

Inca Pestene Insect Powder

Chemical: 4882-86

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NCHSC and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 26/06/2014
Print Date: 08/07/2014
Initial Date: NOT Available
S Local AUS, EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Inca Pestene Insect Powder
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Pestene
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

For control of flies, moths and fleas on dogs, cats, foal, calves, horses and goats.
Do not use on humans and puppies under 3 months of age.
Goats - Milk: Do not use on lactating goats where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.
Not to be used for any purpose, or in any manner, contrary to the label unless authorised under appropriate legislation.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	International Animal Health Products Pty Ltd
Address	18 Hesley Circuit Huntingwood 2148 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9672 7944
Fax	+61 2 9672 7988
Website	www.iahp.com.au
Email	info@iahp.com.au

Emergency telephone number

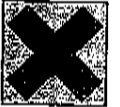
Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9672 7944
Other emergency telephone numbers	131 125 (Poisons Info, Centre Australia)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, NON-DANGEROUS GOODS, According to the Criteria of NCHSC, and the ADG Code.

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule

Not Applicable

Risk Phrases (1)

R37/38
R52/53
R20
R41

Initiating to respiratory system and skin.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Harmful by inhalation.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Legend:

Indication(s) of danger

Xn

1. Classified by Chemical Safety; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Continued...

SAFETY ADVICE

Other hazards

- S273 Keep container tightly closed.
- S273 Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- S273 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- S273 Avoid contact with eyes.
- S273 In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- S273 Do not empty into drains.
- S273 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- S373 Wear suitable protective clothing.
- S373 Wear suitable gloves.
- S373 Wear eye/face protection.
- S403 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- S403 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
- S503 Use only in well ventilated areas.
- S503 Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
- S503 Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- S603 If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	14807-96-6
471-34-1	
7704-34-8	
83-79-4	
%[weight]	
30-60	
30-60	
1-10	
0-1	

Name
Calcium carbonate
Sulfur
Carbon

Description of first aid measures

- Eye Contact**
 - If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - 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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Skin Contact**
 - If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
 - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
 - Lean patient down. Keep warm and rested.
 - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
 - 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.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
 - Immediately give a glass of water.
 - First aid is not generally required, if in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Inhalation**
 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
 - Treat symptomatically.
- Ingestion**
 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
 - Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Continued...

Continued...

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With local authorities. Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). For major quantities: Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in original containers. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. Use good occupational work practice. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. |
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Avoid physical damage to containers. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. For major quantities: Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. |

Precautions for safe handling

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- | | |
|---|--|
| Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. It contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. for disposal, IF WET: Vacuum/suck up and place in labelled container for disposal. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers. Recover product wherever possible. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Moderate hazard. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Clean up all spills immediately. Remove all ignition sources. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers. for disposal, IF WET: Vacuum/suck up and place in labelled container for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. It contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers. for disposal, IF WET: Vacuum/suck up and place in labelled container for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. It contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fire/explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. Heating calcium carbonate at high temperatures (825 C) causes decomposition, releases carbon dioxide gas and leaves a residue of alkaline lime. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Non combustible. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. Heating calcium carbonate at high temperatures (825 C) causes decomposition, releases carbon dioxide gas and leaves a residue of alkaline lime. |

Advice for firefighters

- | | |
|---|---|
| Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Incompatibility None known. |
|---|---|

Extinguishing media

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

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- PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**
- Not Available
 - Storage Incompatibility
 - Suitable container
 - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
 - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Scapolite (respirable dust)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(see also Scapolite: This value is for respirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14))
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	This value is for respirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	rottenone	Rotenone (commercial)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
talc	2 ppm	2 ppm	10 ppm	500 ppm
calcium carbonate	15 ppm	30 / 45 ppm	500 / 75 ppm	500 / 350 ppm
sulfur	0.125 ppm	0.4 ppm	2.5 ppm	12.5 ppm
rottenone	5 ppm	5 ppm	7.5 ppm	500 ppm
Ingredient	original IDLH	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	Revised IDLH	
talc	Not Available	Not Available	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
rottenone	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	Not Available	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure 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 "captures" 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.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Control fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Control fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray

diff, plating and fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

Continued...

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- 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 point, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvent generated 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.



Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- 4: Safety glasses with side shields.
- 4: Chemical goggles.
- 4: 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). (AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent)

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- 4: Frequency and duration of contact.
- 4: Chemical resistance of glove material.
- 4: Glove thickness and dexterity.

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 4: 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.
- 4: 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.
- 4: Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- 4: Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- 4: 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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present:

- 4: polyethyrene.
- 4: nitrile rubber.
- 4: butyl rubber.
- 4: fluorocarbon.
- 4: polyvinyl chloride.

Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

See Other protection below

Hand/feet protection

- 4: Overalls.
 - 4: PVC apron.
 - 4: Barrier cream.
 - 4: Skin cleaning cream.
 - 4: Eye wash unit.
- Not Available
- Thermal hazards
- Other protection
- Body protection
- See Other protection below
- Thermal hazards
- Not Available

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

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Material

CPI - Chemical Performance Index

AC: 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 "tear" 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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	up to 10 x ES	up to 50 x ES	up to 100 x ES	100+ x ES
Half-Face Respirator	Air-line*	Air-line**	Air-line*	Air-line**
Full-Face Respirator	-	P2	P3	-
Powered Air Respirator	PAPR-P1	PAPR-P2	PAPR-P3	-

Respiratory protection

Particulate: (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 143:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 =

Continued...

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Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), 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

White to off-white free flowing powder, does not mix with water

Physical state

Divided Solid

Odour

Not Available

Odour threshold

Not Available

pH (as supplied)

Not Available

Melting point / freezing point (°C)

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)

Not Available

Flash point (°C)

Not Available

Evaporation rate

Not Available

Flammability

Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%)

Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%)

Not Available

Vapour pressure (kPa)

Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L)

Immiscible

Vapour density (Air = 1)

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulation or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Ingestion

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum

Skin Contact

The material produces moderate skin irritation, evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces significant, but moderate, irritation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure. This may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and itching of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Continued...

As asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADSD) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADSD include the absence of documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant, a reversible airflow pattern, lymphocyte infiltration, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADSD. RADSD (or asthma) following industrial production, is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substances (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnoea, cough and mucus production, (a form of magnesium silicate) For toxic (a form of magnesium silicate) powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing. Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis, etc. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be interstitial oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intercellular oedema of the epidermis.

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TALC

Inca Pestene Insect Powder

* Value obtained from manufacturer's tests
(Values obtained from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

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Inca Pestene Insect Powder

Issue Date: 26/06/2014
Print Date: 08/07/2014

condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be interstitial oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intraepidermal oedema of the epidermis.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

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The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Equivalent carcinogen by RTECS criteria Reproductive effects in rats. (10% technical in dimethyl phthalate suspension) Growth retardation and vomiting were the observable results of chronic exposures involving rats and dogs. Rats fed diets 2.5 to 50 mg/kg for two years developed no pathological changes that could be attributed to rotenone. The lowest dose administered, 2.5 mg/kg, inhibited growth. Dogs fed low to moderate doses of rotenone for 28 days experienced vomiting and excessive salivation, but no negative weight gain. Dogs fed bleeding patches in the small intestine. Reproductive effects in five births and increases in fetal resorption. Some of the mothers died due to rotone poisoning also. The 2.5 mg/kg dose produced no observable maternal toxicity or adverse effect on fetal development. While low doses of the pesticide were sufficient to cause adverse effects in the pregnant rats, there is not enough information to draw any connection to the potential for reproductive risks to humans. Teratogenic Effects Pregnant rats fed small amounts (2 mg/kg) produced a significant number of young with skeletal deformities. The effects was not observed at the 10 mg/kg level, so the data do not provide convincing evidence of teratogenicity. Mutagenic Effects The results from a number of tests for mutagenicity make any conclusion about mutagenic risks to humans difficult to draw. The compound was determined to be non-mutagenic to bacteria and yeast and in treated mice and rats. However, it was shown to cause mutations in some cultured mouse cells. Carcinogenic Effects Young mice given small amounts of rotenone (1 mg/kg) until they were four weeks old and then fed 3 mg/kg for 18 months more months did not show a significant increase in tumors. Rat studies which showed an increased evidence of mammary tumor at 1.7 mg/kg for 42 days could not be duplicated in later studies on rats and hamsters. Male rats showed equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in a two-year feeding study done by the National Cancer Institute. These males had increased evidence of parathyroid gland tumors. However, female rats and all mice showed no evidence of cancer.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

ROTENONE

- Acute Toxicity
- Skin Irritation/Corrosion
- Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
- Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
- Mutagenicity

- Carcinogenicity
- STOT - Single Exposure
- STOT - Repeated Exposure
- Aspiration Hazard

Legend:
X - Data required to make classification available
X - Data available but does not fit the criteria for classification
O - Data Not Available to make classification

Continued...

Inca Pestane Insect Powder

Issue Date: 26/06/2014
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CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Inherent

Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Inherent

Not Available

Mobility in soil

Inherent

Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
Reduction
Reuse
Recycling
Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.
Do NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

HAZCHEM

NO

Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVsee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II or MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of

Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

Ingredient

sulfur

Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

talic(14807-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Fishery Transport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical

Continued..

System - Consulted Lists - WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only, Australia Hazardous Substances Information (M/M/C/L), WHO Food Additives Series - CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Fishnet Transport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume Chemicals (HPV)", "Chemicals", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values for Physical and Chemical Substances (AUS)", "Thematical Numbering System for Food Additives", "Significance", "Codex General Standard for Food Additives (CXS)", "Australia Industrial Chemical List (AUS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profile"

In Accordance with GMP, "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements for use in food in general, unless otherwise specified, Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in listed medicines"

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List "IMC MAPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk," "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)," "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)," "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)," "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)"

Australia, "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Good Practice Report.

^a Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A, Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch); "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information," Australia High Volume Chemical Suppliers; "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations."

Correspondence: "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods List" - "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard
"Offices", "Australian Dangerous Goods List" (ADG Code) - "Dangerous Goods List" - "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard
"Correspondence Lists", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9. Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2, "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods

"Volunteers," "Australia's Disaster Response Information," "Australia's Disaster Response Standards," "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Mainline

[illegible]

1013 (Czech), "Sigma-Addict Transport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Austelabs Dangerous Goods Code (AUG Code)", "Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association

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calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

subm. (7704-34-8) is found on the following labels

83-74-4 is found on the following pages:

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.org/references

The (M)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.

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