

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

GHS Product identifier: David Hoof-Aid Brush on Hoof Healer
Other means of identification: Hoof-Aid
Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use: An aid in the prevention of common conditions of dryness which result in brittle, shelly hooves, hard frogs, quarter cracks, contracted and split heels.
Supplier's Details: Pharmachem
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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of Product:

This product is classified as a health hazard and a physical hazard (flammable liquid) in accordance with the following classification criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Third Revised Edition. It is also classified as dangerous goods under Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

Physical Hazard: Flammable liquid: Category 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements:

Pictogram:



Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements: Flammable liquid and vapour
Precautionary statements:
Prevention: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Ground container and receiving equipment
Use explosion proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Response: If on skin rinse skin with water
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
In case of fire use water fog, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish

Health hazards: Causes skin irritation, causes eye irritation, skin sensitizer

Skin irritant Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements:

Pictogram:



Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements: Causes skin irritation
Precautionary statements:
Prevention: Keep out of reach of children
Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Response: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water
If skin irritation occurs get medical advice/attention

Eye irritant: Category 2
GHS label elements, including precautionary statements:
Pictogram:



Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements: Causes eye irritation
Precautionary statements:
Prevention: Avoid contact with eyes. Wear safety glasses / goggles
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Response: If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Get medical advice.

Skin sensitizer: Category 1
GHS label elements, including precautionary statements:
Pictogram:



Signal word: Warning
Hazard statement: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Precautionary statements:
Prevention: Wear protective gloves and clothing.
Response: If on skin wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Cas No.	Proportion
Oil of Turpentine	8006-64-2	338 g/L
Iodine	7553-56-2	2 g/L
Pine Oil	8002-09-3	134 g/L

Special Methylated Spirits	64-17-5	<50 g/L
Lanolin	8006-54-0	22.5 g/L
Inert excipients	Not Applicable	<400 g/L

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

The following First Aid directions have been set by the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aging:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. (*FAISD Handbook, Handbook of First Aid Instructions, Safety Directions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions for, Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals*)

However, the following additional information is provided for further assistance in emergent circumstances:

Swallowed: If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

Eye: If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Skin: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear after wetting with water if available. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water, and soap if available.

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air, lay down, rest. Seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Product is flammable.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide

Hazards from combustion products: Vapor explosion and poison hazards may occur indoors, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters: Firefighters should wear a full set of protective clothing, including a self-contained breathing apparatus, when fighting fires involving turpentine.

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:
Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area well.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:
Contain spill for salvage and absorb in inert absorbent material.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:
Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash hands before eating. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not ingest or inhale. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store with all the precautions required for handling flammable liquid. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat and ignition sources. Containers should always be kept closed in storage and properly labelled. Store only in original or approved containers.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National exposure standards:	TWA – 100 ppm (557 mg/m ³) (Oil of Turpentine)
Biological limit values:	None set
Engineering controls:	Use adequate ventilation.
Personal protective equipment:	Wear protective gloves, clothing and safety glasses.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear and transparent liquid with characteristic penetrating odour and taste.
Flash Point:	39°C (Closed Cup).

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, exposure to air in a confined space, and sources of ignition
Incompatible materials:	Chlorine, strong oxidizers
Hazardous decomposition products:	Toxic gases and vapors (such as carbon monoxide and the partial oxidation products of terpenes) may be released in a fire involving turpentine.
Special precautions:	Turpentine attacks some coatings and some forms of plastic and rubber.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure:

Exposure to Hoof Aid can occur through ingestion and eye or skin contact. The major routes of exposure are expected to be eye and skin contact. There are no toxicology data available for Hoof Aid. Information has been provided for individual ingredients.

Signs and Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Eye:	Contact with eyes causes irritation.
Skin:	Contact with skin causes irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion:	May irritate the entire digestive system
Inhalation:	Vapor is irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness.

Summary of toxicology:

Oil of Turpentine:

Human exposure and toxicity:

Vapor is irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Liquid irritates skin. If ingested, can irritate the entire digestive system, and may injure kidneys. If liquid is taken into lungs, causes severe pneumonitis. Men exposed to concentrations of 720-1100 ppm complain of chest pain, and vision disturbances. Turpentine is a skin irritant and skin contact may cause eczema. Workers in the chemical, rubber and welding industries exposed to turpentine have developed contact dermatoses. In humans, chronic inhalation of turpentine has caused extensive glomerulonephritis. Chronic dermal contact may cause allergic erythema, headaches, coughing, and sleeplessness. At lower concentrations, pronounced anemia occurs occasionally.

Vapor is irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. ... Liquid irritates skin. If ingested, can irritate the entire digestive system, and may injure kidneys. If liquid is taken into lungs, causes severe pneumonitis. [Prager, J.C. Environmental Contaminant Reference Databook Volume 2. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1996., p. 1067]

Turpentine oils have a pronounced irritant effect on mucous membrane and skin, leading in certain circumstances to bullous dermatitis, and they also produce sensitization. ... They cause contact allergy, and turpentine eczema. [International Labour Office. Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety. Volumes I and II. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971., p. 1446]

Acute toxicity:
LD(50) oral (rats) 5760 mg/kg
LC(50) inhalation (rats) 12 g/m³ for 6 hours [RTECS 1989].

Pine oil:

Pine Oil's most common side effects in smaller dosage are irritation of the mucous membranes, gastrointestinal irritation, mild respiratory and CNS depression, and renal toxicity. Larger ingestions can result in severe respiratory distress, cardiovascular collapse, and severe CNS effects. Renal failure and myoglobinuria have also been reported in severe poisonings. Since even small ingestions can result in severe aspiration pneumonia, all ingestions should be considered potentially hazardous.

[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances. Reigart, J.R., Roberts, J.R. Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings. 5th ed. 1999. EPA Document No. EPA 735-R-98-003, and available in electronic format at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/safety/healthcare> p. 205]

A weak allergen and a severe irritant to skin and mucous membranes.

[Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 2972]

Iodine:

Whether iodine is administered topically or systematically, iodine and iodides can give rise to allergic reactions: urticaria, angioedema, cutaneous hemorrhage or purpuras, fever, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy and eosinophile, acne-form or severe eruptions. (Iodines and Iodides)
[International Programme on Chemical Safety; Poisons Information Monograph: Iodine (PIM 280) (1991) Available from, as of May 19, 2005: <http://www.inchem.org/pages/pims.html>.

Acute effects due to ingestion of iodine are mainly due to its corrosive effects or action which arises at least in part from oxidizing potential of this element on the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms include a metallic taste, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Esophageal stricture may occur if the patient survives the acute stage.

[International Programme on Chemical Safety; Poisons Information Monograph: Iodine (PIM 280) (1991) Available from, as of May 19, 2005: <http://www.inchem.org/pages/pims.html>.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Although the product contains ingredients which are ecotoxic to various degrees, as a mixture it is not classifiable as a terrestrial or aquatic hazard.

Iodine is very ecotoxic to the aquatic environment, but is present in this product at only 0.2%. This concentration is below the cut-off concentration considered to be hazardous under the GHS. Similarly, although oil of turpentine and pine oil are present in higher concentrations, their ecotoxicity is significantly

lower than that of iodine, and so the contribution from these ingredients does not exceed the GHS concentration cut-off for classification as hazardous to the environment.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers:

The following disposal directions have been approved by the APVMA.

500 mL container – Dispose of empty container by wrapping in paper and placing in garbage.

5L container – Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse container into a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in local authority landfill. If no landfill available, bury the containers below 500 mm in the disposal pit referred to above. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration:

Contact respective local government authority before disposing of product.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1993
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Class:	3
Packing Group:	111
Special precautions for user:	None specified
Hazchem Code	3Y
E.P.G:	3AI

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). In granting registration to any product, the APVMA has exercised its legislative responsibility to ensure that the product is suitably formulated and properly labelled and, when used according to instructions is:

- safe to the host, the user, consumers and the environment;
- efficacious (that is, the product does the job it claims it shall do); and
- not unduly prejudicial to trade.

The APVMA uses the services of a number of Australian and State government agencies as advisers to help with some of these evaluations of applications for registration of agricultural and veterinary chemical products. These include:

- the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing which:
 - evaluates and reports on toxicology and metabolism studies; proposes first aid and safety directions; determines poison schedule classifications; and establishes acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfD); and
 - evaluates the occupational health and safety aspects of an application and recommends safety directions and occupational controls on use and advises on a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS);
- the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH) which evaluates environmental data and recommends appropriate use controls and instructions for the product that will protect the environment; and
- State and Territory departments responsible for agricultural and primary industries which evaluate and reports on efficacy and target crop or animal safety data for new agricultural chemicals and new uses of registered products. In some cases the APVMA contracts this work out to other agencies such as universities, the CSIRO or to other experts.

Although all ingredients appear in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), they have not been assessed by NICNAS (National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

SDS version:	1
Date of Revision:	March 2017
Update of sections:	Update to GHS

CONTACT POINT

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References:

1. FAISD Handbook, Handbook of First Aid Instructions, Safety Directions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions for, Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, (as updated)
2. Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances, NOHSC:1008 (2004)
3. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011]
4. AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances), Safework Australia
5. APVMA Manual of Requirements and Guidelines for Agricultural Chemicals, Version 4.1, (as updated)
6. ADI [Acceptable Daily Intake] List, Commonwealth Department of Health & Aged Care, TGA, (as updated)
7. The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) 7th Edition
8. The Poisons Standard (as updated), National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee
9. Hazardous Substances Information System, Safework Australia (as updated)
10. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Third Revised Edition, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009
11. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
12. Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID) (as updated), New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority, <http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/HSNO-CCID.aspx>

All information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is as accurate and up to date as possible. Since Pharmachem cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which this information may be used, each user should review the information in the specific context of the intended application. Pharmachem will not be responsible for damages of any nature resulting from use of or reliance upon the information. No expressed or implied warranties are given other than those implied as mandatory by Commonwealth State or Territory legislation.