



AVOMEK PLUS POUR-ON ROUNDWORM, LIVER FLUKE AND EXTERNAL PARASITICIDE FOR CATTLE

Infosafe No.: LQD8X
ISSUED Date : 28/05/2026
ISSUED by: Boehringer Ingelheim Animal
Health Australia Pty. Ltd.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

AVOMEK PLUS POUR-ON ROUNDWORM, LIVER FLUKE AND EXTERNAL PARASITICIDE FOR CATTLE

Product Code

62708

Company Name

Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health Australia Pty. Ltd. (ABN 53 071 187 285)

Address

78 Waterloo Rd North Ryde
NSW 2113 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 808 691

Emergency Phone Number

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (24 hours)
For Ambulance, Police or Fire Services: Call Triple Zero (000)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Pour-on treatment for internal and external parasites on cattle.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Sensitisation - skin: Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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

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

P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	30-<60 %
Triclabendazole	68786-66-3	20-<30 %
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	1-<5 %
Abamectin (ISO)	71751-41-2	0.4-0.45 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

Hazchem Code

•3Z

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TWA: 10 ppm; 67.5 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The TWA is the maximum average concentration of an airborne contaminant calculated for an eight-hour working day, based on a 5-day working week (40 hours). A worker must not be exposed to a level above the TWA over the course of an 8-hour working day.

Source: Safe Work Australia - Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants. (In force from December 1st 2026)

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as rubber, PVC, neoprene. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear brown liquid
Colour	Clear brown	Odour	Odourless
Melting/Freezing Point	Liquid at normal temperatures	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Expected to be insoluble.
Specific Gravity	1.1 - 1.2	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not available

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Properties	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Sunlight.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for an ingredient is given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Abamectin

LD50 (rat): 10 mg/kg

LD50 (mouse): 14 - 80 mg/kg

Triclabendazole

LD50 (mouse): >8000 mg/kg

Triclabendazole is used orally in humans at 10 mg/kg bodyweight and is well tolerated.

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Abamectin

LD50 (Rat/Rabbit): >330 mg/kg

Triclabendazole

LD50 (rat): >4000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Triclabendazole

LC50 (rat): > 500 mg/m³/4h

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

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.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

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.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

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.

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

Abamectin is highly toxic to insects and may be highly toxic to mammals as well. Emulsifiable concentrate 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.

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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

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 was 2 weeks to 2 months. Loss of Abamectin from soils is thought to be due to microbial degradation. The rate of degradation was significantly decreased under anaerobic conditions.

Abamectin is rapidly degraded in water. After initial distribution, its half-life in artificial pond water was 4 days. Its half-life in pond sediment was 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 hydrolyse.

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 was 4 to 6 hours.

Mobility

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.

Bioaccumulative Potential

While highly toxic to aquatic organisms, actual concentrations of Abamectin in surface waters adjacent to treated areas are expected to be low. Abamectin did 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.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Abamectin

LC50 (rainbow trout): 0.003 mg/L/96h

LC50 (bluegill sunfish): 0.0096 mg/L/96h

LC50 (sheepshead minnows): 0.015 mg/L/96h

LC50 (channel catfish): 0.024 mg/L/96h

LC50 (carp): 0.042 mg/L/96h

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Abamectin

LC50 (Daphnia magna): 0.003 mg/L/96h

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Abamectin

LD50 (bobwhite quail): >200 mg/kg

Dietary LC50 (bobwhite quail): 3102 ppm

There were no adverse effects on reproduction when mallard ducks were fed dietary doses of 3, 6, or 12 ppm for 18 weeks.

LC50 (pink shrimp): 0.0016 mg/L/96h

LC50 (eastern oysters): 430 mg/L/96h

LC50 (Blue crab): 153 mg/L/96h

LC50 (Bees): 0.002 µg/bee/24h

LD50 (Bees): 0.009 µg/bee/24h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

Class 9: Miscellaneous substances Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

Class 1: Explosives (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance) Division 5.1: Oxidising substances (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance) and

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance)

Note: Special Provision AU01:

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in:

packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L); or IBCs

UN Number

3082

Proper Shipping Name

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Contains Abamectin)

Transport Hazard Class

9

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Z

IERG Number

47

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IATA UN Number

3082

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Contains bamectin)

IATA/ICAO Symbol

Miscellaneous, Environmentally hazardous

IATA Transport Hazard Class

9

IATA Packing Group

III

IMDG UN Number

3082

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Contains Abamectin)(MARINE POLLUTANT)

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

9

IMDG Packing Group

III

IMDG EMS

F-A, S-F

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

S6

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS created: May 2026

Version Number

1.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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