



Safety Data Sheet

FOXECUTE Fox Bait

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	FOXECUTE Fox Bait
Other means of identification:	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:	For the control of foxes. Distance restrictions apply as per State/Territory government legislation. Only to be used in accordance with the label and any State/Territory instructions for products containing Para-amino propiophenone. 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.
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
Distributed by:	Animal Control Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd 46-50 Freight Drive Somerton Vic 3062, Australia
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (24 hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance mixture: Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition).

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

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4

Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING



Hazard Statement(s):

H302 Harmful 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.



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P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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)
Para-amino propiophenone (PAPP)	70-69-9	1.14%
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. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation: The inhalation risk is expected to be very 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: If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Ingestion: 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 bait contains approximately 1.14% para-amino propiophenone (400mg per 35g bait). Para-amino propiophenone 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



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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, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture: The bait is not flammable and will not auto-ignite however combustion products of PAPP include carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).
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. Work up wind or increase ventilation.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Sweep-up the spilt bait 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: 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 gloves while handling bait. Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.
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. Keep working dogs and pets away from baits as they are highly susceptible to the poison and may eat the baits.



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.
Appropriate engineering controls:	There is no dust associated with this product. Keep containers closed when not in use.
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 before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.
Respiratory Protection:	A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use however if ventilation is not adequate then a respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
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:	Chemical resistant gloves must be worn. 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. Trousers, long sleeved shirt or overalls and closed in shoes or safety footwear should be worn as a general precaution. Consult AS/NZS 2210 and AS/NZS 2919 for further information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	The baits are of a firm rubbery consistency with a solid matrix approximately 40mm long, 30mm wide and 20mm thick with tapered edges. Baits weigh 35 grams.
Colour:	Brown
Odour:	Meaty odour
pH:	5 - 6
Bulk Density	1.03 g/cc
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No data available for formulation
Boiling Point/range:	No data available for formulation
Flash Point:	Not flammable
Evaporation Point:	No data available for formulation
Vapour Pressure:	No data available for formulation
Vapour Density:	No data available for formulation
Solubility:	Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	No data available for formulation
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not relevant
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available for formulation
Viscosity:	Not relevant

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Non-reactive under normal condition.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
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.



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Hazardous decomposition products: PAPP can decompose to nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:	<p>There are no acute toxicity studies performed on the product however the estimated acute oral toxicity was based on the acute toxicity data for the active constituent, PAPP:</p> <p>Oral LD50 (ATE mix) Foxecute Fox Bait (1.14% PAPP) = 2632 mg/kg bw</p> <p>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%.</p> <p>During the study there was no apparent adverse effect on physical fitness, mental or psychological wellness. To receive a 100 mg/kg bw dose an 80 kg person would have to consume approximately 20 FOXECUTE Fox Bait in succession.</p>
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause methaemoglobinemia leading to anoxia.
Inhalation:	Available information indicates that it is not considered an inhalation risk.
Skin:	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:	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 and not expected to be a 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:	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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	<p>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.</p>
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 bait.



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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. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

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): 7 – DANGEROUS POISON

APVMA: 65095

AICS: All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (Inventory), not required due to the nature of the chemical, or have been assessed under the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 as amended.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

General Information: None

Issue Number: 002

Issue Date: 14 April 2021

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: Re-issue following expiry

Literary Reference: None

Key abbreviations or acronyms used: ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
AgVet Code Act 1994 – Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994
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
LD₅₀ or LC₅₀ – Estimated lethal dose / concentration to kill 50% of the population/sample.
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (December 2016)
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.



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STOT – Specific Target Organ Toxicity
SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
SWA - Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
TGA – Therapeutic Goods Australia
WHS – Workplace Health and Safety

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END OF SDS