
Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Rentokil Initial Pty Ltd

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Chemical nature: Brodifacoum is an anticoagulant. It is presented in a food carrier made inedible to humans by the addition of bitrex (Denatonium benzoate).

Trade Name: **Brodifacoum Paste**

Product Code: 54839

Product Use: For the control of introduced mice as detailed on the product label.

Creation Date: **August, 2005**

This version issued: **January, 2019**

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

HAZARD STATEMENT:

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

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

RESPONSE

P313: Get medical advice/attention.

P321: Treatment with Vitamin K₁ which is antidotal, is almost always successful.

P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.

P353: Rinse skin or shower with water.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers to landfill.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Blue pasty solid.

Odour: Mild odour. Addition of bitrex (Denatonium benzoate) makes this product inedible.

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. This product is a cumulative poison. Minor exposures over a period of time may lead to serious health problems.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Non hazardous food ingredients	not set	94	not set	not set
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	0.005	not set	not set
Propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	5 approx	10 (particulates only)	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 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 should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for 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

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.

Brodifacoum is a long lasting anticoagulant. Vitamin K1 (phytomenadione) should be administered urgently by medical or appropriate paramedical personnel. If administered intravenously, the injection must be given slowly.

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

Skin Contact: Gently wipe away excess paste. 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 wipe material from eyes. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. 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. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids.

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

Extinguishing Media: Preferred 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: Not flammable.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Can be slippery on floors, especially when wet. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS

and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

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 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. 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. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. 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/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Propane-1,2-diol	10 (particulates only)	not set

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 and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

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 vapours and mists are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective glasses or goggles.

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: There is no specific recommendation for any particular protective material type.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Blue pasty solid.
Odour:	Mild odour. Addition of bitrex (Denatonium benzoate) makes this product inedible.
Boiling Point:	No specific data. Expected to decompose before boiling.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at cool temperatures, but expected to melt about 50°C
Volatiles:	Not available.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Largely insoluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data.
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: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. 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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Brodifacoum is a brominated 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.

For Brodifacoum, Oral LD₅₀:

Rats (M) 0.27 mg/kg

Rabbits (M) 0.30 mg/kg

Cats 0.25 mg/kg

Mice (M) 0.40 mg/kg

Guinea-pigs 0.28 mg/kg

Dogs 0.25 mg/kg

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

This product is of low *acute* toxicity. If, however, for any reason the product has been swallowed, seek medical attention. Treatment with Vitamin K₁ which is antidotal, is almost always successful.

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Significant inhalation exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Exposure via eyes is considered to be unlikely. This product is believed to be not irritating to eyes.

Ingestion:

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

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.

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. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.

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: We are unable to verify the presence of all of the ingredients in this product on the public AICS database. However this is not a necessary requirement for registered Ag/Vet products. If you have any reason to be concerned about this, we suggest you call us on the number below.

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, 7th Edition
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
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
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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 OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. 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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