



RWR Mor-N-Mectin Oral Horse Worming Paste

Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1- Identification of Product and Supplier

Supplier Company Details: Abbey Animal Health Pty Ltd

Address: Unit 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

RWR Mor-N-Mectin Oral Horse Worming Paste

PRODUCT USE

RWR Mor-N-Mectin Oral Horse Worming Paste is an animal worming product.

Section 2- Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature: This product is 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.

Poisons Schedule Number: S5

GHS Signal word: **WARNING**

GHS classification:

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4

Reproductive toxicity – category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1

Pictogram(s):



HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

PREVENTION

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.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

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 rested in a comfortable position for breathing.

P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

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

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping them with paper and putting them in garbage.

Section 3- Composition / Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Content (%)
Abamectin	71751-41-2	0.4
Morantel tartrate	26155-31-7	16.7
Non-hazardous Ingredients	Secret	to 100

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.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Skin: Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye: Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Personal protection for first-aid responders: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

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

Hazardous Combustion Products: During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire Fighting Instruction: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Method of Containment and Clean up Procedures

Prevent product from entering drains.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material if this is without risk. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimize 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 minimize risks for people using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of products with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Store below 30°C (Room temperature). Protect from light.

This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sales, 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 / 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 0.0005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOAEL is set at 0.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOAEL means No-observed-adverse-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2025.

Appropriate engineering controls: No specific engineering controls required.

Personal Protective Equipment

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.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). (AS/NZS 1337)

Skin/Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. (AS/NZS 2161). Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection: In case of insufficient ventilation, use respiratory equipment. (AS/NZS 1715)

Hygiene measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Yellow viscous paste
pH	Not available
Boiling point	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Flash point	Not available
Specific gravity	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Solubility	Insoluble in Water

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.

Incompatibility: bases, oxidizing agents, strong reducing 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.

Polymerization: This product will not undergo polymerization reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity: Abamectin is highly toxic to insects and may be highly toxic to mammals as well. Emulsifiable concentration 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 non-mutagenic 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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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 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.

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 does 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.

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 is 2 weeks to 2 months. Loss of Abamectin from soils is thought to be due to microbial degradation. The rate of degradation is 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 is 4 days. Its half-life in pond sediment is 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 hydrolyze.

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 is 4 to 6 hours.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

RWR Mor-N-Mectin Oral Horse Worming Paste is not classified Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule Number: S5

APVMA Approval Number: 69678

First Effective Date: 27th of April 2026

Approved pack size: 32.5 g, 60 x 32.5 g

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.**