

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRIGUARD TRIPLE COMBINATION DRENCH FOR SHEEP

Infosafe No.: LQD4B
ISSUED Date : 09/03/2026
ISSUED by: Boehringer Ingelheim Animal
Health Australia Pty. Ltd.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

TRIGUARD TRIPLE COMBINATION DRENCH FOR SHEEP

Product Code

64649

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

1800 808 691

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Control and treatment of internal parasites of sheep and provide selenium and cobalt supplement.

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.

Complies with the requirements of Special Provision AU01 and therefore exempted from being classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) and International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Sensitisation - skin: Category 1

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

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.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs(oral(blood)) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Environment, Health hazard



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

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
Oxfendazole	53716-50-0	1-<5 %
Levamisole hydrochloride	16595-80-5	1-<5 %
Cobalt disodium EDTA	15137-09-04	0-<1 %
Abamectin (ISO)	71751-41-2	0.1-0.15 %
Sodium selenate, anhydrous	13410-01-0	<0.1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water	-	Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. 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. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Symptoms caused by exposure

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.

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

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxides of nitrogen, and occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine, sodium and other metal compounds.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Will burn after evaporation of water.

Hazchem Code

•3Z

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. 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. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

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:
Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: Sen

Selenium compounds (as Se) excluding hydrogen selenide

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation. If mists or vapours are produced, local exhaust ventilation should be used.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand 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 devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Light pink viscous liquid
Colour	Light pink	Odour	Mild characteristic
Melting Point	Approximately 0°C	Boiling Point	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Completely soluble in water.
Specific Gravity	0.9-1.1 at 20°C	pH	3.5-4.5 (as supplied).
Vapour Pressure	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	As for water.
Evaporation Rate	As for water.	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Water component.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not applicable	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not applicable

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

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials

No particular incompatibilities.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxides of nitrogen, and occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine, sodium and other metal compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Abamectin

LD50 (rat): 10 mg/kg

LD50 (mouse): 14 - >80 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Abamectin (technical)

LD50 (rats and rabbits): >330 mg/kg

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. May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

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 nonmutagenic 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

May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

Reproductive effects: 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.

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Animal studies indicate that Abamectin may affect the nervous system.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs(oral(blood)) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.

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. Abamectin does not cause allergic skin reactions.

Fate in humans and animals: Tests with laboratory animals show that ingested Avermectin B1a is not readily absorbed into the bloodstream by mammals and that it is rapidly eliminated from the body within 2 days via the faeces. Rats given single oral doses of Avermectin B1a excreted 69 to 82% of the dose unchanged in the faeces. The average half-life of Avermectin B1a in rat tissue is 1.2 days. Lactating goats given daily oral doses for 10 days excreted 89% of the administered Avermectin, mainly in the faeces. Less than 1% was recovered in the urine.

No cumulative effects are to be found with Levamisole or Oxfendazole. However, Selenium may accumulate in the body and so persistent mild exposures may lead to health problems. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

The ADI for Abamectin + 8,9-Z isomer is set at 0.001 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.1mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Oxfendazole is set at 0.005 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5 mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Levamisole is set at 0.003 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 6 mg/kg/day.

ADI: Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL: No-observable-effect-level.

The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake is for the public for daily, lifetime exposure. The NOEL level is the level determined to show no effects during long term exposure for the most sensitive indicators and the most sensitive species. Ref: Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) December 2025.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

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. Because 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.

Breakdown in water: 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.

Breakdown in vegetation: 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.

Levamisole and Oxfendazole do not leach into soils and are readily degraded by hydrolysis and microbial action. In soil, each has a half life of 5 to 70 days depending on sunlight, soil type and climatic conditions.

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

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.

Levamisole and Oxfendazole do not bioaccumulate in animal systems.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

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

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Abamectin is highly toxic to fish and extremely toxic to aquatic invertebrates:

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): 0.025 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

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

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

LC50 (blue crab): 153 mg/l/96h

LC50 (bees-contact): 0.002 µg/bee/24h

LC50 (bees-oral): 0.009 µg/bee/24h

Levamisole and Oxfendazole are not toxic to birds, fish and honey bees.

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 to the chemical, refer to Section 8 Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition)

This product complies with the requirements of Special Provision AU01 and is therefore exempted from being classified as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code.

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.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 9

UN No: 3082

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains Abamectin) (MARINE POLLUTANT)

Packing Group: III

EMS: F-A, S-F

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 9

UN No: 3082

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Contains Abamectin)

Packing Group: III

Hazard Label: Miscellaneous

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

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

APVMA Registration: 64649

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Created: March 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.

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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