


SECTION 1 : IDENTIFICATION AND CONTACTS	
Product Name	NEOVEMOX LONG ACTING INJECTION FOR CATTLE
Company Name	Neove Pharma Australia Pty Ltd (ACN 140 367 442)
Address	Level 3, 276 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Email	info@neovepharma.com.au
Customer Line	For Non-emergency Calls: 1300 052 066
Emergency Telephone	Poisons Information Centre : 13 11 26 anywhere in Australia
Creation Date	Jan, 2023 (Version 1.0)

SECTION 2 : HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
Hazard Classification	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.
SUSMP Classification	Poisons Schedule: S5
ADG Code	Not Dangerous Goods
Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
	

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Constituent name	CAS No.	Proportion	Classification / Risk Phrase
Moxidectin	113507-06-5	0-10%	
Other non-hazardous ingredients	-	to 100%	-

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES	
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Skin Contact	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 circumstances application of gentle

Eye Contact	<p>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.</p> <p>If skin contact occurs: 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.</p> <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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.</p>
Ingestion	<p>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</p> <p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, 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. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</p> <p>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.</p>

SECTION 5 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
Extinguishing Media	<p>There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</p>
Fire Incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</p>
Fire Fighting	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed</p>

Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>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.</p> <p>Emergency workers should wear full protective equipment and supplied-air breathing apparatus. Toxic or irritant gases, vapours or particulates may be generated in a fire. Spray water on containers to cool them. Contain contaminated fire-fighting water.</p> <p>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.</p>
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SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills	<p>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.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <p>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. Neutralise/decontaminate residue. 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.</p>

SECTION 7 : HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safety Directions	<p>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.</p>
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<p>Other information</p> <p>Suitable container</p> <p>Storage incompatibility</p>	<p>Laundry contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.</p> <p>Store below 30° C (room temperature).</p> <p>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. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p> <p>Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p> <p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.</p>
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SECTION 8 : EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

<p>Exposure Limits</p> <p>Personal Protection</p> <p>Eye Protection</p> <p>Skin Protection</p>	<p>Occupational Exposure Band Rating E</p> <p>Occupational Exposure Band Limit ≤ 0.01 mg/m³</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Exposure Controls /Industrial hygiene</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Type of Contaminant:</p> <p>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) - 0.25-0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min); aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) - 0.5- 1 m/s (100-200 f/min.); direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) - 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min); grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). - 2.5- 10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p>
<p>Appropriate engineering controls:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of</p>

	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.
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SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid.
Odour	Musty
Boiling Point	106-108
Vapour Pressure	2.37 (water)
Viscosity	Not Available

SECTION 10 : STABILITY & 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 (CO ₂), 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

<p>Eye Irritation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>
<p>Respiratory Sensitisation</p>	<p>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 bamectin (avermectins); the animals also exhibited normal behaviour and there were no changes in body weights</p> <p>Moxidectin</p> <p>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ; Eye (rabbit): slight irritant Oral (rat) LD50: 106 mg/kg; Skin (rabbit): non-irritant</p>
<p>Chronic Toxicity</p>	<p>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.</p>

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate	Moxidectin is extremely toxic to aquatic species. DO not contaminate dams, rivers, streams or other waterways with the chemical or used container.
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SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL INFORMATION

	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.
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SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Surface Transport	
UN Number	None
Hazchem Code	None
Special Precautions for User	None
Transport as	No specific transport considerations apply since Neovemox Long Acting Injection for Cattle is NOT classified as a dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

SECTION 15 : REGULATORY INFORMATION

APVMA Registration	The products are registered by the APVMA
Registration Number	87812 (Approved Pack Sizes: 50mL, 200mL, 500mL)

SECTION 16 : OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous for Water	Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Poisonous to fish and plankton in water bodies.
Acronyms Used in SDS	
• APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
• ADG Code	Australian Dangerous Goods Code
• CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN No.• NOHSC• HAZCHEM• SWA• AICS• SUSMP• NTP• IARC	<p>United Nations identifying number</p> <p>National Occupational Health & Safety Commission</p> <p>Code for information for emergency services</p> <p>Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC</p> <p>Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances</p> <p>Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons</p> <p>National Toxicology Programme (USA)</p> <p>International Agency for Research on Cancer</p>
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END OF SDS