



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND THE MANUFACTURER

Product Name **MAC SLAY COCKROACH BAIT INSECTICIDE**
(in the forms of a paste)

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Synonym(s) MAC Slay; MAC Slay Cockroach

Use(s) Formulated to be as a highly attractive high potency bait matrix for the elimination of cockroach colonies.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

The following health hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations :

Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 3 Chronic

Aquatic Toxicity - Category 3

Hazard Statement(s):

H402 – Harmful to aquatic life.

H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion (w/w)
The components in this formulation are considered not to be hazardous and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations. Following is the information for the active constituent which is classified as hazardous in this formulation.		
Indoxacarb	144171-61-9	0.6%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: There is no inhalation risk with this product. Bring affected person to fresh air.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair with soap and water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.



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Eye Contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing



Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities: Eyewash and normal washroom facilities. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small fires: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Large fires: Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.
DO NOT use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture: As the product contains combustible organic components, fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion (see Section 10).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.
Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing to prevent risk of exposure to products of decomposition.
DO NOT allow runoff from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/ Environmental precautions: Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/ Protective equipment: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Procedure for spill:

- (1) Keep all bystanders away
- (2) Wear full length clothing and PVC gloves
- (3) Reposition any leaking containers so as to minimise leakage
- (4) Sweep spilt material into a pile
- (5) Shovel into drums
- (6) Disposal of material will depend upon the extent of the spill:
 - For quantities up to 50 kg of product bury in a secure landfill site.
 - For quantities greater than 50 kg seek advice from the manufacturer (use emergency contact number below) before attempting disposal. Contain in a secure location until disposal method is established.
 - Decontaminate spill area with detergent and water and rinse with the smallest volume of water practicable.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills.
Transport and store upright. Avoid skin and eye contact. 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 original container, in a cool dry well-ventilated, locked place out of reach of children. DO NOT store in direct sunlight. DO NOT store at temperatures exceeding 35°C. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.



8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. No biological limit allocated.
Appropriate engineering Controls:	Use in well ventilated areas. 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:	Safety glasses/goggles with side shield protection may be worn as a general precaution. Consult AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for further information.
Skin Protection:	Gloves may be worn as a general precaution. 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 may also be worn as a general precaution. Consult AS/NZS 2210 and AS/NZS 2919 for further information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Gel
Colour:	Dark brown
Odour:	Sweat bean
pH (10% Solution):	2.5 – 4.5
Specific Gravity:	1.2 – 1.4
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No information available
Boiling Point/range:	No information available
Flash Point:	Non-flammable
Evaporation Point:	No information available
Vapour Pressure:	No information available
Vapour Density:	No information available
Solubility:	No information available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/ water	No information available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No information available
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Viscosity:	No information available
Explosive Properties:	None; not shock or thermally explosive.
Oxidising Properties:	None; non-reactive to iron filings, plastic and mineral spirits.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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



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Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

None known.

Incompatible materials:

No particular incompatibilities.

Hazardous decomposition products:

No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed

**TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Acute toxicity:	Oral LD50 (calculated from ingredients) > 5000 mg/kg
Inhalation LD50	(vapour, calculated from ingredients) > 20 mg/L Inhalation LC50 (4hr, rat, indoxacarb) ≥ 5.5 mg/L
Ingestion:	Available information indicates that it is not considered an acute oral toxicant.
Inhalation:	Available information indicates that it is not considered an inhalation risk.
Skin:	Not considered a skin irritant.
Eye:	Not considered an eye irritant.
Respiratory or skin:	Not a skin sensitiser and not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Carcinogenicity:	Not considered to be a carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure:	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
	STOT-repeated exposure: Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ. Aspiration hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Other information:	Misuse can be harmful to health.
Chronic:	Indoxacarb technical has been extensively tested on laboratory mammals and in test tube systems. No evidence was obtained of mutagenic or carcinogenic effects. Experiments have shown teratogenic and reproductive effects on laboratory animals.

11. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Do not discharge product into the environment without control.
Information on indoxacarb technical grade active constituent:	
Fish:	Highly toxic to fish LC50 (96 hours) = 0.65 mg/L Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
Aquatic invertebrates:	Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates EC50 (48 hours) = 0.6 mg/L Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
Aquatic plants:	Practically nontoxic to aquatic plants EC50 (14 days) = >84.3 mg/L Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)
Persistence/degradability:	Indoxacarb is not readily biodegradable. Indoxacarb is not considered to be persistent (PBT) or very persistent (vPvB).
Mobility in Soil:	Indoxacarb is slightly mobile in soils.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Dispose of empty container by wrapping in paper, placing in plastic bag and putting in the garbage. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.
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13. 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.

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP):	5
EPA:	Approved pursuant to the Hazardous Substance & New Organisms Act 1996 Approval Number HSR101544
AICS:	All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), not required due to the nature of the chemical, or have been assessed under the National Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

General Information:	None
Issue Number:	001
Issue Date:	05 February 2020
	In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of an SDS shall be no longer than 5 years.
Reason(s) for Issue:	None
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 (3 rd revised edition) 2009 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer LD ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ – Estimated lethal dose / concentration to kill 50% of 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 any time during a normal eight hour working day. 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 Safe



Additional Information	<p>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.</p> <p>Some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard, due to their potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations, or an explosion hazard.</p>
Asphyxiants (2)	<p>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.</p>
Respirators	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal Protective Equipment	<p>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.</p>
Health Effects from Exposure	<p>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.</p>
Report Status	<p>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 at Arandee Ltd.</p> <p>While Arandee has 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, Arandee accepts 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.</p>