

## Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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**Chemical nature:** Methanol/Isopropanol solution of antibiotic; presented as an aerosol.  
**Trade Name:** **Alamycin Aerosol**  
**Product Use:** An aid in the treatment of superficial skin infections caused by oxytetracycline-sensitive organisms in sheep and cattle.  
**Creation Date:** **August, 2016**  
**This version issued:** **August, 2016** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. T, Toxic. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.  
Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**SUSMP Classification:** S4

**ADG Classification:** Class 2: Flammable gases.

**UN Number:** 1950, AEROSOLS

**ERMA Number:** HSR002194

**Haz Classes:** 2.1.2A, 6.1D, 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9A, 9.1B

**Group Standard:** None established.



### GHS Signal word: **DANGER.**

Flammable aerosols Category 1  
Flammable liquids Category 2  
Gases under pressure - Compressed gas  
Acute Toxicity Oral Category 3  
Acute Toxicity Dermal Category 3  
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B  
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 3  
Specific Target Organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1

### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H222: Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
H301: Toxic if swallowed.  
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.  
H320: Causes eye irritation.  
H331: Toxic if inhaled.  
H370: Causes damage to organs.

### PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.  
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251: Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.  
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.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

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P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

#### RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P307+P311: If exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P372: Explosion risk in case of fire.

P370+P378: In case of fire, note the following. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

#### STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

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

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P410+P412: Store below 30°C, protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

#### DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

### Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** Blue suspension, presented as an aerosol.

**Odour:** Characteristic smell of isopropyl alcohol/methanol. Do not test for odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, eye irritant. This is an antibiotic preparation. Any person with a history of allergies to this class of substances should avoid all contact with this product as it may cause sensitisation. This is a physiologically active product and so contact should be minimised, especially if the user is taking a form of medication, as interactions can sometimes give unexpected and undesired results.

#### The following is a summary of methanol toxicity and symptomology

1. A latency usually of 12-18 hours, during which time the only clinical signs are those of a generally mild and transient state of inebriation as after ethanol.
2. Headache, anorexia, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, vertigo, restlessness.
3. Nausea, occasionally vomiting and diarrhoea. Violent abdominal pain, back pain, leg pain.
4. Apathy or delirium progressing sometimes rapidly to coma. Rarely excitement, mania, and convulsions.
5. Dimness of vision with dilated pupils, reacting poorly, if at all, to light, followed often by bilateral blindness (transient or permanent). Eyes are often sensitive to pressure, and eye movements are painful.
6. Breathing is rapid and shallow, not usually deep and laboured as seen in other types of metabolic acidosis.
7. Mild tachycardia is common, but the blood pressure is usually well maintained.
8. Death in coma is due to respiratory failure or rarely to circulatory collapse.
9. Protracted convalescence with asthenia. Blindness is usually permanent. May cause very serious irreversible effects.

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	2058-46-0	<0.5	not set	not set
Methanol	67-56-1	30-60	262	328
Isopropanol	67-63-0	30-60	983	1230
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.

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## 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 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (eg watchbands and belts). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately.

**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; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This product is classified as flammable. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. 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. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** 12°C, Closed cup

**Upper Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** Flammable

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

## 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 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 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. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers and valves periodically for leaks. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

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## 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**, 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/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Methanol	262	328
Isopropanol	983	1230

The ADI for Oxytetracycline is set at 0.003mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake. Taken from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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:** This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

**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:** It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: Viton, nitrile, butyl rubber, Teflon, PE/EVAL, Responder.

**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 product is being used.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Blue suspension, presented as an aerosol.
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic smell of isopropyl alcohol/methanol. Do not test for odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not available.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	>90%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.9 approx
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Soluble.
<b>pH:</b>	8.4-8.8
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	No data.

## 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:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated.

**Incompatibilities:** strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

**Fire Decomposition:** Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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.

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## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Local Effects:

**Target Organs:** There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

**Toxicity of methanol:** The following figures suggest that methanol is neither toxic nor even harmful. However, it causes severe health problems and even death in ways not adequately measured by quick LD<sub>50</sub> measurements.

Oral (rat) LD<sub>50</sub>: 5628 mg/kg.

Oral (mouse) LD<sub>50</sub>: 7300 mg/kg.

Oral (monkey) LD<sub>50</sub>: 7000 mg/kg.

Skin (rabbit) LD<sub>50</sub>: 15,800 mg/kg.

Inhalation (rat) LC<sub>50</sub>: 64,000 ppm, 4-hr exposure.

Skin Irritation (rabbit): Moderate, 20 mg, 24-hr exposure

Eye Irritation (rabbit): Moderate, 100 mg, 24-hr exposure

In human methanol poisoning, the transformation of methanol to formaldehyde and formic acid can cause metabolic acidosis and ocular injury. Repeated exposure to airborne concentrations in the range of 200 to 375 ppm have been associated with headaches, and at 1200 to 8300 ppm with damaged vision. Repeated skin contact can cause defatting dermatitis with dryness and cracking.

Repeated inhalation exposures to rats caused CNS and behavioural effects, and changes to the spleen. Repeated oral exposures to rats caused liver toxicity, CNS effects and behavioural changes.

Inhalation exposure of pregnant rats to very high concentrations of methanol in air, 7 hr/day on gestation days 1-19, produced foetotoxic effects (10,000 ppm) and birth defects (20,000 ppm), as well as maternal toxicity. No adverse effects were seen at 5,000 ppm. Pregnant rats administered methanol orally at very high dose levels (20-35 g/kg) on gestation day 10 produced foetotoxic effects, as well as maternal toxicity.

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Methanol	Conc>=20%: T; R23/24/25; R39/23/24/25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Flammable liquid - category 2</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 1</li></ul>	
Isopropanol	Conc>=20%: Xi; R36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Flammable liquid - category 2</li><li>Eye irritation - category 2A</li><li>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 3</li></ul>	

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data shows that this product is toxic, see symptoms above. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents of aerosol containers can be harmful or fatal.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Major health effect from this product is misuse of the aerosol function. If sprayed continuously on skin or in eyes, it can cause frostbite.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** If sprayed directly in the eye, this product will irritate. If spraying is prolonged, it may cause damage through frostbite.

**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 toxic, see symptoms above. 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.

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### Carcinogen Status:

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** Isopropanol 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 12 - Ecological Information

Insufficient data to be sure of status.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**UN Number:** 1950, AEROSOLS

**Hazchem Code:** 2YE

**Special Provisions:** 63, 190, 277

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 120mL for this class of product.

**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 2: Flammable gases.

**Packing Group:** Not set

**Packing Instruction:** P003

Class 2.2 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), and 5.2 (Organic Peroxides). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 3 (Flammable Liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 6 (Toxic Substances), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances) 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

**ERMA Number:** HSR002194

**Group Standard:** None established.

**HSNO Classifications:**

- 2.1.2A: Flammable aerosol.
- 6.1D: Substances that are acutely toxic – Harmful.
- 6.3B: Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin.
- 6.4A: Substances that are irritating to the eye.
- 6.8B: Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants.
- 6.9A: Substances that are toxic to human target organs or systems.
- 9.1B: Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.

## Section 16 - Other Information

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

### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**R-Phrase**  
**SUSMP**  
**UN Number**

Risk Phrase  
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons  
United Nations Number

THIS SDS 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 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 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.

Date of preparation: August, 2016.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**