p> <p>Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.</p>
FENTHION	<p>Acute effects of fenthion are similar to those caused by other organophosphates, but may take somewhat longer to develop. Animal testing showed that chronic exposure to fenthion may cause weight loss, and persons occupationally exposed have experienced symptoms of tingling and numbness in the hands and feet and shooting pains. In animal testing, fenthion caused poisoning in foetuses, but not mutations or birth defects, and it was not shown to decrease fertility. Data is insufficient to ascertain whether fenthion causes cancer. Fenthion also affects the heart and central and peripheral nervous systems. It is eliminated through the urine and faeces.</p> <p>Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria ADI: 0.0003 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.03 mg/kg/day</p>
XYLENE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>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</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊘	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction
SKIN	fenthion	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin
		Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

For Organophosphorus Compounds:

Environmental Fate: Organophosphate, (OP), compounds are a diverse group of chemicals used in domestic/industrial settings. Examples of organophosphates include insecticides (e.g. malathion, parathion, diazinon), herbicides, and nerve gases, among others. OP compounds are relatively non-persistent in the environment, with half-lives ranging from hours to several weeks, or months. Only rarely are pesticides found in crops beyond the growing season during which they are applied.

Atmospheric Fate: These substances rapidly break down in sunlight. OPs react in the atmosphere to form other, generally more oxidized compounds and will degrade rapidly by vapor-phase reactions with hydroxyl radicals. These reactions occur during both daytime and nighttime hours, leading to the formation of phosgene and dimethyl phosphate as major products, with little aerosol formation.

Terrestrial Fate: As a rule, these compounds do not represent a serious problem as soil contaminants. Breakdown products are usually non-toxic and easily degraded and utilized by micro-organisms. The disappearance of these substances is affected by their interaction with the physical characteristics/water/microflora content of the soil. In certain soil types, strong binding may make them unavailable for biological decomposition. In such soils, even running water produces little movement and thus, minimal contamination of water supplies is expected to occur. Less tightly bound substances are also unlikely to produce substantial contamination because of rapid breakdown. These substances are rapidly broken down by sunlight on soil. In soil, however, there is a greater likelihood of the presence and buildup of toxic residues.

Aquatic Fate: As a rule, these substances are not expected to be a significant contributor to water pollution and are broken down by water, (hydrolysis). Most OP pesticides are stable under acidic condition but, under alkaline conditions, hydrolysis is rapid - these rates increase 10-fold for each pH unit above 7. An increase of 10 deg. C of temperature will increase the hydrolysis rate approximately 4-fold. In general only minute amounts of residue and their breakdown products are found in natural water systems. Sunlight will break these substances down in water.

Ecotoxicity: Organophosphorus compounds are very highly acutely toxic to bees, wildlife, fish, and humans.

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
fenthion	HIGH	HIGH
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
fenthion	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0791)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
fenthion	LOW (KOC = 2346)



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. ▶ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3018				
Packing group	II				
UN proper shipping name	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	6.1	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	6.1				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">61 274</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">100 ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	61 274	Limited quantity	100 ml
Special provisions	61 274				
Limited quantity	100 ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3018														
Packing group	II														
UN proper shipping name	Organophosphorus pesticide, liquid, toxic * (contains fenthion)														
Environmental hazard	No relevant data														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ERG Code</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">6L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	6L								
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Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	654														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y641														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3018
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains fenthion)

Continued...

ANC Bird Control Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent

Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-A
	Special provisions	61 274
	Limited Quantities	100 mL

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

mineral oil(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
fenthion(55-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

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. 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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