



MOXXI LA LONG ACTING INJECTION 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

Telephone Number: 02 8088 0720

Facsimile Number: 02 8088 0721

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

PRODUCT NAME

Moxxi LA Long Acting Injection For Cattle

PRODUCT USE

For the treatment and control of Moxidectin sensitive internal and external parasites in cattle.

Section 2- Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

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

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

PICTOGRAM:



GHS CLASSIFICATION

Acute Toxicity (Oral)- Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)-Category 1

First Effective Date: 13th of January 2026

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Acute Aquatic Hazard-Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

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

H401: Toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

RESPONSE

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

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P410+P412: Store below 30°C (Room Temperature). Protect from sunlight.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

Section 3- Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients | CAS No | Conc, % | TWA (mg/m ³) | STEL (mg/m ³) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Moxidectin | 113507-06-5 | 2% | not set | not set |
| Other non hazardous ingredients | 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

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

Eye Contact: 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.

Skin Contact: 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.

WARNING: AVOID SELF-INJECTION. Accidental self-injection may cause an inflammatory or allergic response and medical advice should be sought in these cases. Deep injections, particularly if they are near a joint or associated with local bruising may require medical management. In most circumstance application of gentle pressure with absorbent material, e.g., facial tissues, to the needle puncture area to swab up unabsorbed product followed by cleaning of the damaged area with a suitable disinfectant will be sufficient to prevent problems.

Swallowed: IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.** Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Inhalation: If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

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

Fire / Explosion Hazards: The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool

fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Small Spills: 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.

Large Spills: 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage: Store below 30°C . Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

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 Moxidectin is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.1 mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, December 2025.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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.

Skin protection/ Hand protection: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber **NOTE:** The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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 cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. 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.

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 moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity.

Appropriate engineering controls: Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of

emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Odour | Musty |
| pH | N.A. |
| Melting/Freezing Point(°C) | N.A. |
| Boiling Point | 106-108 |
| Vapor Pressure | 2.37(water) |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Specific Gravity | N.A. |

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity: Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. There have been several reports of acute human exposure incidents with abamectin containing formulations. Abamectin is a mixture of avermectins. Clinical symptoms of severe abamectin intoxication include mydriasis, sedation, emesis, tremors, convulsions, coma and death. One successful suicide attempt was reported (estimated lethal doses 3.6 to 4.5 grams of abamectin). Systemic reactions in humans may include fever, rash and lymph-node pain or swelling. Ocular reactions have been minimal. In monkeys, emesis occurred following a single oral dosage of 2 mg/kg; mydriasis was seen at 24 mg/kg indicating a dose-response curve is flatter in monkeys than in rodents.

Skin Corrosion: Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

In rats and rabbits, dermal exposure to abamectin, under occluded conditions for 24 hours, at a dosage of 300 and 2000 mg/kg, respectively, produced tremors, ataxia, decreased activity, weight loss and death. Dermal penetration of abamectin in monkeys was determined to be less than 1%. Abamectin did not show potential to produce skin sensitisation in the guinea pig maximisation test. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream 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.

Eye Irritation: Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Respiratory Sensitisation: The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. There were no deaths recorded in rats inhaling 5.73 mg/l abamectin (ivermectins); the animals also exhibited normal behaviour and there were no changes in body weights

Moxidectin

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): slight irritant

Oral (rat) LD50: 106 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): non-irritant

Chronic Toxicity

Prolonged or repeated use of antibiotics, at therapeutic doses, may produce bacterial resistance for some types of bacteria. Prolonged use may result in the overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms (i.e., super-infection). *Clostridium difficile* associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agent and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of *C. difficile*. *C. difficile* produces toxins A and B which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin producing strains of *C. difficile* cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use or exposure.

Toxic: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is

likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule, the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in sub chronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Moxidectin is extremely toxic to aquatic species. DO not contaminate dams, rivers, streams or other waterways with the chemical or used container.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Bury destroyed empty containers at a depth of 500 mm or more at a licensed/approved disposal site. In some States, waste can only be buried at a licensed landfill. Do not burn empty containers of product. Please recycle instruction leaflet and carton only. Discarded needles should immediately be placed in a designated and appropriately labelled "sharps" container. The container should be of a type to reduce the possibility of injury to handlers during collection and disposal. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, otherwise sharps should be buried at a suitable site, such as an on-farm chemical disposal pit located.

Section 14 - Transport Information

No specific transport considerations apply since *Moxxi LA Long Acting Injection for Cattle* is NOT classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule: S5

APVMA Approval Number: 87671

Approved pack size: 50mL, 100mL, 200mL, 500mL

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 according to the GHS requirements 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.**