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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product name: Matrix Minidose Hi Mineral

Product code: A10132

Recommended use: For the treatment and control internal parasites in sheep and cattle

and tapeworm in sheep, including those with single or dual resistance to Avermectin/Milbemycin, Benzimidazole or

Levamisole/Morantel families.

Company details: Merial Ancare

Address: Level 3, Merial Building

Osterley Way Manukau City New Zealand

Telephone number: Phone: +64 9 980 1600 Fax: +64 9 980 1601

Emergency telephone Merial Ancare Freephone: 0800 800 822

number: National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)

Fire Service, Ambulance: Dial 111

Date of preparation: May 2008

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical characterization: Liquid

Product components:

 Name
 CAS
 Proportion

 Abamectin
 71751-41-2
 2.0

 Levamisole HCl
 16595-80-5
 min. 80

 Oxfendazole
 53716-50-0
 45.4

 Selenium (as sodium selenate)
 as 13410-01-0
 1 (selenium)

Selenium (as socium selenate) as 13410-01-0 1 (selenium

Disodium cobalt EDTA 15137-09-4 33.6

(cobalt=4.4)

Other to 11

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classifications: 6.1D, 6.5B, 6.6B, 6.8B, 6.8C, 6.9B, 9.1A, 9.2C, 9.3C, 9.4A

Priority and secondary WARNING KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING Dangerous to the environment

Risk and safety phrases: 6.1D May be harmful if swallowed. Wash hands and exposed skin

before meals and after use.

6.5B Repeated exposure may cause skin allergy. Avoid skin contact.6.6B Levamisole HCl possibly may cause damage to genetic

material. Handle with care.

6.8B Abamectin and Oxfendazole may affect development and/or

reproduction. Handle with care.

6.8C Abamectin may have effects on or via lactation. Handle with

care.

6.9B Oxfendazole (liver and alimentary system) and Levamisole HCl (blood and haematopoietic system) possibly may cause organ damage. Handle with care.

9.1A Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of any

9. TA VELY LOXIC TO aquatic organisms. Avoid containination of any

water supply with product or empty container.

9.2C Harmful to the soil environment. Avoid release to the

environment.

9.3C Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Avoid release to the

environment.

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> 9.4A Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Necessary first aid

For advice contact the National Poisons Centre on 0800 POISON

(0800 764 766), or a doctor immediately.

measures:

Ingestion: If swallowed seek medical attention. Do NOT induce

vomitina.

Eyes: If splashed in eyes wash out immediately with water.

Skin: If skin or hair contact occurs remove contaminated clothing

and flush skin and hair with running water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Workplace facilities: No special facilities required.

Required instructions: Observe good work practices and avoid skin contact. Wash hands

and exposed skin before meals and after use. Do not eat or drink while using. Launder protective clothing separately from other

clothing, and before each reuse.

Notes for medical personnel: Apply symptomatic therapy (no specific antidote).

> nature of the product (possible mutagen,

reproductive/developmental toxin and sensitiser)

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Type of hazard: Non flammable, Non combustible, Non explosive

Fire hazard properties: Matrix Minidose Hi Mineral is not classified as flammable, and will

not support combustion. Hazardous fumes when heated to

decomposition.

Regulatory requirements: Not applicable

Extinguishing media and

methods:

Treat the fire as for the other materials present. Do not allow water

to enter drains.

Hazchem code: 2X

Recommended protective

clothing:

When fighting a major fire wear full protective clothing including

breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures: Wear suitable protective clothing. Restrict access to contaminated

area. Contain the spill and prevent further dispersion. Retrieve intact containers from site. Place damaged containers into containment devices. Absorb spills with inert material and place in waste containers. Wash the area with water and absorb with further inert material. Collect spilled material and place in sealable containers for subsequent disposal. Avoid contamination of water

courses or sewers. Dispose of waste safely.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe Apply with well-maintained and calibrated equipment. Handle with

handling: care.

Regulatory requirements: N/A Handling practices: N/A

Approved handlers: Not required

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a cool place below 25°C with top secured. Keep out of

reach of children.

Store site requirements: This substance is subject to a requirement for an emergency

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management plan and secondary containment, whenever it is held in quantities of 100L or more. See Hazardous Substances

(Emergency management) regulations 25 to 42.

Packaging: Packaging Schedule 3 (UN Packing Group III) for quantities >1L

(Hazardous Substances Packaging Regulations 2001).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace exposure Selenium compounds, as Se TWA 0.1mg/m³

standards: Cobalt metal dust and fume, as Co TWA 0.05mg/m³

Dusts 10mg/m³

Application in the workplace: Prevent exposure by using engineering controls, personal protective

equipment and work practices that prevent skin contact.

Exposure standards outside

the workplace:

TELs and EELs are not set at this time.

Engineering controls: Ensure that ventilation maintains dust levels below WES.

Personal protection: Clothing should consist of overalls with long sleeves and impervious

gloves.

References: N/A

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specify product data: Formulation type: Suspension

Appearance: Pink liquid

Specific gravity: ~1.0 - 1.12 g / mL

Boiling Point: ca. 100° C

<u>pH</u>: ∼4

Vapour Pressure: NA

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Required specifications: N/A
Further specifications: N/A
Specific advice: N/A

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability of the substance: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Conditions to avoid: No specific conditions to avoid.

Material to avoid: No specific materials to avoid.

Hazardous decomposition

products:

No hazardous products are expected, except when heated to

decomposition.

Hazardous polymerization:

Components are not expected to form hazardous polymers.

Specific data: N/A

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data and interpretation:

May be harmful if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin

allergy. Levamisole HCl possibly may cause damage to genetic

material.

Abamectin and Oxfendazole may affect development and/or reproduction. Abamectin may have effects on or via lactation. Oxfendazole (liver and alimentary system) and Levamisole HCl (blood and haematopoietic system) possibly may cause organ

damage.

Summaries data: <u>Abamectin</u>

Abamectin is an acute oral toxin [LD $_{50}$ (oral) 8.7-12.8mg/kg]. Ingestion of a single large dose of abamectin by humans (~

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100mg/kg) was associated with coma, hypotension and respiratory failure. Clinical signs in repeated-dose laboratory animal studies included ataxia, tremor, mydriasis, emesis, pupil dilation and coma. High doses produced respiratory failure and deaths. The critical adverse effects in multigenerational reproductive studies were mortality and reduced weight gain of pups in early lactation (NOAEL 0.12mg/kg/d).

Levamisole HCL

Levamisole is a broad spectrum anthelmintic with a long history of use in cattle and sheep. It has moderate to high acute toxicity [LD $_{50}$ (oral, rats & mice) = 200-500 mg/kg]. A potential mutagen [levimisole induced chromosome gaps and breaks in human lymphocytes in vitro and in vivo and levamisole hydrochloride induced an increase in the mitotic index, numerical chromosomal changes (aneuploidy, polyploidy) and structural chromosomal changes]. Haemolytic anaemic was the main toxic effect demonstrated in repeated dose animal studies (LOAEL 1.25mg/kg/day). In humans, levamisole has been associated with various non-specific effects (nausea, vomiting, rashes). Levamisole has induced leucopenia and agranulocytosis (idiosyncratic) at low doses.

<u>Oxfendazole</u>

Oxfendazole has low acute oral toxicity [LD $_{50}$ (oral) > 6400mg/kg]. In repeated oral dose studies hepatocellular lipid vacuolation was identified as an early toxic effect (lowest NOEL was 0.7 mg/kg/day). Teratogenicity and foetal toxicity has been demonstrated in laboratory animal studies (lowest NOEL was 0.9mg/kg/day).

Sodium selenate

Sodium selenate is acutely toxic [LD $_{50}$ (oral) 25mg/kg]. Dusts are toxic if inhaled and irritant to eyes. Acute poisoning exhibits as dyspnea, spasms and death from respiratory failure. Selenium poisoning in humans has been described and gastrointestinal and neurological symptoms predominated. Potential mutagen. Repeated dose testing in laboratory species identified a lowest NOAEL of 0.37mg/kg/day (liver toxicity).

Disodium cobalt EDTA

Cobalt and cobalt compounds are possible carcinogens. In repeated does studies, cobalt salts have been implicated in cardiac disease (oral doses, LOAEL 0.02mg/kg/d) and cobalt metal dust caused pulomonary toxicity when inhaled (LOAEL 0.02mg/L/d). Cobalt is a known skin and respiratory sensitiser. Cobalt metal fume and dust irritates the respiratory tract. Cobalt metal is irritant to eyes and skin. In a reproductive study in rats, cobalt was embryotoxic when fed at 0.05mg/kg/d throughout the gestation (decreased foetal weight).

SECTION 12: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Potential environmental interactions:

Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Harmful to the soil environment. Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates.

Data organisation:

<u>Abamectin</u>

Abamectin is a highly effective insecticide and acaricide produced by the soil microbe *Streptomycetes avermitilis*. It acts by stimulating the release of gamma-aminobutyric acid, an inhibitory neurotransmitter, causing paralysis of the parasite. It is highly toxic to invertebrates in the aquatic, soil and terrestrial environments. Aquatic organisms: Abamectin is highly toxic to fish and extremely toxic to aquatic invertebrates [LC $_{50}$ Rainbow trout is 3.6ppb (96hrs); EC $_{50}$ Daphnia magna 0.34ppb (48hrs)]. Persist: yes. Soil organisms: Dung beetle Terrestrial fate value 20-40. Abamectin is toxic to mammals [LD $_{50}$ (oral, rats) 8.7mg/kg], but is less toxic to birds [LC $_{50}$ Bobwhite quail >2000mg/kg]. Abamectin is highly toxic

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> to bees [LD₅₀ (oral) 0.0094ug/bee; LD₅₀ (contact) 0.002ug/bee]. Levamisole HCI

Levamisole is potentially toxic to terrestrial vertebrates based on LD_{50} data [LD_{50} (oral, rats & mice) = 200-500 mg/kg]. Not toxic to fish or honey bees. Levamisole does not bioaccumulate in biological systems. In soil, levamisole has a half-life of five to seventy five days depending on sunlight, soil type and climatic conditions. Levamisole binds strongly to soil particles and organic matter. It does not leach in soils and is readily degraded by hydrolysis and microbial action.

Oxfendazole

Benzimidazoles are not toxic to birds or honey bees, but are moderately toxic to aquatic life [LC50 Daphnia magna 0.52mg/L (48hrs)] . The potential for bioaccumulation is low and benzimidazoles are degraded in soil and probably also in water.

Sodium selenate

Very toxic to fish [LC₅₀ (96hr, Flathead minnow) 690ug/L], to crustacea [LC50 (48hr, Grammarus pseudolimnaeus) 83ug/L] and algae [EC₅₀ (96hr, green algae) 0.2mg/L]. Toxic to plants [EC20 (22d) 0.1mg/kg soil]. Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates based on an acute oral LD₅₀(rats) of 25 mg/kg. Selenium is bioaccumulative and persists.

Disodium cobalt EDTA

Cobalt is toxic to fish and other aquatic life [LC₅₀ (96hr, Trout) 1.406mg/L; EC₅₀ (48hr, *Daphnia magna*) 1.11mg/L]. Not readily biodegradable, cobalt persists.

Environmental risk and safety phrases:

(Abamectin 0.2%)

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal information:

Preferably dispose of the product by use. Otherwise dispose of product and packaging at an approved landfill or other approved facility. Burn empty container in an appropriate incinerator, if circumstances such as wind direction permit. Otherwise crush or puncture and bury in a suitable landfill. Do NOT use container for any other purpose.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods for transport. Relevant information:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(Abamectin 0.2%) UN Number: 3082 Dangerous Goods Class:

The maximum quantity per package of this substance allowed for

carriage on public transport is 1L.

For tank wagon and transportable containers there is a need to

comply with

Reg. 4-43 where applicable.

N/A Other requirements:

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory status: Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. 10132

See <u>www.foodsafety.govt.nz</u> for registration conditions

Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act, Approval Code HSR007798

See www.epa.govt.nz for approval conditions

SDS is required for quantities greater than or equal to 0.1L

HSNO and ACVM controls: Refer to Section 3

List exposure limits: None set

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information: For product information visit the Merial Ancare website

www.merial.co.nz

While the information set forth is believed to be accurate as of the

date hereof, MERIAL NZ LTD. makes no warranty with respect hereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.