



FASITAK POUR ON FOR CATTLE

Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1- Identification of Product and Supplier

Supplier Company Details: Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd

Address: 27/1 Maitland Place, Norwest, NSW 2153 Australia

Telephone Number: 02 8088 0720

Facsimile Number: 02 8088 0721

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

PRODUCT NAME

FASITAK POUR ON FOR CATTLE

PRODUCT USE

Pour on treatment for internal and external parasites on cattle.

Section 2- Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

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

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria when transported by road/rail.

GHS Pictograms:



GHS Signal word: DANGER.

GHS Classification:

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B

Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4

Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

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.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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.

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.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P391: Collect spillage.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred

firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P411: Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

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. %
Abamectin	71751-41-2	5 g/L
Triclabendazole	68786-66-3	300g/L
Non-hazardous ingredients	Secret	to 100

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

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. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre or call a doctor.

Skin: Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use nonabrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

Eye: Quickly and gently wipe or blot material from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Inhaled: 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.

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are 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, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: Combustible liquid not meeting the AS 1940 definition of a Flammable Liquid.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC, neoprene. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

Stop leak if safe to do so and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite, or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage and

dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

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. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / 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/m³) STEL (mg/m³)

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

The ADI for Abamectin is set at 0.001mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.12mg/kg/day. The ADI for Triclabendazole is set at 0.002mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.15mg/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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where 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: rubber, PVC, neoprene.

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

Physical Description & colour: Clear brown liquid.

Odour: No data re odour.

Boiling Point: Not available.

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

Volatiles: No data.

Vapour Pressure: No data.

Vapour Density: No data.

Specific Gravity: Not available

Water Solubility: No data. Expected to be insoluble.

pH: No data.

Volatility: No data.

Odour Threshold: No data.

Evaporation Rate: No data.

Coeff Oil/water Distribution: No data

Autoignition temp: No data.

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, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

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.

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

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 LD50 for Abamectin in rats is 10 mg/kg, and in mice ranges from 14 mg/kg to greater than 80 mg/kg. The dermal LD50 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 2 mg/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 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 is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Triclabendazole:

LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg Oral (mouse) LD50: >8000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >500 mg/m³/4h Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg

Triclabendazole is used orally in humans at 10 mg/kg bodyweight and is well tolerated.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but if treated promptly, all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

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. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information
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Very toxic 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 LD50 for Abamectin in bobwhite quail is >2000 mg/kg. The dietary LC50 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 LC50 (96-hour) is 0.003 mg/L in rainbow trout, 0.0096 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 0.015 mg/L in sheepshead minnows, 0.024 mg/L in channel catfish, and 0.042 mg/L in carp. Its 48-hour LC50 in *Daphnia magna*, a small freshwater crustacean, is 0.003 mg/L. The 96-hour LC50 for Abamectin is 0.0016 mg/L in pink shrimp, 430 mg/L in eastern oysters, and 153 mg/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 LC50 of 0.002 µg/bee and an oral LD50 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

Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse the container and dispose of rinsate in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government. If recycling, replace cap and return clean container to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture container and deliver to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the broken, crushed or punctured containers 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

Section 14 - Transport Information

No specific transport considerations apply when transported by road/rail since *FAS/TAK POUR ON FOR CATTLE* is NOT classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).

UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Hazchem Code: •3Z

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule: S6

APVMA Approval Number: 87638

Approved pack size: 1L, 2.5L, 3L, 5L, 5.5L, 10L, 15L,

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) summarizes 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.**