



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Hoggone® meSN® Feral Pig Bait
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: For reductions in feral pig populations
Supplier: Animal Control Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd
ABN: 25 137 868 449
Street Address: 46-50 Freight Drive Somerton Vic 3062, Australia
Telephone No: +61 3 9308 9688 (Monday to Friday, 8:00a.m. – 5:00p.m. EST)
Fax: +61 3 9308 9622
Email: enquiries@animalcontrol.com.au
Emergency Telephone: Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (24 hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance mixture: This material is not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
The following health hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations
Acute Oral Toxicity: Cat 5

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion (w/w)
The components in this formulation are considered not to be hazardous and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations. Following is the information for the active constituent which is not classified as hazardous in this formulation.		
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0	10%
Other components are not considered hazardous in this formulation and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations.		

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766 or a doctor. Have this SDS or the label with you.

Inhalation: Inhalation risk is minimal with this bait product. However if required, bring affected person to fresh air.
Skin Contact: Absorption via intact skin is minimal but if skin contact occurs, remove contaminated footwear and clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Take care to thoroughly cleanse area including fingernails and scalp (if applicable). Remove from contaminated area.
Eye Contact: Flush eyes immediately with water or normal saline solution until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
Ingestion: A primary source of poisoning with sodium nitrite is the oral route. Seek immediate medical assistance. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
First Aid Facilities: Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.



Medical attention and special treatment:

The sodium nitrite bait contains 10% w/w (100g/kg) sodium nitrite and is used for control of pest animals in accordance with APVMA approved product label.

Mode of action:

Sodium nitrite is readily absorbed by the oral route. Nitrite is rapidly oxidised into nitrate (more than 50% in 10 mins at a concentration of 2 – 3 nmoles/l of blood) in mice and rabbits and is readily distributed into most body fluids (urine, saliva, gastric juice, sweat, ileostomy fluid) and into methaemoglobin. This distribution occurs when nitrate reacts with ferrous ions (Fe²⁺) in deoxyhaemoglobin in red cells converting it to methaemoglobin containing the ferric ion (Fe³⁺). The enzyme methaemoglobin reductase catalyses the reduction of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin and prevents oxidative damage to erythrocytes. The pattern of methaemoglobinaemic response when erythrocytes are exposed to NaNO₂ is a balance between methaemoglobin formation and its subsequent reduction back to haemoglobin by the protective methaemoglobin reductase enzyme.

The minimal toxic dose of nitrite varies a lot among individuals. Methaemoglobin is unable to carry oxygen and may induce cyanosis, fatigue, weakness, headache, disziness and in the most severe cases hypoxic convulsions or coma, as well as gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhoea) and cardiovascular symptoms (vasodilatation, hypotension, tachypnoea and tachycardia). Cyanosis appears at methaemoglobin levels of 15%. Other symptoms usually do not appear until the level reaches 20–40%. Methaemoglobin levels above 70% are likely to be fatal. Disziness, headache and tiredness have been observed in healthy volunteers after intravenous administration of NaNO₂, at doses ranging between 60 and 213mg (0.9–3.3mg/kg); they produced a maximum methaemoglobin level of 11% after a dose of 3mg NO₂-/kg.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	The product is non-combustible however in case of fire, use fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Hazchem Code:	N/A
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:	The bait product is not flammable and will not auto-ignite.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:	Fire fighters should wear a respirator with an A/P filter (organic vapour + particulate) and suitable protective clothing to prevent risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/ Environmental precautions:	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Personal precautions/ Protective equipment:	Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Work up wind or increase ventilation.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	Sodium nitrite is water soluble. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. While wearing protective equipment, mop-up excess liquid using absorbent sponge or towel and collect in containers. Wash any contaminated areas with soapy water and collect in containers. Triple rinse and bury rinsate and empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers should not be burnt. Do NOT re-use containers for any other purpose.



7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. To avoid risks to people and environment the instructions for use are to be followed. Avoid all contact with the product and wear protective clothing and elbow-length PVC gloves while opening the container and handling bait. Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands after use and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Do not inhale vapour. Do not open containers indoors or in confined spaces and allow good ventilation in working areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers at all times, except when required for use. Keep working dogs and pets away from the capsules as they are highly susceptible to the poison.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.
No exposure standard for the active constituent, Sodium Nitrite is established.
No biological limit allocated.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only in open areas.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Observe good standards of hygiene and cleanliness. Always wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment with detergent and warm water before storage or re-use.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protective equipment is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use. However if protection is required, consult AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 for further information.

Eye and Face protection: Eye and face protection is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use. However if protection is required, consult AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for further information.

Skin Protection: When opening the container and using the product wear chemical-resistant gloves. Always check with the glove manufacturer or your personal protective equipment supplier regarding the correct type of glove to use. Consult AS/NZS 2161 for further information.

Closed in shoes or safety footwear should also be worn when opening the container and using the product. Consult AS/NZS 2210 and AS/NZS 2919 for further information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Thick Paste
Colour:	Brown
Odour:	Peanut and grain like
pH:	7.04
Specific Gravity:	1.226
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No information available
Boiling Point/range:	No information available



Flash Point:	No information available
Evaporation Point:	No information available
Vapour Pressure:	No information available
Vapour Density:	No information available
Solubility:	Sodium nitrite is soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	No information available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not relevant
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Viscosity:	Not relevant

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Non-reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability:	Stable for extended periods (indefinite) under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	No information available
Conditions to avoid:	No information available
Incompatible materials:	Potassium permanganate
Hazardous decomposition products:	No information available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:	Acute oral LD50 = 2791 mg/kg bw (Rats)
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. Can be fatal if lethal dose of bait is taken.
Inhalation:	There is no inhalation or vapour risk with the solid bait product under normal circumstances.
Skin:	Acute dermal LD50 > 5000 mg/kg bw (Rabbit)
Eye:	Not an eye irritant. (Rabbit)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not a skin sensitiser and not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser. (Guinea pigs)
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not suspected to cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity:	Not considered to be a carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure:	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure:	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Chronic health effects:	Sodium nitrite was found to not be carcinogenic when fed to rats in the diet for up to 115 weeks, but rather that the incidence of tumours was reduced in a dose-related manner, which correlated with a similar trend in body weights.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	The acute toxicity of sodium nitrite varies widely across species. Reported LC50 values also vary greatly for a single fish species, because the toxicity of sodium nitrite, which dissociates immediately into sodium and nitrite ions (NO ₂ ⁻) in water, is modified by pH, chloride and calcium concentrations, and fish body size.
Persistence/degradability:	Sodium nitrite is non-persistent on soils and is rapidly oxidised or reduced by aerobic and anaerobic microbial processes.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Will not accumulate in soil or water.
Mobility in Soil:	Sodium nitrite is rapidly oxidised or reduced by aerobic and anaerobic microbial processes.



13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Break, crush or puncture and dispose of empty containers in a local authority landfill. Triple rinse and bury rinsate and empty capsules in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product must not be burnt. Do NOT re-use containers for any other purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON- DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport: Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON- DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP): 6

APVMA No.: 85028

AICS: All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), not required due to the nature of the chemical, or have been assessed under the National Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION: Sodium nitrite is water soluble and readily degraded by common soil aerobic and anaerobic microbial processes.

Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Information on non-target animal distribution, conservation status, habitat preference, diet, body weight and size of home range can be used to reduce poisoning risks posed by baiting programs. Time baiting programs when non-target species are least active or least susceptible. Follow approved label directions to minimise risks to non-target animals.

ISSUE NUMBER: 003

ISSUE DATE: 17 December 2019

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of an SDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

Reason(s) for Issue: First issue

LITERARY REFERENCE: ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA – Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Australia
GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (3rd revised edition) 2009
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (Feb 2016)



Safety Data Sheet: HOGGONE® meSN® Feral Pig Bait

Date of Issue: 17 December 2019

STEL - Short term exposure limit means the average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period. The STEL should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour working day.

SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons

SWA - Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC

TGA – Therapeutic Goods Australia

TWA - Time-weighted average means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

WHS – Workplace Health and Safety

The physical values and properties described in this SDS are typical values based on scientific literature and material produced to date, and are believed to be reliable. Animal Control Technologies provides no warranties, either expressed or implied and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein. The information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving information will make their own determination as to the suitability for their purposes prior to use of this product. Due care should be taken to ensure that the use of this product and its disposal is in compliance with all relevant Federal, State and Local Government regulations.

End of SDS