

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME Imtrade Top Cat Rodenticide Wax Blocks

APVMA Product Code: 65597

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone 1800 171 799
Fax 1800 171 788
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Web site <http://www.imtrade.com.au>
Product Use: rodenticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **December, 2010**
This version issued: **June, 2017** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia
Product type: Brodifacoum is an anticoagulant agent. Presented here as wax blocks.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: **WARNING.**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
- P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

- P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.
- P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.
- P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

- P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
- P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

- P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Red coloured wax blocks

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued by: Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd

Phone: 1800 171 788

Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

Odour: Sweet meal odour.

Major Health Hazards: Ingestion of Brodifacoum is initially asymptomatic, and may continue as such even with prolonged alterations in prothrombin time. No gastrointestinal tract or other symptomatology occurs. Coagulation disturbances may become evident a few days after ingestion, and may be detected only by laboratory studies. In severe poisoning, gum-bleeding, epistaxis, petechiae, ecchymoses, haematomata, blood in urine and faeces, and genital haemorrhage may occur. Internal bleeding and cerebral haemorrhage may complicate the patient's prognosis. danger of cumulative effects.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	0.05g/kg	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning is suspected, do not wait for symptoms to develop. Contact a physician, the nearest hospital, or the nearest Poison Control Centre. **Vitamin K is a safe and effective antidote to Brodifacoum.**

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess particles. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: May burn

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Combustible solid.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to

SAFETY DATA SHEET

persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits **TWA (mg/m³)** **STEL (mg/m³)**

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Brodifacoum is set at 0.000005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.001mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, March 2016.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when skin contact is likely.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: cotton, rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Red coloured wax blocks
Odour:	Sweet meal odour.
Boiling Point:	Decomposes before boiling at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	>45°C
Volatiles:	Nil at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Autoignition temp:	No data.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Brodifacoum is a bromylated hydroxycoumarin derivative; an indirect anti-coagulant; and an effective stomach poison which inhibits prothrombin formation and induces capillary damage. To be effective it usually requires only a single ingestion of a bait formation in one feeding to produce a kill. It is extremely toxic to a broad spectrum of rodents and other small mammals but due to its low bait concentration and its delayed effect it is considered to be only of low acute toxicity hazard to humans. Brodifacoum acts through the interruption of the vitamin K1-epoxide cycle, preventing vitamin K activation rather than depleting its body reserves.

The anticoagulant effect of Brodifacoum may last for more than 7 weeks in the poisoned patient.

Ingestion of Brodifacoum is initially asymptomatic, and may continue as such even with prolonged alterations in prothrombin time. No gastrointestinal tract or other symptomatology occurs. Coagulation disturbances may become evident a few days after ingestion, and may be detected only by laboratory studies. In severe poisoning, gum-bleeding, epistaxis, petechiae, ecchymoses, haematomata, blood in urine and faeces, and genital haemorrhage may occur. Internal bleeding and cerebral haemorrhage may complicate the patient's prognosis.

The course of poisoning is characteristically long. Alterations of coagulation parameters and clinical symptoms of bleeding may be maintained for several days if no treatment is provided. The prognosis is poor in cases with internal bleeding or intracerebral haemorrhage, and also in patients with previous haematological illnesses or renal insufficiency. Death however, is uncommon.

Oral LD₅₀:

Rats (M) 0.27 mg/kg

Mice (M) 0.40 mg/kg

Rabbits (M) 0.30 mg/kg

Guinea-pigs 0.28 mg/kg

Cats 0.25 mg/kg

Dogs 0.25 mg/kg

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients**Ingredient****Risk Phrases**

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

Brodifacoum:

- Acute Toxicity - Category 1
- Acute Toxicity - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute) - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) - Category 1

Note that although this active ingredient is very toxic, it is present at very low concentrations in this product.

Potential Health Effects

In most cases of ingestion of anticoagulants, victims have remained asymptomatic, due to the small dosage taken. Even in cases involving ingestion of substantial amounts of anticoagulant compound (more often medication than rodenticide), hypoprothrombinaemia has occurred without symptoms of poisoning. Haemorrhage appears only when extraordinary amounts have been absorbed. In reported cases, the anticoagulants were either taken deliberately, were absorbed over long periods out of neglect of elementary hygienic standards, or were ingested by starving indigents who used quantities of rodent bait as food. Victims of large doses exhibit haematuria, nosebleed, haematomata, bleeding gums, and melena, abdominal pain and back pain probably reflecting haemorrhage in the abdominal and retroperitoneal tissues. Weakness occurs as a result of anaemia. Renal colic often complicates severe haematuria. Nasal and gastrointestinal haemorrhages have occasionally caused death from exsanguination

If poisoning is suspected, do not wait for symptoms to develop. Contact a physician, the nearest hospital, or the nearest Poison Control Centre. **Vitamin K is a safe and effective antidote to Brodifacoum.**

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Brodifacoum does not enter the atmosphere, because of its low volatility. It is practically insoluble in water.

Brodifacoum is strongly bound on soil particles and is not taken up by plants. The rate of degradation is relatively slow and depends on soil type. Residues in crops have never been detected in field studies.

Brodifacoum is not intended for direct application to growing crops or for use as a food additive. No information is available on concentrations in air, water, and soil. Residues of Brodifacoum were detected in dead barn owls in the United Kingdom at levels of 0.019-0.515 mg/kg. Brodifacoum residues were also found in the liver, muscle, and fatty tissues of rabbits, intentionally poisoned during field trials with baits containing 0.005% active ingredient, at concentrations of 4.4, 0.26, and 0.86 mg/kg, respectively.

The solubility of Brodifacoum in water is low and, in bait formulation, its use is unlikely to be a source of water pollution. As a technical material, it is highly toxic for fish. Brodifacoum appears to bind rapidly in the soil with very slow desorption and without leaching. Non-target organisms are potentially at risk in two ways: from direct consumption of baits (primary hazard) and through eating poisoned rodents (secondary hazard).

Bird species vary in their susceptibility to Brodifacoum. The main reason for the poisoning of domestic animals is direct consumption of Brodifacoum baits. Brodifacoum shows a similar range of acute toxicity for non-target and target mammals. The primary hazard is usually expressed by the amount of finished bait that must be consumed to approach the lethal dose. Some secondary toxicity laboratory studies on wildlife have shown that captive predators could be intoxicated by the no-choice feeding of Brodifacoum-poisoned or dosed prey. The significance of these results in terms of hazard under field conditions is difficult to assess, because the predators would not be expected to eat only poisoned animals. However, predators may take poisoned, but not dead, small mammals preferentially. In areas close to baiting, poisoned rodents may represent a high proportion of the diet for individual birds. However, only few individuals will be affected, unless there has been very widespread and constant use of the baits.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredient: Brodifacoum, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the

SAFETY DATA SHEET

event of an emergency, 000. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016)

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End of Report

SAFETY DATA SHEET