

Ranvet's Filybol

Ranvet

Chemwatch: 4787-83

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 08/02/2016

Print Date: 10/28/2016

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Product name | Ranvet's Filybol |
| Chemical Name | peanut oil |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Non-virilising anabolic combination for fillies, mares, colts and stallions. |
|---------------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Ranvet |
| Address | 10-12 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW 2019 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9666 1744 |
| Fax | +61 2 9666 1755 |
| Website | https://www.ranvet.com.au/other_msds.htm |
| Email | info@ranvet.com.au |

Emergency telephone number


| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 425 061 584 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | S4 |
| Classification [1] | Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

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|---------------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|---------------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Continued...

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Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
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| P405 | Store locked up. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
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| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| 8002-03-7 | <100 | <u>peanut oil</u> |
| 360-70-3 | <10 | <u>nandrolone decanoate</u> |
| 3593-85-9 | <10 | <u>methandriol dipropionate</u> |
| | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

TREATMENT for androgen-anabolic steroid intoxication:

- ▶ For acute massive ingestions of androgenic-anabolic steroids, decontamination of the gastrointestinal tract with oral administration of activated charcoal may reduce absorption if employed within 1 or 2 hours of ingestion.
- ▶ Activated charcoal is used empirically as a general adsorbent, because there is no evidence to support or refute its efficacy.
- ▶ Because there appears to be minimal risk from ingesting pharmacological doses of androgen-anabolic steroids, gastrointestinal decontamination should not be indicated in these cases.
- ▶ For intramuscular injections of androgenic-anabolic steroids, cleansing and examination of the injection site would be advisable.
- ▶ Complications associated with androgenic-anabolic steroid use may require symptomatic treatment, such as lorazepam, diazepam, or haloperidol for excessively aggressive and combative patients.
- ▶ There are no specific antagonists for acute or chronic exposure to androgen-anabolic steroids. Discontinuance of further use should be emphasised.
- ▶ Management of a withdrawal syndrome associated with these steroids have been described but the risks and benefits of such an approach have not been reported.

CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY: Ford, Delaney, Ling and Erickson: 2001 Publisher: W.B. Saunders Company

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
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| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <p>CARE: Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.</p> <p>Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin <p>Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction</p> <p>Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion · Many vegetable and animal oils absorb oxygen from the air to form oxidation products. This oxidation process produces heat and the resultant increase in temperature accelerates the oxidation process. · Drying oils such as linseed, tung, poppy and sunflower oils and semi-drying oils such as soya bean, tall oil, corn, cotton and castor oils all absorb oxygen readily and thus experience the self-heating process. · Cotton fibres are readily ignited and if contaminated with an oxidisable oil, may ignite unless heat can be dissipated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ranvet's Filybol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| peanut oil | Not Available | Not Available |
| nandrolone decanoate | Not Available | Not Available |
| methandriol dipropionate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>None required when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <p>Care: Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.</p> <p>Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and</p> |
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| | ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream ▶ Eyewash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear, pale straw coloured viscous liquid. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |

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|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Androgens can cause increased bone mass, blood concentrations of nitrogen, sodium, potassium, calcium and phosphates, water retention and swelling, and blood vessel growth in the skin. They may cause premature closure of growth plates in early puberty causing reduced adult height.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> |
| Chronic | <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>High doses of androgens over prolonged periods may produce liver tumours and hasten growth of cancer of the prostate. In pregnant women, androgens may cause the development of male secondary sex characteristics of the female foetus.</p> <p>Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol. Animal studies show that there is no toxicity when given by mouth unless the material takes up a large proportion of energy intake.</p> <p>Common side effects of treatment with HIV-I protease inhibitors (PI) include diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal discomfort, headache, weakness, fatigue and taste disturbances. Renal stones are seen occasionally.</p> |

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| | Nandrolone may cause jaundice, heart failure, muscle cramps, gastrointestinal disturbances, retention of fluids, excitation, chills and toxic confusion, low blood levels from iron deficiency and high blood calcium level. Chronic effects may include liver disease and blood lipid changes. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). | |
| Ranvet's Filybol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| peanut oil | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Skin (human) : 300 mg/3d I - mild Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate |
| nandrolone decanoate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Nil reported |
| methandriol dipropionate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| PEANUT OIL | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>Polyunsaturated fats (PUFAs) protect against cardiovascular disease by providing more membrane fluidity than monounsaturated fats (MUFAs), but they are more vulnerable to lipid peroxidation (rancidity). On the other hand, some monounsaturated fatty acids (in the same way as saturated fats) may promote insulin resistance, whereas polyunsaturated fatty acids may be protective against insulin resistance. Furthermore, one the large scale study found that increasing monounsaturated fat and decreasing saturated fat intake could improve insulin sensitivity, but only when the overall fat intake of the diet was low. Studies have shown that substituting dietary monounsaturated fat for saturated fat is associated with increased daily physical activity and resting energy expenditure.</p> <p>551omega6 551liper</p> <p>Group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters) are stable against oxidation and elimination, and may be used as synthetic lubricants for motor oil, jet engines, refrigeration lubricants, hydraulic fluids, industrial oven chain oils, high temperature greases, fire resistant transformer coolants and turbine engines. They may cause increase in kidney weight in the male rat but exhibits low acute/chronic effect with respect to reproduction and gene damage.</p> <p>For polyunsaturated fatty acids and oils (triglycerides)</p> <p>Studies on animals have shown a link between polyunsaturated fat and the incidence of tumours. In some of these studies the incidence of tumours increased with increasing intake of polyunsaturated fat, up to about 5% of total energy, near to the middle of the current dietary intake in humans.</p> <p>The propensity for polyunsaturated fats to oxidise is another possible risk factor. This leads to the generation of free radicals and eventually to rancidity</p> <p>Research evidence suggests that consuming high amounts of polyunsaturated fat may increase the risk of cancer spreading.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Highly refined peanut oil is different from peanuts, peanut butter, and peanut flour when it comes to allergy. This is because most peanut oil undergoes a refining process, in which it is purified, refined, bleached, and deodorized. When peanut oil is correctly processed and becomes highly refined, the proteins in the oil, which are the components in the oil that can cause allergic reaction, are removed. Sixty two adults with peanut allergy where given refined peanut oil (up to 10 ml). None of the volunteers had allergic reactions to refined peanut oil. But crude unrefined peanut oil did cause reactions in 6 out of the 62 peanut allergic volunteers. These reactions were not severe.</p> | |
| | PEANUT OIL & METHANDRIOL DIPROPIONATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| NANDROLONE DECANOATE & METHANDRIOL DIPROPIONATE | Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). | |

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| NANDROLONE DECANOATE & METHANDRIOL DIPROPIONATE | for androgenic anabolic steroid IARC Group 2A - probable human carcinogen Cases of benign hepatoma, peliosis hepatitis, primary hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatic cholangiocarcinoma have been associated with the use of steroidal androgens, notably oxymetholone. |
|--|---|

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☉ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ☉ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ☉ | STOT - Single Exposure | ☉ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☉ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard | ☉ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| nandrolone decanoate | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.005mg/L | 3 |
| nandrolone decanoate | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.003mg/L | 3 |
| nandrolone decanoate | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.003mg/L | 3 |
| methandriol dipropionate | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.143mg/L | 3 |
| methandriol dipropionate | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.014mg/L | 3 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Unsaturated Vegetable Oils:

Environmental Fate: The application of vegetable oils for industrial purposes has been in practice for many years. These oils are often used in paints which upon drying produce a network formed of the constituent fatty acids. During the drying process, a number of compounds are produced that do not contribute to the polymer network, include unstable hydroperoxide, (ROOH). The hydroperoxides quickly decompose, forming carbon dioxide and water, as well as a variety of aldehydes, acids and hydrocarbons.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| nandrolone decanoate | HIGH | HIGH |
| methandriol dipropionate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| nandrolone decanoate | LOW (LogKOW = 7.7499) |
| methandriol dipropionate | HIGH (LogKOW = 6.9385) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| nandrolone decanoate | LOW (KOC = 1137000) |
| methandriol dipropionate | LOW (KOC = 344500) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Product / Packaging disposal</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
|--|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

PEANUT OIL(8002-03-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NANDROLONE DECANOATE(360-70-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

METHANDRIOL DIPROPIONATE(3593-85-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | N (methandriol dipropionate) |
| Canada - NDSL | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate; peanut oil) |
| China - IECSC | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate) |

Continued...

Ranvet's Filybol

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate; peanut oil) |
| Korea - KECI | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate) |
| USA - TSCA | N (nandrolone decanoate; methandriol dipropionate) |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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