



Safety Data Sheet

Rumensin Trough Treatment

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Rumensin Trough Treatment
Other names	NA
Product codes	NA
HSNO approval	HSR002315
Approval description	Liquid containing 50 - 70 g/litre monensin sodium
UN number	NA
DG class	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	For increased production of milk solids in pasture fed dairy cows. As an aid in the control of ketosis in cattle. An aid in the reduction of bloat in cattle.

Company Details

Company	Nutritech International
Physical Address	6 Aintree Avenue Airport Oaks, Mangere Auckland New Zealand
Postal Address	PO Box 201 231 Auckland Airport 2150 New Zealand
Telephone	0800 736 336 (0800 REMEDY)
Email	customerservices@nutritech.co.nz
Website	www.nutritech.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 027 600 3131

2. Hazard Identification

Approval in New Zealand

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002315, Liquid containing 50 - 70 g/litre monensin sodium): The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017.

GHS 7 Classes

Acute Toxicity Category 4 (oral)
Eye Corrosive Category 1
Skin Sensitiser Category 1
Hazardous to soil organisms
Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates

Hazard Statements

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H423 - Harmful to the soil environment.
H431 - Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

SYMBOLS





HSNO classes	Hazard Statement
6.1D (oral)	H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
8.3A	H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
6.5B	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
9.2D	H423 - Harmful to the soil environment.
9.3B	H431 - Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates

Precautionary Statements

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 - Read label before use.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust.
- P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
- P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.
- P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
- P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Monensin Sodium	22373-78-0	6.0%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	10.0%
Sorbitol	50-70-4	3.5%
Surfactants	proprietary	2.0%
Water	7732-18-5	78.0%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is required.

Exposure

- Swallowed** IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, give a glass of water to drink.
- Eye contact** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
- Skin contact** Persons with history of allergies, contact dermatitis or chronic rashes should use special precautions to avoid skin contact or exposure to this mixture. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Inhaled** If coughing, dizziness or shortness of breath is experienced, remove the patient to fresh air immediately. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor.



Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards:	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-flammable.
Suitable extinguishing substances:	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Protective equipment:	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
Hazchem code:	NA

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment	If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to storm water.
Emergency procedures	In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use sawdust. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).
Clean-up method	Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Disposal	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Store below 30°C. Protect from sunlight. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m³ for respirable particulates and 10mg/m³ for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Std	Ingredient	WES-TWA*	WES-STEL
	propylene glycol	150ppm, 474mg/m ³	data unavailable
	Monensin, sodium	No data	no data



Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment

General

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven to be inadequate. Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.

Eyes



Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.

Skin



Persons with history of allergies, contact dermatitis or chronic rashes should use special precautions to avoid skin contact or exposure to this mixture. Avoid any skin contact. Wear overalls, rubber boots and impervious gloves. Nitrile gloves are recommended. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Protective clothing must comply with AS 2919, AS3765.1 or AS3765.2. PVC or rubber boots must comply with AS/NZS 2210.2 and selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NS2210.1. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.

Respiratory

A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Respirators must have filters appropriate to the duty and comply with AS/NZS1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NS 1715. Use a respirator with a dust/mist filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. Fit testing and clear guidelines and training for use and maintenance of PPE are necessary.

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Brown gelatinous liquid
Odour	musty odour
pH	no data
Vapour pressure	no data
Viscosity	no data
Boiling point	no data
Volatile materials	no data
Freezing / melting point	no data
Solubility	soluble in water
Specific gravity / density	no data
Flash point	no data
Danger of explosion	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	non flammable
Upper & lower flammable limits	non flammable
Corrosiveness	corrosive to eyes



10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Protect from sunlight.
Incompatible groups	Strong oxidising agents
Substance Specific Incompatibility	none known
Hazardous decomposition products	May emit toxic fumes when heated to decomposition. Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions	none known

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

IF SWALLOWED: harmful if swallowed.

IF IN EYES: may cause eye irritation.

IF ON SKIN: sensitised individuals may experience an allergic skin reaction.

IF INHALED: no effects anticipated.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: Monensin sodium may cause heart effects (degenerative and reparative tissue changes, electrocardiogram changes, congestive heart failure), muscle effects (skeletal muscle changes, elevated blood enzymes of muscle origin). Decreased body weight gains, increased kidney, heart, thyroid, adrenal, prostate, testes, liver, and spleen weights.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (oral) for the mixture is between 300 and 2,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Monensin Sodium 29mg/kg (rat), propylene glycol 22000mg/kg (dog), 18350mg/kg (guinea pig), 20000mg/kg (rat), sorbitol 15900 mg/kg (rat).
	Dermal	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (dermal) for the mixture is >2000 mg/kg.
	Inhaled	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (inhalation) for the mixture is >5mg/L/4h. Data considered includes: Monensin, sodium:
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the eye. Monensin, sodium is considered an eye corrosive.
Chronic	Skin	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant.
	Sensitisation	The mixture is considered to be a contact sensitizer. Monensin, sodium is considered a contact sensitiser.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen. Monensin sodium is not considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen. Monensin sodium: not listed by IARC.
	Reproductive / Developmental	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation. Monensin sodium is not considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant.
	Systemic Aggravation of existing conditions	No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant. None known.



12. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture is not considered ecotoxic towards aquatic organisms, but may be harmful towards soil organisms and terrestrial organisms.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is > 10 mg/L. Data considered includes: Monensin Sodium 0.98mg/L (72, Selenastrum subspicatus), 9.0mg/L (96hr, rainbow trout), 10.7mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna), propylene glycol > 100mg/L fish, LC ₅₀ =23800mg/l (fish).
Bioaccumulation	Monensin sodium: Not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms. Propylene glycol: Not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.
Degradability	Monensin sodium: Not persistent in the environment due to biodegradation and photolysis. Propylene glycol: Expected to be degraded by microorganisms.
Soil	The mixture is considered slightly harmful to the soil environment. Monensin sodium 9.8mg/kg (plant emergence), Radish (Raphanus sativus). Monensin sodium: Adsorbs strongly to soil. Soil degradation half-life (days): 7.5 Soil adsorption coefficient (log Koc): >5.63 (pH 4.5, 6) Soil biodegradation half-life (days): 18, 13, 15 (sandy, silt, clay loams).
Terrestrial vertebrate	See acute toxicity.
Terrestrial invertebrate	No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
Biocidal	no data
Environmental effect levels	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
Disposal method	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
Contaminated packaging	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

14. Transport Information

Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2007

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	Hazchem code:	NA



15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002315, Liquid containing 50 - 70 g/litre monensin sodium. All ingredients appear on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals NZIoC.

Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Signage	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Location compliance certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

ACVM No: A008278

16. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR002315, Liquid containing 50 - 70 g/litre monensin sodium Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL/UEL	Lower Explosive Limit/ Upper Explosive Limit
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)



UN Number United Nations Number
WES Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

References

Data Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
Controls EPA notices, www.epa.govt.nz, Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, www.legislation.govt.nz
WES The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz.
Other References: Suppliers SDS, EU ECHA, ingredients SDS's, ChemIDplus

Review

Date August 2021
Reason for review Not applicable – new SDS

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO and GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological) and EPA approval. This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

