

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## VALUE PLUS EXPEL YELLOW TUBE ALLWORMER PASTE FOR HORSES

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Company Identification:</b>	Zoo Pets Pty Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Unit 4, 3 Terrace Road, North Richmond NSW 2754
<b>Website:</b>	www.valueplus.net.au
<b>Customer Centre:</b>	1300 787 041 or +61 (0)2 4571 4211 (Business Hours Only)
<b>Fax:</b>	(02) 45714928
<b>Chemical nature:</b>	Abamectin and other anthelmintic ingredients in a vegetable oil base, presented as an edible paste.
<b>Trade Name:</b>	<b>VALUE PLUS EXPEL YELLOW TUBE ALLWORMER PASTE FOR HORSES</b>
<b>Product Use:</b>	For treatment and control of tapeworms ( <i>A. perfoliata</i> ) and roundworms (including arterial larval stages of <i>Strongylus vulgaris</i> and benzimidazole resistant small strongyles), bots and skin lesions caused by <i>Habronema</i> and <i>Draschia</i> spp. (summer sores) and <i>nchocerca</i> spp. <i>microfilariae</i> (cutaneous <i>onchocerciasis</i> ).
<b>Creation Date:</b>	June, 2015

This version issued: August, 2016 and is valid for 5 years from this date

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**Risk Phrases:** R22, R52/53. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

**Safety Phrases:** S20, S36, S38, S61. When using, do not eat or drink. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets.

**SUSMP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**UN Number:** None allocated



#### GHS Signal word: WARNING

##### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### PREVENTION

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P102: Keep out of reach of children.  
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

### RESPONSE

P330: Rinse mouth.  
P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

### STORAGE

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.  
P410: Protect from sunlight.  
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.  
P411+P235: Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C. Keep cool.

### DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** A yellow coloured, viscous paste.

**Odour:** Characteristic odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Symptoms of poisoning observed in laboratory animals include pupil dilation, vomiting, convulsions and/or tremors, and coma. Abamectin acts on insects by interfering with the nervous system. At very high doses, it can affect mammals, causing symptoms of nervous system depression such as incoordination, tremors, lethargy, excitation, and pupil dilation. Very high doses have caused death from respiratory failure. Abamectin is not readily absorbed through skin. This product is harmful if swallowed.

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data shows that this product may be harmful, but symptoms are not available. However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** This product may be mildly irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once product is removed.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

### Ingestion:

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

### **Carcinogen Status:**

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

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### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Abamectin	71751-41-2	4.2mg/g	not set	not set
Morantel tartrate	26155-31-7	167mg/g	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	various	30-60mg/g	not set	not set
Vegetable oil	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Gently brush away excess particles. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

**Eye Contact:** Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

### SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTLING MEASURES

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Cool closed, undamaged containers exposed to fire with water spray.

**Flash point:** Does not burn.

**Upper Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Autoignition temperature:** Not applicable - does not burn.

**Flammability Class:** Does not burn.

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### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Accidental release:** This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:  
Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

**SWA Exposure Limits**                      **TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**    **STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Abamectin is set at 0.0005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective glasses or goggles.

**Skin Protection:** The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when skin contact is likely.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following: rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical Description & colour:** A yellow coloured, viscous paste.

**Odour:** Characteristic odour.

**Boiling Point:** Not available.

**Freezing/Melting Point:** No specific data. Paste at normal temperatures.

**Volatiles:** No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.

**Vapour Pressure:** Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.

**Vapour Density:** Not applicable.

**Specific Gravity:** No data.

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<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Insoluble.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Viscosity:</b>	50,000 – 3,000,000 cps (temperature not stated)
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	Not applicable - does not burn.

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, wellventilated area out of direct sunlight.

**Incompatibilities:** No particular Incompatibilities.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity: Acute toxicity:** Abamectin is highly toxic to insects and may be highly toxic to mammals as well.

Emulsifiable concentrate formulations may cause slight to moderate eye irritation and mild skin irritation. Symptoms of poisoning observed in laboratory animals include pupil dilation, vomiting, convulsions and/or tremors, and coma.

Abamectin acts on insects by interfering with the nervous system. At very high doses, it can affect mammals, causing symptoms of nervous system depression such as incoordination, tremors, lethargy, excitation, and pupil dilation. Very high doses have caused death from respiratory failure. Abamectin is not readily absorbed through skin. Tests with monkeys show that less than 1% of dermally applied Abamectin was absorbed into the bloodstream through the skin. Abamectin does not cause allergic skin reactions. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> for Abamectin in rats is 10 mg/kg, and in mice ranges from 14 mg/kg to greater than 80 mg/kg. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Abamectin in rats and rabbits is greater than 330 mg/kg.

**Chronic toxicity:** In a 1-year study with dogs given oral doses of Abamectin, dogs at the 0.5 and 1 mg/kg/day doses exhibited pupil dilation, weight loss, lethargy, tremors, and recumbency. Similar results were seen in a 2-year study with rats fed 0.75, 1.5, or 2 mg/kg/day. Rats at all the dosage levels exhibited body weight gains significantly higher than the controls. A few individuals in the high dose group exhibited tremors. When mice were fed 8 mg/kg/day for 94 weeks, the males developed dermatitis and changes in blood formation in the spleen, while females exhibited tremors and weight loss.

**Reproductive effects:** Rats given 0.40 mg/kg/day of Abamectin had increased stillbirths, decreased pup viability, decreased lactation, and decreased pup weights. These data suggest that Abamectin may have the potential to cause reproductive effects at high enough doses.

**Teratogenic effects:** Abamectin produced cleft palate in the offspring of treated mice and rabbits, but only at doses that were also toxic to the mothers. There were no birth defects in the offspring of rats given up to 1 mg/kg/day. Abamectin is unlikely to cause teratogenic effects except at doses toxic to the mother.

**Mutagenic effects:** Abamectin does not appear to be mutagenic. Mutagenicity tests in live rats and mice were negative. Abamectin was shown to be nonmutagenic in the Ames test.

**Carcinogenic effects:** Abamectin is not carcinogenic in rats or mice. The rats were fed dietary doses of up to 2mg/kg/day for 24 months, and the mice were up to 8 mg/kg/day for 22 months. These represent the maximum tolerated doses.

**Organ toxicity:** Animal studies indicate that Abamectin may affect the nervous system.

**Fate in humans and animals:** Tests with laboratory animals show that ingested Avermectin B1a is not readily absorbed into the bloodstream by mammals and that it is rapidly eliminated from the body within 2 days via the faeces. Rats given single oral doses of Avermectin B1a excreted 69 to 82% of the dose unchanged in the faeces. The average half-life of

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Avermectin B1a in rat tissue is 1.2 days. Lactating goats given daily oral doses for 10 days excreted 89% of the administered Avermectin, mainly in the faeces. Less than 1% was recovered in the urine. There was no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

### CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Abamectin	>=0.1%Conc<1%: Xn; R20/22

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

**Effects on birds:** Abamectin is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> for Abamectin in bobwhite quail is >2000mg/kg. The dietary LC<sub>50</sub> is 3102 ppm in bobwhite quail. There were no adverse effects on reproduction when mallard ducks were fed dietary doses of 3, 6, or 12 ppm for 18 weeks.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** Abamectin is highly toxic to fish and extremely toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Its LC<sub>50</sub> (96-hour) is 0.003 mg/L in rainbow trout, 0.0096 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 0.015 mg/L in sheepshead minnows, 0.024mg/L in channel catfish, and 0.042 mg/L in carp. Its 48-hour LC<sub>50</sub> in Daphnia magna, a small freshwater crustacean, is 0.003 mg/L. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> for Abamectin is 0.0016 mg/L in pink shrimp, 430 mg/L in eastern oysters, and 153mg/L in blue crab. While highly toxic to aquatic organisms, actual concentrations of Abamectin in surface waters adjacent to treated areas are expected to be low. Abamectin did not bioaccumulate in bluegill sunfish exposed to 0.099 µg/L for 28 days in a flow-through tank. The levels in fish were from 52 to 69 times the ambient water concentration, indicating that Abamectin does not accumulate or persist in fish.

**Effects on other organisms:** Abamectin is highly toxic to bees, with a 24-hour contact LC<sub>50</sub> of 0.002 µg/bee and an oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 0.009 µg/bee.

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Abamectin is rapidly degraded in soil. At the soil surface, it is subject to rapid photodegradation, with half-lives of 8 hours to 1 day reported. When applied to the soil surface and not shaded, its soil half-life is about 1 week. Under dark, aerobic conditions, the soil half-life was 2 weeks to 2 months. Loss of Abamectin from soils is thought to be due to microbial degradation. The rate of degradation was significantly decreased under anaerobic conditions. Because Abamectin is nearly insoluble in water and has a strong tendency to bind to soil particles, it is immobile in soil and unlikely to leach or contaminate groundwater. Compounds produced by the degradation of Abamectin are also immobile and unlikely to contaminate groundwater.

**Breakdown in water:** Abamectin is rapidly degraded in water. After initial distribution, its half-life in artificial pond water was 4 days. Its half-life in pond sediment was 2 to 4 weeks. It undergoes rapid photodegradation, with a half-life of 12 hours in water. When tested at pH levels common to surface and groundwater (pH 5, 7, and 9), Abamectin did not hydrolyse.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** Plants do not absorb Abamectin from the soil. Abamectin is subject to rapid degradation when present as a thin film, as on treated leaf surfaces. Under laboratory conditions and in the presence of light, its half-life as a thin film was 4 to 6 hours.

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal:** Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**UN Number:** This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: Abamectin, Morantel, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

**Acronyms:**

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals- Code of Practice" (December 2011)