

# AC Emporium

## Axichem Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5154-39

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

Product name	AC Emporium
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains fipronil)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	For the control of various insect pests in bananas, brassicas, cotton, mushrooms, pasture, potatoes, sorghum and sugar cane.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Axichem Pty Ltd
Address	9 Palings Court Nerang QLD 4211 Australia
Telephone	07 5596 1736
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.axichem.com.au">www.axichem.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:msds@axichem.com.au">msds@axichem.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word **Danger****Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
120068-37-3	10-20	<u>flupronil</u>
Not Available		(200 g/L)
68956-68-3	30-60	<u>vegetable oils</u>
Not Available	0-10	dispersants
7732-18-5	10-30	<u>water</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
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<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Fipronil is a reversible gamma-aminobutyric acid GABA receptor inhibitor. Intoxication may induce neurological stimulation with possible convulsions. No specific antidote known. Treat Symptoms. Continue monitoring. Due to slow absorption and elimination through the gut, symptoms may be delayed several hours to one day. Absorption may be decreased by gastric lavage, saline purgative or activated charcoal. Phenobarbital has been shown to be effective in preventing convulsions induced by fipronil.

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) hydrogen chloride phosgene hydrogen fluoride nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Z

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
AC Emporium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
fipronil	Not Available	Not Available
vegetable oils	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
fipronil	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.  General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction	

	apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

**Respiratory protection**

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## AC Emporium

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

AC Emporium

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous cream to yellow suspension with a slight vegetable oil odour; disperses in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.07
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	410
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.37	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7-9
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

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## AC Emporium

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.  The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.  Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

AC Emporium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Mouse) LD50: 2493 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1070 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1099 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
fipronil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 354 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: slight * <sup>[** = Aventis]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.001 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: non-irritating *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 97 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
vegetable oils	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>AC Emporium</b>	[Manufacturer]
<b>FIPRONIL</b>	Negative in Ames and chromosome aberration tests. * ADI: 0.0002 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.02 mg/kg/day technical fipronil For fipronil <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Clinical signs and symptoms reported after ingestion of fipronil by humans include sweating, nausea, vomiting, headache, abdominal pain, dizziness, agitation, weakness, and tonic clonic-seizures. Clinical signs of exposure to fipronil are generally reversible and resolve spontaneously Fipronil targets the nervous system. Signs of toxicity during an acute mouse feeding study with 87.4-97.2% fipronil included overactivity, irritability, convulsions, and death The primary metabolite of fipronil in army worms, mice, and humans is fipronil-sulfone, which binds to the GABA receptor with an affinity 6 times greater than the parent compound. Fipronil and its sulfone have similar toxicity in mammals; the mouse ip

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LD50 24 h after treatment is 41 and 50 mg/kg for fipronil and its sulfone, respectively.

Fipronil-desulfinyl, the primary photoproduct in the environment, is 9-10 fold more potent and more acutely toxic than fipronil with an ip LD50 of 23 mg/kg in mice

**Distribution:** After exposure fipronil is widely distributed in mammals and is found predominantly in fatty tissues. Rats given a single oral dose had the highest concentrations of fipronil in the stomach, GI tract, fat, and adrenals. Moderate levels were found in the liver, pancreas, thyroid, and ovaries. Low levels were present in the muscle, brain, heart, and cardiac blood.

A spot-on treatment study with <sup>14</sup>C-fipronil on dogs and cats reported radioactivity 2 months after treatment concentrated in the sebaceous glands, epithelial layers surrounding the hairs, and exposed part of the hair shaft, suggesting the passive diffusion of fipronil in the sebum covering hair and skin.

Researchers applied a spot-on fipronil product to dogs and vigorously petted them for 5 minutes every day with cotton gloves to mimic normal exposures to treated animals. Residues transferred to the gloves peaked at 589+/-206 ppm fipronil 24 h after treatment, decreased steadily over time (448 +/- 118 ppm after 8 days), and were undetectable after 36 days.

**Absorption:** In an *in vitro* study of <sup>14</sup>C-fipronil absorption through human, rabbit, and rat epithelial membranes, researchers recorded penetration rates after 8 hours of 0.08% (rat), 0.07% (rabbit), and 0.01% (human) of the dose of 200 g/L fipronil solution. Researchers reported greater absorption from a 0.2 g/L solution of fipronil, with 0.9% (rat), 13.9% (rabbit), 0.9% (humans) of the dose being absorbed.

**Metabolism:** The whole-blood half-life of fipronil in rats ranged from about 6.2-8.3 days after a single 4 mg/kg oral dose and decreased significantly to 2.1-2.3 days after a single 150 mg/kg oral dose. The primary metabolite of fipronil in animals is the fipronil-sulfone derivative. Researchers injected mice with fipronil and detected the sulfone derivative in the brain, liver, kidney, fat, and faeces. Fipronil-desulfinyl, the primary photodegradate of fipronil, has been measured in the fat, brain, liver, kidney, skin, and feces of mice, rats and lactating goats after oral exposure or injection.

**Excretion:** Rats given an oral dose of fipronil excreted 45-75% in the faeces and 5-25% in the urine. The parent compound and the oxidation product, fipronil-sulfone, were present in both.

**Chronic toxicity:** Signs of toxicity during a chronic rat feeding study included reduced feeding, reduced body weight gain, seizures (including seizures resulting in death), alterations in thyroid hormones, and alterations in the mass and function of the liver, thyroid, and kidneys. No signs of systemic toxicity (NOEL) were observed in rats ingesting 0.5 ppm (0.019-0.025 mg/kg/day) during a 52-week chronic dietary study. The lowest dosage at which effects were observed (LOEL) was 1.5 ppm (0.059 mg/kg/day males, 0.078 mg/kg/day females), and included increased incidence of seizures and death, alteration in clinical chemistry (protein), and alterations in thyroid hormones.

**Carcinogenicity:** Mice given fipronil in their diet for 2 years showed no evidence of carcinogenicity at doses of 30 ppm.\*

Researchers administered fipronil in the diet of rats for 2 years. Carcinogenicity was observed at 12.68 mg/kg/day in males and 16.75 mg/kg/day in females based on an increased incidence of clinical signs and alterations in clinical chemistry and thyroid parameters. In one study, rats were fed 0, 0.5, 2, 6, and 10 ppm (0, 0.025, 0.098, and 0.050 mg/kg/day males, and 0, 0.032, 0.13, and 0.55 mg/kg/day females) fipronil-desulfinyl (the primary photodegradate), for 2 years. Male rats at 10 ppm and female rats at 2, 6, and 10 ppm developed clinical signs of toxicity with no evidence of carcinogenicity (13).

The US EPA classified fipronil as a Group C (possible human) carcinogen, based on increased thyroid follicular cell tumors in both sexes of rats.

**Mutagenicity:** Fipronil did not cause mutations in human lymphocytes, Chinese hamster V79 cells, salmonella (Ames test), or mouse micronuclei.

**Reproductive and developmental toxicity:** In one study with rats, no observable effects were recorded at 30 ppm (2.54 mg/kg/day in males, and 2.74 mg/kg/day in females; route of exposure not included). The lowest dosage at which reproductive effects were recorded was 300 ppm (26.0 mg/kg/day in males and 28.4 mg/kg/day in females; route of exposure not included) based on clinical signs of toxicity, decreased litter size, decreased body weights, decrease in percentage of animals mating, reduction in fertility index, reduced post-implantation survival and offspring postnatal survivability, and delay in physical development. Other experimental studies with ingestion of fipronil have not reported significant alterations on animal development. There were no observable adverse effects within the limits of two studies performed using rats and rabbits. The Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Levels (LOAELs) were the highest doses tested: .20 and .1.0 mg/kg/day in rats and rabbits, respectively.

[\* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]

#### VEGETABLE OILS

Refined grades are edible.

#### VEGETABLE OILS & WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

Continued...

AC Emporium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
fipronil	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.27-1.12mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.00062-0.00142mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.6312mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0051-0.0234mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	816h	Crustacea	0.000005mg/l	4
vegetable oils	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b> Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
fipronil	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
fipronil	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0887)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
fipronil	LOW (KOC = 30930)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li><li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

**Land transport (ADG)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains fipronil)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 331 335 375 AU01 Limited quantity 5 L

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

14.1. UN number	3082
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains fipronil)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 9 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable ERG Code 9L
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions A97 A158 A197 A215 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

14.1. UN number	3082
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains fipronil)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant

Continued...

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

EMS Number	F-A, S-F
Special provisions	274 335 969
Limited Quantities	5 L

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
fipronil	Not Available
vegetable oils	Not Available
water	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
fipronil	Not Available
vegetable oils	Not Available
water	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****fipronil is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**vegetable oils is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**water is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (fipronil)
Canada - DSL	No (fipronil)
Canada - NDSL	No (fipronil; vegetable oils; water)
China - IECSC	No (fipronil)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (fipronil)
Japan - ENCS	No (vegetable oils)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (fipronil)
USA - TSCA	No (fipronil)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (vegetable oils)

**Legend:**

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Continued...

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/12/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	21/10/2014

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level  
 PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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