

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Issued by: Intervet Australia Pty Limited
(known as MSD Animal Health)
91-105 Harpin Street
Bendigo East, Vic 3550, AUSTRALIA
Company ABN: 79 008 467 034

Tel: 1800 226 511 (Business hours)
Fax: 1800 810 511

Substance: Deltamethrin in a suitable aqueous based medium.
Trade Name: **Coopers® Easy-Dose Pour-on Cattle Lice and Fly Treatment**
Recommended Use: Pour-on animal insecticide for use as described on the product label.
APVMA No: 54096
Creation Date: July, 2009
This version issued: August, 2009 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature:

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R22, R36/38, R51/53. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases: S20, S23, S26, S28, S36, S45, S60, S61, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe vapours or mists. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this MSDS where possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSDP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear yellow liquid.

Odour: No data.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms and consequences of Deltamethrin poisoning include: sweating, fever, anxiety and rapid heartbeat. If swallowed, symptoms are likely to include feeling sick, vomiting, diarrhoea, twitching of arms and legs, and convulsions if poisoning is severe. Studies have shown many cases of dermal Deltamethrin poisoning after agricultural use with inadequate handling precautions, and many cases of accidental or suicidal poisoning by the oral route at doses estimated to be 2-250 mg/kg. Oral ingestion caused epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting and coarse muscular fasciculations. With doses of 100-250 mg/kg, coma was caused within 15-20 minutes.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However 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: Available data indicates that this product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. 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 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: Deltamethrin is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	15g/L	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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call **The Poisons Information Centre** if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is **13 11 26** from anywhere in **Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)** and is available at all times. **Have this MSDS with you when you call.**

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive 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 Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 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.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

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

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

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

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

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. 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 cleanup 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). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 MSDS 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 MSDS 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. 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. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, 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 Deltamethrin is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2008.

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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised.

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.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Description & Colour:	Clear yellow liquid.
Odour:	No data.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.012-1.024 at 15°C
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Not applicable - does not burn.

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 oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. 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

Toxicity: An information profile for Deltamethrin is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute Toxicity:

The acute oral LD₅₀ in male rats ranged from 128 mg/kg to greater than 5,000 mg/kg depending on the carrier and conditions of the study; the LD₅₀ for female rats was 52 mg/kg and other published values range from 31 to 139 mg/kg. Values ranging from 21 to 34 mg/kg were obtained for mice; while dogs had a reported LD₅₀ of 300 mg/kg. The acute percutaneous LD₅₀ for rats was reported to be greater than 2,000 mg/kg; greater than 10,000 mg/kg for quail; and greater than 4,640 mg/kg for ducks. The acute dermal LD₅₀ for rabbits was greater than 2,000 mg/kg. No skin irritation and slight eye irritation were reported.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Chronic Toxicity: Suspected chronic exposure effects in humans include the following: involuntary movements of the limbs, trunk, and facial muscles, hypotension, prenatal damage and shock. Workers exposed to Deltamethrin during its manufacture over 7-8 years experienced transient skin and mucous membrane irritation, which could be prevented by use of gloves and face masks. No other ill effects were seen.

Reproductive Effects: Oral administration of Deltamethrin to mice on days 7 to 16 of gestation produced a dosage-related reduction of weight gain but no effect on the number of implants, foetal mortality, foetal weight or malformations.

Teratogenic Effects: There were no reported teratogenic effects in mice, rats and rabbits. Deltamethrin has no teratogenic activity.

Mutagenic Effects: There were no mutagenic effects in mice, rats and rabbits. Deltamethrin has no mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenic Effects: No information was available.

Organ Toxicity: Deltamethrin is hydrolyzed by liver microsomal enzymes to 3-(2,2-dibromovinyl) 2,2-cyclopropane carboxylic acid and 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde.

Fate in Humans and Animals. In mammals, the point of death from Deltamethrin poisoning is sharply defined by respiratory or cardiac failure. Rats and dogs given oral doses of 10 mg/kg/day for 13 weeks exhibited some motor symptoms but no fatalities or pathological changes. The dogs exhibited diarrhoea and vomiting. A health survey of 199 workers who repacked pyrethroid insecticides into boxes by hand indicated that about two-thirds of the workers had a burning sensation and tightness and numbness on the face, while one-third had sniffs and sneezes. Abnormal sensations in the face, dizziness, tiredness and red rashes on the skin were more common in summer than in winter. Workers did not wear protective gloves in summer because of the heat. The symptoms usually occurred thirty minutes after exposure to the pyrethroids and rarely lasted more than 24 hours. Cold burning and numbness of the skin occurred to two-thirds of humans in a Chinese factory exposed to about 5-12 mg Deltamethrin per cubic meter of air. The other third suffered from sneezing and eye-watering. In addition, headache, heartburn and skin spots were reported, and these symptoms were dependent on the time of the year. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Risk Phrases

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Effects on Birds: The reported 8-day LC₅₀ for ducks was greater than 4,640 mg/kg diet; and greater than 10,000 mg/kg diet for quail.

Effects on Aquatic Organisms: As is common with many pyrethroids, Deltamethrin has a high toxicity to fish under laboratory conditions. However, in field conditions under normal conditions of use, fish are not harmed. In laboratory trials, the LC₅₀ for fish was 1-10 micrograms/l. Aquatic fauna, particularly crustacea, may be affected, but fish are not harmed under normal conditions of use.

Effects on Other Animals (Nontarget species): Deltamethrin is considered toxic to bees. Deltamethrin is very toxic over long periods to the predatory mite *Typhlodromum pyri*. The parasitic wasp *Encarsia formosa*, released in greenhouses to combat whitefly, is too sensitive to allow a treatment with Deltamethrin against excessive outbreaks of whiteflies. Deltamethrin had little or no effect on adults or cocoons of *Apanteles plutellae*, a parasite of the diamond back moth in India. Spiders were also indicated to be strongly affected in field investigations.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Breakdown of Chemical in Soil and Groundwater: In soil, degradation occurs within 1-2 weeks.

Breakdown of Chemical in Surface Water: Deltamethrin in pond water was rapidly adsorbed, mostly by sediment, in addition to uptake by plants and evaporation into the air.

Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation: About 10 days after use, there are no Deltamethrin residues observed on plants. There is no known phytotoxicity to crops.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Deltamethrin, is mentioned in the SUSDP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES 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 MSDS 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 SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2001(2003)]

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET