

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	CPE PAPP FOX CAPSULES
Other means of identification:	PAPP, 4-Aminopropiophenone, para-Aminopropiophenone; Canid Pest Ejector PAPP Fox Capsules
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:	<p>For use with Canid Pest Ejectors (CPE) for control of foxes</p> <p>Distance restrictions, public notification and poison notices apply as per State/Territory government legislation.</p> <p>Only to be used in accordance with the label and any State/Territory instructions for products containing Para-amino propiophenone.</p> <p>Note: This product is only made available to State/Territory authorised persons, is not for general use by unauthorised persons and must not be made available to unauthorised users. This is a restricted chemical substance and must be stored securely.</p>
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: Exempt from the National Transport Commission (Model Legislation – Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail) Regulations 2007 and the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition) when packed in containers holding equal to or less than 500g (i.e. 1,250 x 0.4g (400mg) capsules) per consignment.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER



Hazard Statement(s):

H300 Fatal if swallowed
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P321 Specific treatment (see the First Aid on this label)
 P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international Regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion (w/w)	Hazard Codes
Para-amino propiophenone (PAPP)	70-69-9	100%	H300, H341

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g., phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Have this SDS or the label with you.

Inhalation: The inhalation risk is expected to be low however if symptoms persist, remove the victim to fresh air and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Take care to thoroughly cleanse area including fingernails and scalp (if applicable). Remove from contaminated area.

Eye Contact: Flood eye gently with clean fresh running water for 15 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into a non-affected eye. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Obtain medical advice as soon as possible.

Ingestion: Will cause methemaglobinemia. The blood will not transport oxygen. Lethargy, lack of coordination, dizziness, and pale extremities are all symptoms of PAPP poisoning. If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. Remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

First Aid Facilities: Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
 The capsule contains 100% para-aminopropiophenone (400 mg per capsule). Para-aminopropiophenone is also known as PAPP.

This substance and/or its metabolites bind to haemoglobin causing the formation of methemoglobin (MetHb) and methaemoglobinemia, preventing the normal uptake of oxygen leading to anoxia. The maximum MetHb levels are reached 30-120 min after exposure. Visible symptoms may not be apparent for several hours after exposure and include cyanosis (bluish discoloration of lips and mucous membranes) and difficulty breathing. Monitor MetHb levels. Methylene blue is antidotal and will rapidly decrease MetHb levels and symptoms. Keep the patient still and quiet. Direct attention to oxygen delivery and give assisted ventilation if required. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits. Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels of over 30% should receive methylene blue. Cyanosis alone should not be relied upon as an indication for treatment. Exercise following exposure can cause an increase in blood lactate levels.

At 15% MetHb levels there should be an observable cyanosis, other symptoms may include euphoria, flushed face and headache. At 25-40% MetHb levels cyanosis may be marked. At 40-60% MetHb symptoms may include weakness, dizziness, light-headedness, increasing headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms may include dyspnoea, respiration depression, tachycardia or bradycardia and convulsions. MetHb levels above 70% may be fatal.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, normal foam, CO₂ or dry chemical appropriate to surrounding materials.

Hazchem Code: 2X (refer to section 14)

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture: The capsule is not flammable and will not auto-ignite however combustion products of PAPP include carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spill. Keep dry. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. If capsules are broken, wear protective equipment, and sweep-up the damaged capsules using a broom and shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Dispose of bait by burial below 50 cm. 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. Wash any contaminated areas with soapy water and bury rinsate from washed areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Only to be used or supplied by authorised persons as per the product label. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. Keep out of reach of children, livestock or domestic pets. To avoid risks to people and environment the instructions for use are to be followed. Avoid all contact with the product. Wear protective clothing worn outside boots and impervious rubber or neoprene gloves. Wash protective clothing and equipment daily after work and separate to household laundry. Remove protective clothing and wash hands and any exposed skin thoroughly before meals and rest breaks. DO NOT allow product to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption. DO NOT reuse containers for any other purpose.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a secure, locked facility away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed, and fertilisers. DO NOT freeze. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Keep working dogs and pets away 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. However, the exposure standard for general dusts should be maintained below 10 mg/m ³ , measured as inhalable dust (8-hour TWA).
Appropriate engineering controls:	<p>The powdered active is contained within a plastic capsule. This reduces the risk of handling the PAPP powder. However, this product remains extremely poisonous.</p> <p>The canid pest ejector device is spring loaded and can project the contents if accidentally triggered. Operators should avoid placing their face in direct line with the ejection path while handling, setting and checking the ejector devices once the spring is primed for triggering.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):	<p>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 before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.</p>
Respiratory Protection:	Respiratory protective equipment may be required 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 may be required under normal and intended conditions of product use, wear safety glasses or goggles. Consult AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for further information.
Skin Protection:	<p>When opening the container and using the product wear gauntlet-length chemical resistant gloves. Always check with the glove manufacturer or your personal protective equipment supplier regarding the correct type of glove to use. After use, wash protective equipment including the inside of gloves (unless gloves are disposable). Consult AS/NZS 2161 for further information.</p> <p>Trousers, long sleeved shirt or overalls and 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.</p>

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Plastic capsule containing powdered PAPP.
Colour:	Beige powder
Odour:	No odour
pH:	5.15 in a saturated aqueous solution (0.352 g/L)
Bulk Density g/cc:	No information available
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	140°C
Boiling Point/range:	305.8°C at 760 mm Hg
Flash Point:	138.7 °C
Evaporation Point:	No information available
Vapour Pressure:	5.02 x 10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg at 25°C (est)
Vapour Density:	No information available
Solubility:	352 mg/L at 37°C
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	No information available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No information available
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Viscosity:	Not relevant

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Non-reactive under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal storage and use conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:	None known.
Incompatible materials:	PAPP is incompatible with strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	PAPP can decompose to nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:	The information presented below is based on the acute toxicity data for the active constituent, PAPP: Oral LD50 = 30-50 mg/kg bw in dogs PAPP was originally investigated as a possible antidote to cyanide poisoning. Lethal doses of PAPP or levels of MetHb causing fatality for human has not been positively established. Tests on human subjects at an oral dose of PAPP of 100mg/kg found that the response in people exposed to PAPP varies greatly according to the individual. The highest level of MetHb reached at this dose rate was 48%. During the study there was no apparent adverse effect on physical fitness, mental or psychological wellness. To receive a 100mg/kg bw dose an 80 kg person would have to consume approximately 20 CPE PAPP Fox Capsules in succession.
Ingestion:	Fatal if swallowed. May cause methaemoglobinemia leading to anoxia.
Dermal:	Not considered to be acutely toxic by the dermal exposure route.
Inhalation:	May be harmful from accidental inhalation exposure. However, given that the PAPP is in a capsule, it should not be considered an inhalation risk under normal conditions of use.
Skin Irritation/corrosion:	Avoid contact with skin, especially to open cuts, abraded or irritated skin. If absorbed by skin PAPP may cause mild discomfort to the skin
Eye irritation/corrosion:	Avoid contact with eyes. Following absorption PAPP may be moderately discomforting to the eyes causing mild temporary redness of the conjunctiva, temporary impairment of vision and ulceration of eyes
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not a skin sensitiser or respiratory sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity:	Not considered to be a carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure:	No information available.
STOT-repeated exposure:	No information available.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	PAPP is toxic to marsupial carnivores, bandicoots, goannas and some birds. Burial of baits will minimise non-target risks. 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.
Persistence/degradability:	PAPP is readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential:	PAPP is not expected to bioaccumulate (Log Pow 1.7).
Mobility in Soil:	PAPP is mobile in soil but is contained within the capsule.

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 packaging/container in an approved waste management facility. Deliver remaining product in the original and labelled container to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury PAPP capsules and any PAPP contaminated rinsate and empty packaging at least 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit at the site of use specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty container or product unless authorized by relevant Local, State or Territory Government Authority and as per the relevant Local, State or Territory Government Authority instructions. Do NOT re-use containers for any other purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Exempt from the National Transport Commission (Model Legislation — Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail) Regulations 2007 and the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition) when packed in containers holding equal to or less than 500g (i.e., 1,250 x 0.4g (400mg) capsules per consignment).

However, if packed in quantities more than 500g then following is the relevant dangerous goods information:

Road and Rail Transport:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS UN Number: 2588 Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (4'-Aminopropiophenone (PAPP)) Transport Hazard Class: 6.1 Packaging Group: II Hazchem Code: 2X
Marine Transport:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS. UN Number: 2588 Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (4'-Aminopropiophenone (PAPP)) Transport Hazard Class: 6.1 Packaging Group: II IMDG EMS Fire: F - A IMDG EMS Spill: S - A
Air Transport:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS. UN Number: 2588 Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (4'-Aminopropiophenone (PAPP)) Transport Hazard Class: 6.1 Packaging Group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP): 7 – DANGEROUS POISON
APVMA Approval No.: 87036
AICS: All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC), not required due to the nature of the chemical, or have been assessed under the Industrial Chemicals Act 1989 as amended.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION: None.

ISSUE NUMBER: 002

ISSUE DATE: 31 May 2023

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: Update due to 5 years since the last revision.

LITERARY REFERENCE: ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICIS – Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (formerly NICNAS)
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
APVMA – Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Australia
GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition) 2017
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (July 2020)
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 (The Standard)
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