

# Ranvet's Salt Lick - Iodised

## Ranvet

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4797-03

Version No: 5.1

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

Issue Date: 11/01/2019

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L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Product name                  | Ranvet's Salt Lick - Iodised |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable               |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                |
| 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 | Weather resistant Iodised Salt Lick with trace elements suitable for both stable & paddock. Each block is 99% salt with 100mg Iodine plus Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Co, Vit E and Biotin. |
|--------------------------|---|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Ranvet  |
| Address                 | 10-12 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW 2019 Australia   |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9666 1744   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9666 1755   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm">http://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm</a> |
| Email                   | info@ranvet.com.au  |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Ranvet          |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 425 061 584 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available   |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture


**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

|              | Min | Max |              |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Flammability | 0   |     |              |
| Toxicity     | 1   |     | 0 = Minimum  |
| Body Contact | 2   |     | 1 = Low      |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     | 2 = Moderate |
| Chronic      | 0   |     | 3 = High     |
|              |     |     | 4 = Extreme  |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable  |
| Classification [1] | Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation 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) |  |
| Signal word         | Warning   |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.    |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.           |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                  |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| P362+P364      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                    |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Not Available | <100      | sodium salt             |
| Not Available |           | vitamins & minerals, as |
| 7553-56-2     |           | <u>iodine</u>           |
| 7440-66-6     |           | <u>zinc</u>             |
| 7439-89-6     |           | <u>iron</u>             |
| 7440-50-8     |           | <u>copper</u>           |
| 7439-96-5     |           | <u>manganese</u>        |
| 7440-48-4     |           | <u>cobalt</u>           |
| Not Available |           | Vitamin E               |
| 58-85-5       |           | <u>biotin</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>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>In case of cold burns (frost-bite):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible</li> <li>▶ Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> apply hot water or radiant heat.</li> <li>▶ Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage</li> <li>▶ If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling</li> <li>▶ If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor</li> <li>▶ Subsequent blackening of the exposed tissue indicates potential of necrosis, which may require amputation.</li> </ul> |

Continued...

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Inhalation</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>           |
| <b>Ingestion</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul> |

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

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. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

#### 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>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:<br/>hydrogen chloride<br/>metal oxides<br/>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | Not Applicable  |

### 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Sweep up, shovel up or</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</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

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|--|

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>When handling, 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</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>  |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</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> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul> |

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.</li> <li>▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.</li> <li>▶ The state of subdivision may affect the results.</li> </ul> <p>Food grade materials must be protected from all possible contaminants</p> |

**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 | iodine     | Iodine                            | Not Available          | Not Available       | 0.1 ppm / 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | copper     | Copper (fume)                     | 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | Not Available       | Not Available                 | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | copper     | Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)     | 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | Not Available       | Not Available                 | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | manganese  | Manganese, fume (as Mn)           | 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available                 | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | cobalt     | Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co) | 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available       | Not Available                 | Not Available |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient | TEEL-1                 | TEEL-2               | TEEL-3                  |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| iodine     | Not Available          | Not Available        | Not Available           |
| zinc       | 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 21 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 120 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| iron       | 3.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| copper     | 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 33 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| manganese  | 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| cobalt     | 0.18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH         | Revised IDLH  |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| iodine     | 2 ppm                 | Not Available |
| zinc       | Not Available         | Not Available |
| iron       | Not Available         | Not Available |
| copper     | 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available |
| manganese  | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available |
| cobalt     | 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | Not Available |
| biotin     | Not Available         | Not Available |

**MATERIAL DATA**

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.


**NOTE:** The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- ▶ cause inflammation
- ▶ cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- ▶ lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- ▶ permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- ▶ acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

## Exposure controls

| <p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></p>   | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.</li> <li>▶ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.</li> </ul> <p>Such protection might consist of:</p> <p>(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;</p> <p>(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;</p> <p>(c): fresh-air hoods or masks.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 819 1485 958"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 999 1118 1160"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | 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.) | 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 |
|--|--|----------------------|------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:   | Air Speed:   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 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.)   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 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   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Personal protection</b></p>  |   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>  |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Skin protection</b></p>  | <p>See Hand protection below</p>   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>  | <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> </ul>   |                      |            |  |                            |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▸ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▸ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▸ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▸ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p> |
| <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"**.

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

Ranvet's Salt Lick - Iodised

| Material         | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER   | A   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | A   |
| NITRILE          | A   |

\* 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.

### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | B-AUS P2             | -                    | B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | B-AUS / Class 1 P2   | -                       |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | B-2 P2               | B-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

^ - Full-face

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)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                       |   |  |               |
|-----------------------|---|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>     | Light brown coloured block solid; mixes with water. |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b> | Solid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available |
| <b>Odour</b>          | Not Available                                       | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |

|  |                |                                   |                |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Odour threshold                              | Not Available  | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)    | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied)                             | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C)    | Not Available  |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Available  | Viscosity (cSt)                   | Not Available  |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Applicable | Molecular weight (g/mol)          | Not Applicable |
| 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 Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)  | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol)         | Negligible     |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Negligible     | Gas group                         | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water                          | Miscible       | pH as a solution (Not Available%) | Not Applicable |
| 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  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|                              |  |                 |                   |               |               |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Inhaled                      | <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory 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.</p>   |                 |                   |               |               |
| Ingestion                    | <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p> <p>Use in food and as food additive, indicates high degree of tolerance</p>  |                 |                   |               |               |
| Skin Contact                 | <p>The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but mild, inflammation 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.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening 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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Contact with cuts, abraded skin is painful, but this is transient</p> <p>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.</p> |                 |                   |               |               |
| Eye                          | <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>   |                 |                   |               |               |
| Chronic                      | <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>   |                 |                   |               |               |
| Ranvet's Salt Lick - Iodised | <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>TOXICITY</b></td> <td><b>IRRITATION</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </table>  | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>TOXICITY</b>              | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |                 |                   |               |               |
| Not Available                | Not Available  |                 |                   |               |               |

|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| iodine         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1425 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available  |
|                | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.588 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
|                | Oral (Human) LD50; 30 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  |  |
| zinc           | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                | Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| iron           | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | Oral (Rat) LD50; 98600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available  |
|                |   |  |
| copper         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.733 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|                | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |  |
| manganese      | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.14 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild                                  |
|                | Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                |   | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild                                 |
|                |   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| cobalt         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>         |
|                | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; <=0.05 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>  | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|                | Oral (Rat) LD50; ~550 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| biotin         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                | Not Available   | 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 |  |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| IODINE | for acid mists, aerosols, vapours   |
|        | Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures <i>in vitro</i> in that, <i>in vivo</i> , only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro.  |
|        | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |
|        | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
|        | The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.   |
|        | Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).   |
|        | The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.   |
|        | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.  |
|        | Oral (woman) TDLo: 26 mg/kg/1y - int *[BDH] Epidemiological study of prison inmates exposed to iodinated water : 750 men and women that had ingested approximately one to two mg of iodine per day for various time periods. No adverse effects were reported except in four women who were hyperthyroid before entering became more symptomatic receiving the iodinated water supply, and that of 15 inmates tested, two had impaired organification of thyroidal iodine   |



|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| COPPER           | <p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</p> <p>for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.</p> <p>No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride suggests that it has a potential to cause skin irritation.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> In repeated dose toxicity study performed according to OECD TG 422, copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach was increased in a dose-dependent manner in male and female rats at all treatment groups, and was statistically significant in males at doses of =20 mg/kg bw/day and in females at doses of =5 mg/kg bw/day doses. The observed effects are considered to be local, non-systemic effect on the forestomach which result from oral (gavage) administration of copper monochloride.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> An in vitro genotoxicity study with copper monochloride showed negative results in a bacterial reverse mutation test with Salmonella typhimurium strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537) with and without S9 mix at concentrations of up to 1,000 ug/plate. An in vitro test for chromosome aberration in Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells showed that copper monochloride induced structural and numerical aberrations at the concentration of 50, 70 and 100 ug/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 ug/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 ug/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride is not an in vivo mutagen.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared to have icterus at birth; 4 of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day).</p> |
| MANGANESE        | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |
| COBALT           | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinocconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances.</p> <p>Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens).</p> <p>Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.</p> <p>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>  |
| BIOTIN           | Extra-embryonic structures, foetotoxicity recorded.   |
| ZINC & BIOTIN    | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |
| ZINC & MANGANESE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.  |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

| Ranvet's Salt Lick - Iodised | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                              | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

|                | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value                         | Source    |
|----------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
|                | iodine   | NOEC(ECx)          | 72h                           | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.025mg/l |
| EC50           |  | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.13mg/l                      | 2         |
| EC50           |  | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 0.16mg/L                      | 5         |
| LC50           |  | 96h                | Fish                          | 0.48-0.58mg/l                 | 4         |
| zinc           | EC50(ECx)  | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/l                     | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/l                     | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 1.4mg/l                       | 2         |
|                | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.264-0.881mg/l               | 4         |
|                | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 0.16mg/L                      | 4         |
| iron           | NOEC(ECx)  | 48h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1-4mg/l                     | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 18mg/l                        | 2         |
|                | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >100mg/l                      | 2         |
|                | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 0.05mg/l                      | 2         |
| copper         | EC50(ECx)  | 24h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L                    | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.011-0.017mg/L               | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | <0.001mg/L                    | 4         |
|                | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.03-0.058mg/l                | 4         |
|                | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 0.005-0.06mg/l                | 4         |
| manganese      | EC50   | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.8mg/l                       | 2         |
|                | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >1.6mg/l                      | 2         |
|                | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | >3.6mg/l                      | 2         |
|                | NOEC(ECx)  | 504h               | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.05-3.7mg/l                  | 4         |
| cobalt         | NOEC(ECx)  | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.01-0.015mg/l                | 1         |
|                | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 5.89mg/l                      | 2         |
|                | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 23.8mg/l                      | 2         |
|                | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 1.512mg/l                     | 2         |
| biotin         | EC10(ECx)  | 48h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 46-443mg/l                    | 4         |
| <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 |                    |                               |                               |           |

For Chloride: Although inorganic chloride ions are not normally considered toxic they can exist in effluents at acutely toxic levels. Incidental exposure to inorganic chloride may occur in occupational settings where chemicals management policies are improperly applied. The toxicity of chloride salts depends on the counter-ion (cation) present; that of chloride itself is unknown. Chloride toxicity has not been observed in humans except in the special case of impaired sodium chloride metabolism, e.g. in congestive heart failure. Healthy individuals can tolerate the intake of large quantities of chloride provided that there is an intake of fresh water following ingestion. Although excessive intake of drinking-water containing sodium chloride at concentrations above 2.5 g/L has been reported to produce hypertension, this effect is believed to be related to the sodium ion concentration. Chloride concentrations in excess of about 250 mg/L can give rise to detectable taste in water. Consumers can, however, become accustomed to concentrations in excess of 250 mg/L. No health-based guideline value is proposed for chloride in drinking-water. Chloride is almost completely absorbed in normal individuals. In metal pipes, chloride reacts with metal ions to form soluble salts thus increasing levels of metals in drinking-water. Chloride enhances galvanic corrosion in lead pipes and can also increase the rate of pitting corrosion of metal pipes.

Aquatic Fate: Inorganic chlorine eventually finds its way into aquatic systems and becomes bio-available. Chloride increases the electrical conductivity of water and thus increases its corrosivity.

Ecotoxicity: When excessive inorganic chloride ions are introduced to aquatic environments, the resulting salinity can exceed the tolerances of most freshwater organisms.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| iodine     | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| biotin     | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| iodine     | LOW (LogKOW = 1.8582) |
| biotin     | LOW (LogKOW = 0.3855) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient | Mobility          |
|------------|-------------------|
| iodine     | LOW (KOC = 14.3)  |
| biotin     | LOW (KOC = 59.86) |

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 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 of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group         |
|--------------|---------------|
| iodine       | Not Available |
| zinc         | Not Available |
| iron         | Not Available |
| copper       | Not Available |
| manganese    | Not Available |
| cobalt       | Not Available |
| biotin       | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name | Ship Type     |
|--------------|---------------|
| iodine       | Not Available |
| zinc         | Not Available |
| iron         | Not Available |
| copper       | Not Available |
| manganese    | Not Available |
| cobalt       | Not Available |
| biotin       | Not Available |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Iodine 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 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

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

#### copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

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

#### manganese is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### cobalt 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 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

#### biotin 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 | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (iodine; zinc; iron; copper; manganese; cobalt; biotin)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (iodine; zinc; iron; copper; manganese; cobalt)  |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | No (biotin)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

### SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 11/01/2019 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 11/12/2012 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 4.1     | 02/28/2018     | Physical Properties  |
| 5.1     | 11/01/2019     | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |

### 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  
AIC: 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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