



# ***Exilice Pour-on Lousicide for Sheep***

**Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd**  
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## **Section 1- Identification of Product and Supplier**

**Supplier Company Details:** Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd

**Address:** 16 Voyager Circuit Glendenning NSW 2761

**Telephone Number:** 02 8088 0720

**Facsimile Number:** 02 8088 0721

**Emergency Number:** Australian Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (24 Hour service).

### **PRODUCT NAME**

*Exilice Pour-on Lousicide for Sheep*

### **PRODUCT USE**

For control of neonicotinoid susceptible body lice (*Bovicola ovis*) on shorn sheep up to 7 days off-shears and unshorn lambs up to 2 months of age.

## **Section 2- Hazards Identification**

### **Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This product is classified as: Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

**ADG Classification:** Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG). Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS when transported by sea or air. Refer to Section 14.

### **GHS Classification:**

Category 2 - Skin irritation

Category 4- Flammable liquids

Category 2A- Eye irritation

Category 3- Single Exposure- Specific Target Organ Toxicity

Category 1B- Reproductive Toxicity

Category 3- Short term/Chronic- Hazardous to aquatic environment

**GHS signal word: DANGER**

## PICTOGRAM:



## HAZARD STATEMENT

H227: Combustible liquid.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H320: Causes serious eye irritation.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.  
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.  
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

## RESPONSE

P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.  
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.  
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.  
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

## STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.  
P410: Protect from sunlight.  
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.  
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

## DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

### Section 3- Composition / Information on Ingredients

#### INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Conc., g/L
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	1-10%
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	34590-94-8	10-30%
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	>60
Non-hazardous Ingredients	Secret	Secret

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

### Section 4- First Aid Measures

***Call Poisons Information Centre Phone Australia 131 126, if you feel that you may have been poisoned or irritated by this product.***

**Swallowed:** If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness, i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

**Skin:** Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Eye:** Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Inhaled:** If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

### Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard:** Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** no data available.

**Precautions for fire fighters:** Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Minor Spills:** Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Method of Containment and Clean up Procedures for Major spills:** Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Safe Handling:** The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether

link are thought to be relatively safe **DO NOT** concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential. Any static discharge is also a source of hazard. Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina. Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage. Add inhibitor to any distillate as required. When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through columns of activated alumina, the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents such as methanol or water, which should then be disposed of safely. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised. A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date.

Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months. Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

**Storage:** Store below 30°C (room temperature). Store in original container, tightly closed in a safe place. Protect from light.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment.

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

### SWA Exposure Limits

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

### TWA (mg/m3)

103

### STEL (mg/m3)

309

First Effective Date: 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2022

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**The ADI for Imidacloprid is set at 0.06mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 6mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, September 2020.**

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:** This product should only be used in a well-ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Do not inhale vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation during use to prevent build-up of fumes.

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour</b>	Clear Blue liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available.
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not Available.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point</b>	Not Available.
<b>Volatiles</b>	Not Available.
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not Available.
<b>Flashpoint(°C)</b>	Not Available.
<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not Available.
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Not Available.

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** No data.

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

**Conditions to Avoid:** no data.

**Incompatibilities:** None

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** None

**Hazardous decomposition products:** No data.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicity:

#### IMIDACLOPRID

Rabbit	EYE		>160 mg/kg	Non-irritating
Rat	Dermal	LD50	> 5000 mg/kg	Non-Irritating
Rat	Inhalation	LC50	>0.069 mg/l	4h*
Mouse	Oral	LD50	150 mg/kg	
Rat	Oral	LD50	410mg/kg	

#### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Rabbit	EYE		=3084mg/kg =5000 mg/kg 2500-5000 mg/kg	100mg-moderate
Rabbit	Dermal	LD50	8000 mg/kg	
Rat	Inhalation	LC50	8290.52 mg/l	4h
Rat	Oral	LD50	4318 mg/kg	
Rat	Oral	LD50	3914 mg/kg	
Rat	Oral	LD50	4200 mg/kg	

#### Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Rat	Oral	LD50	5135mg/kg	
Human	Eye	Mild	8mg	
Rabbit	Eye	Mild	500mg	24hr
Rabbit	Skin	Mild	238 mg	
Rabbit	Skin	(open)- Mild	500mg	

**Inhaled:** The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination,

and vertigo. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) may produce mucous membrane irritation, headache, giddiness, mental confusion and nausea. Fatalities were not recorded following inhalation of 180-200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hours by mice and following a 6 hour exposure to saturated vapours by rats. Laboratory animals exposed to concentrations of 50 ppm for 8 hours daily for 20 days or 370 ppm for 6 hours daily for 10 days showed no gross or histopathological abnormalities. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause drowsiness from which rapid recovery occurs, and in few cases brain and nerves impairment. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

**Ingestion:** Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Dipropylene monomethyl ether (DPME) produces marked central nervous system depression in rats. Lethal doses produced failure of breathing within 48 hours. Neonicotinoid insecticides, including nitromethylene, chlorothiazoles, and chloropyridines, act on the nervous system. However, in humans, there is less activity due to differences in receptors and poor penetration of the blood-brain barrier. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

**Skin Contact:** The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Prolonged contact with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) reportedly causes severe irritation and dermatitis with redness, cracking, swelling, blisters and oedema. Latex gloves are not sufficiently protective. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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. Continuous skin contact with DPME may cause scaly skin. Testing on animals has shown that absorption through the skin may cause drowsiness, stomach distension and irritation as well as kidney damage, and high doses may be lethal. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

**Eye:** Direct contact with liquid N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) may produce painful burning or stinging of the eyes and lids, watering and inflammation of the conjunctiva and temporary clouding of the cornea. Undiluted dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause eye irritation with redness, pain and sometimes physical injury. These are reversible and there is no permanent damage. This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.



**Chronic:** Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. In animal testing, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) has not been shown to cause cancer. There is no evidence of it being toxic to the kidney. In animals, reproductive effects have been reported, and very high doses are toxic to the embryo. DMPE causes few adverse effects, although it has caused decreased consciousness in animal testing. It has an unpleasant odour. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

**DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:** For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.

Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast, beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to birth defects (and possibly, haemolytic effects). The alpha isomer comprises more than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product, and therefore PGEs show relatively little toxicity. One of the main metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene glycol, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolized in the body. As a class, PGEs have low acute toxicity via swallowing, skin exposure and inhalation. PnB and TPM are moderately irritating to the eyes, in animal testing, while the remaining members of this category caused little or no eye irritation. None caused skin sensitization.

Animal testing showed that repeat dosing caused few adverse effects. Animal testing also shows that PGEs do not cause skin effects or reproductive toxicity. Commercially available PGEs have not been shown to cause birth defects. Available instance indicates that propylene glycol ethers are unlikely to possess genetic toxicity. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

**N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE:** For N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows NMP is quickly absorbed after inhalation, swallowing and administration on skin, distributed throughout the body, and eliminated mostly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted in the urine. In animal testing NMP has a low potential for skin irritation and a moderate potential for eye irritation. Repeated daily doses of high amounts on the skin have caused severe, painful bleeding and eschar formation. In general, animal testing suggests NMP has low acute toxicity. Exposure to toxic amounts caused functional disturbances and depression of the central nervous system. Local irritation of the airway occurred after inhalation, and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract occurred after swallowing in animals. Repeat dose toxicity: There is no clear toxicity profile for NMP after multiple administration. In animal testing, shrinking of the testes and thymus gland were observed, together with an increase in red blood cells, after exposure to high amounts. There is no data for humans after repeated-dose exposure. Cancer-causing potential: NMP did not show any clear evidence for cancer-causing ability in an animal test for inhalation. Genetic toxicity: The potential for NMP to cause mutations is rare. Tests do reveal that NMP may cause chromosome aberrations with bacteria and yeast. No tests involving human cells are available. Reproductive toxicity: In animal tests, exposure to NMP resulted in a decrease in foetal weight. Developmental toxicity: Animal testing showed that NMP can result in decreased foetal weights and delayed bone development.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### IMIDACLOPRID

Endpoint	Test Duration(hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>83mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	-0.0002-0.048mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10mg/L	4
BCF	8	Not Available	4.442841-mg/L	4
EC10	Not Reported	Not Available	-0.000005-0.00881mg/L	4
NOEL	Not coded	Fish	-0.001-0.24mg/L	4

### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Endpoint	Test Duration(hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>500mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.4897mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	1
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	92.6mg/L	2
NOCE	504	Crustacea	12.5 mg/L	2

## DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Endpoint	Test Duration(hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	1000m/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1930L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969 m/L	1
EC10	528	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/L	2

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
IMIDACLOPRID	High	High
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	High	High
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	Low	Low

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
IMIDACLOPRID	LOW(LogKOW=1.4496)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	LOW (BCF=100)
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	LOW (BCF=0.16)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
IMIDACLOPRID	LOW(KOC=5048)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	LOW (KOC=10)
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	LOW (KOC=20.94)

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**DISPOSAL:** Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure

that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

**DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

No specific transport considerations apply since *Exilice Pour-on Lousicide for Sheep* is NOT classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS when transported by sea or air.

### IATA

**UN NO.:** 3082

**UN proper shipping name:** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. \* (contains imidacloprid)

**Class & Subsidiary Risk:** 9

**Packaging Group:** III

**Environmental hazards:** Environmentally hazardous

### IMDG

**UN NO.:** 3082

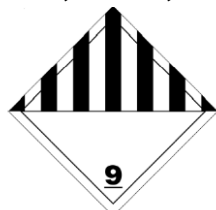
**UN proper shipping name:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains imidacloprid)

**Class & Subsidiary Risk:** 9

**Packaging Group:** III

**Marine Pollutant:**

IATA; IMDG; RID



**Marine Pollutant:**



## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**Poisonous Schedule:** S5

**APVMA Approval Number:** 83017

**Approved pack size:** 100L, 20L, 22L, 5L and 60L

*For more information please refer to the APVMA approved product label*

## Section 16 – Other Information

*Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd*

*Telephone Number: 02 8088 0720*

*Facsimile Number: 02 8088 0721*

**Emergency Number: Australian Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (24 Hour service).**

*This Safety Data Sheet (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.*

**\*Note: This SDS is valid for 5 years from the effective date.**