1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND THE MANUFACTURER

Product Name	MAC Lure Cinnamon Scented Lure 500ml		
Supplier Name	Arandee Limited		
Address	108 Rockfield Road, Penrose, Auckland 1061, New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 (9) 579 5139		
Emergency	National Poisons Centre -24 hours	Australia	13 11 26
		New Zealand	0800 POISON
			0800 764 766
E-mail	sales@arandee.co.nz		
Web Site	https://www.arandee.co.nz		
Synonym(s)	MAC Lure, MAC Lure Cinnamon Scented Lure		
Use(s)	Possum and Rodent lure.		

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO GHS AND THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (MINIMUM DEGREE OF HAZARD) REGS (EC) No 1272/2008. CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD, UNDER NZS 5433

Signal Word: DANGER

Flammable aerosol	Category 1
Skin sensitisation	Category 1
Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeat Exposure)	Category 2
Aquatic toxicity (Acute)	Category 1
Ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates	Category 2

DG Class	**2.1.2A**	**Flammable Aerosol**
	6.1E	Acute toxicity, oral
	6.4A	Eye damage/irritation
	6.5A	Substances that are respiratory sensitisers
	6.5B	Substances that are contact sensitisers
	6.7B	Carcinogenicity
	9.1C	Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
	9.4A	Substances that are very ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates

HAZARD STATEMENTS	H223	Flammable aerosol
	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
	H315	Causes skin irritation
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
	H351	Suspected causing of cancer
	H401	Toxic to aquatic life

	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	P210	Keep away from heat, not surfaces, sparks open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P201	Obtain special instructions before use
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
	P261	Avoid breathing fumes
	P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
	P273	Avoid release to the environment
	P280	Wear protective gloves
RESPONSE STATEMENTS	P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
	P305	IF IN EYES:
	P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned; Get medical advice
	P312	Call a POISON CENTRE if you feel unwell.
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
	P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention
	P351	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes
	P362+364	Take of all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
	P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
	P405	Store locked up
	P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulation
OTHER HAZARDS		Contains Benzyl Alcohol, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzyl Salicylate, Cinnamyl Alcohol, Coumarin, Isoeugenol and Limonene which may produce an allergic reaction
STORAGE STATEMENTS	P405	Store locked up
	P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C
DISPOSAL STATEMENTS	P501	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	Chemical Name, Classification and Hazards	Concentration
74-98-6 106-97-8	Hydrocarbon blend propellant	80%
104-55-2 EINECS 203-213-9 REACH	Cinnamic aldehyde (3-Phenyl-2-propenal) (Cinnamaldehyde) ATO 5(2500); ATD 4(1100); SCI 2:SS 1A;EDI 2A;EH A2 H303, H312, H315, H317, H319, H401	<5%
120-51-4 EINECS 204-402-9 REACH	Benzyl benzoate (Phenylmethyl benzoate)	<5%
100-51-6 EINECS 202-859-9 REACH	Benzyl alcohol (Phenylmethyl alcohol) ATO 4(1620);ATD 5(2500);EDI 2A;ATI 4 H H302,H313,H319,H332	<5%
88-41-5 EINECS 201-828-7 REACH	Verdox (ortho-tert. -Butyl cyclohexyl acetate) FL 4;ATO 5(2300);ATD 5(2500); SCI 2;EDI 2A;EH A3 H303,H313,H316,H401,H411	<5%
122-97-4 EINECS 204-857-6 REACH	3-Phenyl-1-propanol (Phenyl propyl alcohol) ATO 5(2300); ATD 5(2500); SCI 2;EDI 2A;EH A3 H303,H313,H315,H319,H402	<2%
104-54-1 EINECS 203-212-3 REACH	Cinnamic alcohol (Cinnamyl alcohol) (Styryl alcohol) ATO 5(2500); SS 1B H303,H317	<2%
87-44-5	Caryophyllene	<2%

EINECS 201-746-1	AH 1;SCI 3	
REACH	H304,H316	
97-53-0	Eugenol	<2%
EINECS 202-589-1	ATO 5(2300); SCI 3;EDI 2A;SS 1B;EH A2	
REACH	H303,H316,H317,H319,H401	
91-64-5	Coumarin (2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one)	<1%
EINECS 202-086-7	ATO 4(500);SS 1B;EH A3	
REACH	H302,H317,402	
122-40-7	alpha-Amyl cinnamic aldehyde (ACA) (2-Pentyl-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-al)	<1%
EINECS 204-541-5	ATO 5(3730);SCI 3;SS 1B;EH A2,C2	
REACH	H303,H316,H317,H401,H411	
5989-27-5	d-Limonene (p-Mentha-1,8-diene)	<1%
EINECS 227-813-5	FL 4;AH 1;SCI 2:SS 1B;EH A1,C1	
REACH	H227,H304,H315,H317,H400,H410	
4364-06-1	Cinnamic aldehyde dimethyl acetal	<1%
EINECS 224-454-6	ATO 5(3700)L SCI 3	
REACH	H303,H316	
4940-11-8	Ethyl maltol (3-Hydroxy-2-ethyl-4H-pyran-4-one)	<1%
EINECS 225-582-5	ATO 4(1200)	
REACH	H302	
97-54-1	Isoeugenol (2-Methoxy-4-propenyl phenol)	<1%
EINECS 202-590-7	ATO 4(1500);ATD 4(1900);SCI 2:SS 1A;EDI 2A;EH A2	
REACH	H302,H312,H315,H317,H319,401	
97659-68-2	Cinnamon Oil	
EINECS 307-474-0	ATO 5(2300);ATD 4(1300);SCI 2:SS 1;EDI 2A;EH A2	
REACH	H303, H312, H315,H317,H319,H401	<1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Flush with plenty of water and seek medical advice if necessary.

Inhalation Remove from the exposure area to fresh air, Contact a doctor if necessary.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical advice if irritation persists or there is any sign of tissue damage.

Ingestion Wash mouth with plenty of water and obtain medical advice immediately.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash facilities should be provided.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures. When handling a significant spillage, eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc. Aerosol cans may explode when heated above 50 ºC.

Fire and Explosion Highly flammable, explosive vapour. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may evolve, when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide foam, or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways; absorb runoff with sand or similar.

HazChem 2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If large quantities of cans are punctured (bulk), clear area of all unprotected personnel and ventilate area. Wear splash-proof goggles, leather gloves, coveralls, and boots. Where inhalation risks exist, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) respirator. Collect cans and allow to discharge outdoors. Absorb any residues with sand or similar and place in clean containers for disposal. DO NOT wash away into sewer.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Keep out of the reach of children.
DO NOT puncture aerosol cans or incinerate, even when empty.

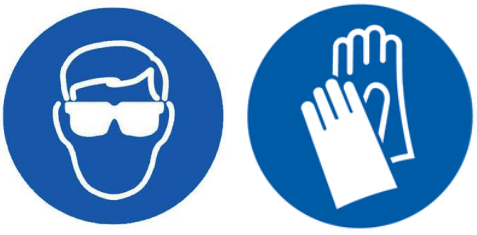
Storage Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area, well away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, heat or ignition sources, or foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation DO NOT directly inhale concentrated vapours. Use in well-ventilated areas. Mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended for poorly ventilated area. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Exposure Standards

Personal Protection Equipment No personal protective equipment is required, normally. When an inhalation risk exist wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) Respirator. With prolonged use, wear PVC or rubber gloves and splash-proof goggles or safety glasses.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS AEROSOL GAS	**Solubility (water)**	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour	SWEET CINNAMON SPICE	**Specific Gravity @ 25°C**	0.82
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	**% Volatiles**	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	**Flash Point**	< 20 ºC (Propellant)
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	NOT AVAILABLE

Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	**Auto-ignition Temperature**	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g., hypochlorite), alkalis, / alkali earth metals and finely divided metal powders (e.g. aluminium, barium, lithium), heat and ignition sources.
Chemical Stability	Not determined.
Possibility and hazardous reactions	Not determined.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not determined.
Conditions to avoid	Extreme temperatures
Incompatible Materials	Highly active chemicals which may produce unknown reaction products and so cause additional hazards.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	General population. The exposure of the general population is expected to be low and is not likely to present a hazard w Asphyxiant narcotic. This product may only present a hazard with direct eye contact, prolonged and repeated skin contac
Toxicity (Oral)	Not determined
Eye	Low irritant. Contact may result in lacrimation, pain, redness, and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact may result in corneal
Inhalation	Low to moderate Irritant, narcotic, asphyxiant. Over exposure may result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea, an unconsciousness.
Skin	Low irritant. Prolonged contact may result in irritation, redness, rash, dermatitis, and sensitisation.
Ingestion	Exposure considered unlikely, due to product form as an aerosol. Under normal conditions of use, ingestion is considered

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1.

Acute Toxicity – Fish	No data available
Chronic Toxicity – Fish	No data available
Acute Toxicity – Aquatic Invertebrates	No data available
Chronic Toxicity – Aquatic Invertebrates	No data available
Persistence & Degradability	The degradability of the product is not known.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available on Bioaccumulation.

Environment Environmental effects of the compound are extremely unlikely, due to packaging in the form of an aerosol. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment through wastewater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. DO NOT puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant, local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT BY THE CRITERIA OF NZS5433:2012.
CLASSIFIED AS A MARINE POLLUTANT IMDG REGULATIONS

	Shipping Name	UN	Packing Group	DG Class	Subsidiary Risk(s)
Land	Compressed Gas Flammable Aerosol	1950	None Allocated	2.1	None Allocated
Sea	Compressed Gas Flammable Aerosol	1950	III	2.1	None Allocated
Air	Compressed Flammable Gas	1950	None Allocated	2.1	None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

NZEPA Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act, 1996
New Zealand Approval HSR0002515

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information ASPHYXIANTS (1): reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement, when present in the atmospheres, in high concentrations. As most simple asphyxiants are odourless, atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger. Therefore, it is not generally appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but instead warn of the need to maintain oxygen concentrations.

Some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard, due to their potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations, or an explosion hazard.

Asphyxiants (2) There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly, ventilated areas (e.g., tanks) where oxygen levels may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured. Refer to AS/NZS 2865 - Safe Working in a Confined Space.

Respirators In general, the best practice to avoid exposure is to use engineering controls, such as adequate ventilation, rather than the use of respirators (which should be limited).
If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is

undertaken. Some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable, when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

Abbreviations

mg/kg – milligrams per kilogram
mg/m^3 – milligrams per cubic
metre mg/L – milligrams per Litre
ppb – Parts Per Billion
NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration
NOAEL – No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LD_{50} – Dosage that is lethal to 50% of the test population
LC_{50} – Concentration that is lethal to 50%50% of the test population
TWA – Time Weighted Average
CAS# – Chemical Abstract Service number - uniquely identifies chemical compounds.
NZEPA – New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority
MPI – New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries
NZIOC – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
WES – Workplace Exposure Standard

Personal Protective Equipment

The recommendations for protective equipment contained within this SDS report are provided as a guide only, when dealing with an abnormal situation. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered, before the final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Health Effects from Exposure

It should be noted that the effects from excess exposure to this product would depend on several factors, including duration of exposure, quantity involved, effectiveness of control measures used; protective equipment and method of application. Given that, it is impractical to prepare an SDS report, which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks in an emergency and apply appropriate control methods.

Report Status

This report is based upon information provided by ingredient manufacturers, and third-party experts. We believe that the information represents the current state of knowledge about safety and handling precautions that are appropriate for this product. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the Chief Chemist.
While we have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy, or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, we accept no liability for any loss, injury, or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered, or incurred by any person, because of their reliance upon the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.