Husbandry Manual for The Shingleback Lizard

Tiliqua rugosa GRAY, 1825
Reptilia: Scincidae

Compiler: Andrew Titmuss
Date of Preparation: 2007
University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury
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A Husbandry Manual template has been developed to standardise information on captive management needs in a concise, accessible and usable form. Currently there is no Husbandry Manual for the Shingleback Lizard. As these lizards are commonly kept in zoological and private collections in Australia and internationally, a Husbandry Manual could be widely used.

This Husbandry Manual is set out as per the husbandry manual template designed by Stephen Jackson and Graeme Phipps. The template is a document that was created to maintain husbandry manual uniformity and thus its effectiveness and ease of use. It is intended as a working document. It is designed to be used by any institution, as well as private collections, holding this species.

Although these lizards are easy to keep in captivity they do have some special requirements. The aim of the Husbandry Manual is to summarise and consolidate information regarding OHS, natural history, captive management and ethical husbandry techniques and conservation from a variety of sources. It should provide information on appropriate husbandry with scope for improved health and welfare and captive breeding if required.

The University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury Campus, is planning on keeping Shingleback Lizards amongst other species in their reptile unit. This manual can be used by the University of Western Sydney staff and students in this facility.
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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Occupation Health and Safety Act, 2000 is in place to help provide a safe working environment and reducing injury and deaths in the workplace. This Act is enforced by Worksafe Australia. Staff should be familiar with Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) legislation and be aware of employer and employee responsibilities. For further information refer to www.legislation.gov.au (Legislation 2007).

The Shingleback Lizard is classed as innocuous, although the powerful jaw muscles can inflict a painful bite. If bitten do not try to pull away but sit the lizard down and tap its tail to make it let go (Ehmann 1992, Green 2001).

There have been incidences of Death Adders (Acanthopis spp.) being confused with Bluetongue and Shingleback Lizards. This might be more likely with the banded Shingleback Lizards which are found in the western parts of their range (Horan pers. comm., Phipps pers. comm.).

In the interest of OHS it is the employers responsibility to provide the employees with all necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) such as hat, safety glasses, gum boots, steel capped boots, lab coat, overalls, face mask, latex gloves and work gloves. The employee must use PPE as directed.

The employer should also develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for every task. SOPs should reflect the safest way to complete a task.

OHS hazards are divided into six categories. These categories are: Biological, Chemical, Ergonomic, Physical, Psychological and Radiation.

Biological: The main biological risk is zoonotic disease. Keepers may come into contact with these diseases from dirty bedding, waste products, food and water, bites or scratches, or directly from the animal. In the interest of avoiding disease a high standard of personal hygiene should be maintained including regular washing of hand and the use of appropriate PPE such as gloves when handling animals, feed, water and waste.

The following is a list of organisms that can possibly be carried by Shingleback Lizards and may produce zoonotic diseases:

Bacteria:
Aeromonas spp.
Campylobacter spp.
Edwardsiella spp.
Escherichia coli
Klebsiella spp.
Mycobacterium spp.
Pasteurella spp.
Proteus spp.
Salmonella spp.
Proteus spp.
Staphylococcus spp.
Streptococcus spp.

Fungi:
Aspergillus spp.
Trichophyton spp.

Protozoa:
Cryptosporidium spp.
Coccidia spp.

(Brown 2003, Horan pers. comm., McCracken 1994, Shea pers. comm.)

Although many of the above are regarded as being potentially zoonotic only a few commonly cause clinical disease.

Chemical: Various chemicals used when working with reptiles are hazardous. The chemicals referred to in this manual are Betadine, F10SC, Fecasol, Formalin, Isoflurane, Ivomec, Ketamine, Lethobarb, Lignocaine, Metacam, Neomycin, Panacur, Repti-cal, Repti-hand, Repti-vite and Top Of Descent. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be supplied for all chemicals and read before chemicals are used.

Ergonomic: The workplace and equipment used should be ergonomically designed, reducing incidences of RSI and other workplace injuries. Examples of areas for consideration include, cage design, work bench and shelving height and adjustable work consoles. Also staff should be adequately informed and trained in good workplace practices, for example good posture, appropriate exercises and adequate breaks.

Physical: Some of the physical hazards encountered fire, wet floors, manual handling, the lifting of heavy items (food, bedding etc). Staff should be taught and encouraged to follow correct lifting techniques. Staff should experience annual drills in evacuation procedures and fire safety, a chart should be displayed outlining the use of fire safety equipment, including extinguishers. Emergency phone numbers should be displayed by the telephone. There should be a first aid officer appointed and encouragement of first aid training for all staff. In the case of individuals it is always a good idea to have some basic first aid training. Signage showing correct lifting techniques should be displayed in areas where lifting occurs. Proper equipment should be provided for the safe disposal of spills. Physical hazards also include injuries inflicted by the animals ie. scratch and bite wounds. A first aid kit should be supplied.

Psychological: Psychological problems which may occur include reptile, rodent or insect phobias, dealing with injured animals, euthanasia of food items and lizard deaths, euthanasia and post mortems. Staff should be provided with appropriate education. Team
leaders need to encourage good communication, delegate duties accordingly, and where necessary provide qualified counseling.

Radiation: Sources of radiation hazards are Ultra Violet (UV) radiation from the sun or UV tubes. It is best to avoid UV tubes and to turn tubes off when dealing with animals. When outside wear appropriate PPE including UV protective glasses, sunscreen, hat, long sleeve clothing and avoid outdoors at high UV times.
1 Introduction

National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) list Shingleback Lizards as Class 1 species (Species Code Number Z2583), indicating that they have been assessed as a species that is readily maintained in captivity by keepers with a basic knowledge of reptile care. As at 31/3/2005 220 people held 591 Shingleback Lizards, as pets or permanent care animals, under the National Parks and Wildlife Act in NSW (NPWS 2006).

Shingleback Lizards are a member of the Blue-tongue Lizard complex. They are endemic to Australia with four recognised subspecies (Hitz et al 2003). The most commonly kept subspecies is *T. r. asper*. The husbandry techniques are the same for all subspecies (Green 2001).

There has been a long history of scientific interest in lizards from the Bluetongue complex (refer figure 1.1). There has also been a long history of keeping these lizards in captivity throughout the world. By the second half of the 19th century Shingleback Lizards were being exhibited in zoos in Australia and Europe. Early attempts to keep them outside Australia were often unsuccessful. Shingleback Lizards do not adapt well to humid conditions, such as on the east coast of Australia. In such conditions they will die, usually from a respiratory disorder, unless appropriate housing is arranged. Since the improvement of husbandry techniques, better results and captive breeding have been reported (Griffiths 2006, Hitz et al 2004).

The Exhibited Animals protection Act (EAPA) may be used as a minimum standard for keeping Shingleback Lizards. This is a legal requirement if the animals are held under an EAPA license. The EAPA is concerned with animal welfare with regard to ethical issues, physical wellbeing and behavioural enrichment. (DPI 2004, Flesch pers. comm., Phipps pers. comm.).

All reptiles are protected in Australia. In NSW Reptiles may be kept by private keepers under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, for exhibit under the Exhibited Animals Protection Act or for research under The Animal Research Act. Shingleback Lizard exportation is restricted by the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act. Refer to local jurisdiction when obtaining Shingleback Lizards (Phipps pers. comm.).

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPWA) regulates the keeping of native animals as pets and the rescue and rehabilitation of native animals. This Act is enforced by National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), for further information refer to www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au (NPWS 2006).

The Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986 (EAPA) regulates the keeping of animals for display by zoos, wildlife parks, mobile zoos, aquariums and bio parks. This Act is enforced by The Department of Primary Industries (DPI), for further information refer to www.agric.nsw.gov.au (Department of Agriculture 2007).
The Animal Research Act 1985 regulates the keeping of animals for research purposes. This Act is enforced by The Animal Care and Ethics Committee (ACEC), for further information refer to [www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au) (Austlii 2007).

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) regulates the exportation of native animals. This Act is enforced by The Federal Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH), for further information refer to [www.deh.gov.au](http://www.deh.gov.au) (Department of Environment and Heritage 2007).

Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals Act 1979 (POCTA) should also be met to prevent cruelty and promote their care and protection. RSPCA believes that consideration of an animal’s welfare must include its physical, physiological and mental state. This should be considered in terms of The Five Freedoms:

1 Freedom from hunger and thirst  
2 Freedom from discomfort  
3 Freedom from pain, injury or disease  
4 Freedom to express normal behaviour  
5 Freedom from fear and distress


A Shingleback Lizard was the first Australian Lizard recorded by Europeans. The first sighting was 6th August 1699 by William Dampier in Shark Bay, WA. “And a Sort of Guano’s, of the same Shape and Size with other Guano’s describ’d but differing from them in 3 remarkable Particulars: For these had a larger and uglier Head, and had no Tail: And at the Rump, instead of the Tail there, they had a Stump of a tail, which appear’d like another Head; but not really such, being without Mouth or Eyes: Yet this Creature seem’d by this Means to have a Head at each End; and, which may be reckon’d a fourth Difference, the Legs also seem’d all 4 of them to be Fore-legs, being all alike in Shape and Length, and seeming by the Joints and Bending to be made as if they were to go indifferently either Head or Tail foremost. They were speckled black and yellow like Toads, and had Scales or Knobs on their Backs like those of Crocodiles, plated on to the Skin, or stuck into it, as part of the Skin. They are very slow in Motion; and when a Man comes nigh them they will stand still and hiss, not endeavouring to get away. Their Livers are also spotted black and yellow: And the Body when opened hath a very unsavory Smell. I did never see such ugly Creatures any where but here. The Guano’s I have observ’d to be very good Meat: And I have often eaten of them with Pleasure; but tho’ I have eaten of Snakes, Crocodiles and Allegators, and many Creatures that look frightfully enough, and there are but few I should have been afraid to eat of; if prest by Hunger , yet I think my Stomach would scarce have serv’d to venture upon these N. Holland Guano’s, both the Looks and the Smell of them being so offensive.” (Stanbury & Phipps 1980).
The first scientific description of a Shingleback Lizard was 1827 by J. E. Gray in Georges Sound, WA. “The body nearly uniform, chestnut brown; the head depressed with the scales convex, and more nearly of an equal size than usual: those round the eyes and mouth large; the three anterior scales on the edge of the lower jaw larger than those which cover the lower surface of the head, body, and tail, which are uniform, distinct, large and membranaceous: the scales of the back are nearly of equal size with those covering the commencement of the tail; they are furnished with a prominent midrib, and end in a point. The legs very short, compressed covered with nearly smooth, rather thin scales. The toes very short; claws rather thick, and short. The tail about half the length of the body. Head three inches long. Body, seven inches. Tail, four inches. Only one specimen of this exceedingly interesting animal was brought home by Captain King, but the spirits in which it had been preserved had unfortunately evaporated, so that it was considerably injured...The above specimen found at King George the Third’s Sound, and is preserved in the Museum [the British Museum].” (Stanbury & Phipps 1980).

Within Australia Bluetongues are well known to the Aborigines and feature in their legends, art, diet and traditional medicine.
“Why the Blue-tongued Skink has a blue tongue (Aboriginal tale). An old man was very sick and asked his friend, the lizard, to run to the ocean and urgently bring back ink from the squid which was required to cure him from his bad illness. When the lizard arrived at the ocean, he called the squid and asked him for a little bit of ink for his sick friend. The squid was in a charitable mood and offered the lizard to help himself from his full bladder of ink. But in all his hurry the lizard had forgotten to bring a vessel for the ink so the only way to transport the ink was in his mouth. Then he ran back so fast that he nearly ground off his legs. But eventually he arrived just in time to save his friend from certain death. Since then these skinks have blue tongues and very, very short legs…” (refer figure 1.2) (Hitz et al 2004).

Figure 1.2 Squid lets the skink have his ink for the sick man (Hitz et al 2004)
2 Taxonomy

It has been established that there is a Blue-tongue Lizard complex. This complex includes *Tiliqua*, true Blue-tongues (Bluetongue and Shingleback Lizards) and *Cyclodomorphus* (Sheoak and Pinktongue Skinks). *Egernia* is also connected with this complex (Houston pers. comm., Shea 1998, Wallis 1996, Wilson & Swan 2003). *Tiliqua* and *Cyclodomorphus* are members of the Family Scincidae and the Subfamily Lygosominae, which is divided into three groups Sphenomorphus, Mabuya and Eugongylus with the Bluetongue Lizard complex being in the Mabuya group (Greer 1989).

Among the characteristics features of this lineage is the presence of enlarged teeth towards the back of the tooth row in both the maxilla and mandibles (refer figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4). In comparison all other skinks have teeth that are nearly even in size. Fossils dating back 15 million years (Cenozoic Era, Tertiary Period) from deposits at Riversleigh, described as *Tiliqua pusilla*, have typical Bluetongue Lizard dentition indicating that the lineage is even older (Shea 1999).

Skinks, and other Squamates, have modified diapsid skulls. There has been a reduction of bones fusing the two temporal openings on each side of the skull behind the orbits of the eyes (Harris 1992). The typical Skink scull is broad and flattened with a reduced upper temporal opening and a relatively long snout but there is considerable variation (refer figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4) (Glasby et al 1993, Houston pers. comm.).

Most skinks have blunt peg-like teeth. However *Tiliqua* have a few enlarged bluntly rounded ‘molars’ to crush food. The number of premaxillary teeth, which is more or less constant throughout life, as apposed to the number of maxillary teeth which usually increase with size, is a very useful taxonomic characteristic in skinks (Greer 1989). Shingleback Lizard teeth are rootless and are continually being replaced. They can be missing up to one third of their teeth at any given time (refer figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4) (Shea pers. comm.).
Figure 2.1 Ventral view of Shingleback Lizard skull (Titmuss 2007)

Figure 2.2 Dorsal view of Shingleback Lizard skull (Titmuss 2007)
Figure 2.3 Lateral view of a Shingleback Lizard skull (Titmuss 2007)

Figure 2.4 Shingle back Lizard mandible (Titmuss 2007)
The meaning of the scientific names is as follows:

*Tiliqua* - meaningless, as was common with reptile Genera named by Gray.  
*rugosa* - wrinkled.  
*aspera* - rough.  
*konowi* - named for the collector Gunther Konow, a Perth resident.  
*palarra* - local aboriginal name for this animal.

(Shea pers. comm.)

### 2.1 Nomenclature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Reptilia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Squamata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Order</td>
<td>Sauria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Family</td>
<td>Lygosominae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td><em>Tiliqua</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td><em>rugosa</em></td>
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(Hitz et al 2003)

### 2.2 Subspecies

*T. r. rugosa* (GRAY, 1825) Common Bobtail or Shingleback  
*T. r. aspera* (GRAY, 1845) Shingleback or Sleepy Lizard  
*T. r. konowi* (MERTENS, 1958) Rottnest Island Bobtail  
*T. r. palarra* SHEA, 2000 Shark Bay Bobtail

(refer figure 2.5) (Hitz et al 2003)
1 Tail very short, wide, 14.5-30% of SVL; 11-16 subcaudals; 19-25 scale rows at midbody; conspicuously large scales on body; max. SVL 341mm...........T. r. aspera (refer figure 2.9)

• Tail relatively long, 20.6-37% of SVL; number of subcaudals normally >16........2

2 Median occipital usually present; first supraciliary and frontal separated; dorsal colour pattern normally consisting of pale, colourful bands; 22-30 scale rows at midbody; max. SVL 303mm.................................................................T. r. rugosa (refer figure 2.8)

• Median occipital usually absent; first supraciliary and frontal in contact at least on one side; dorsum with diffuse pattern on dark ground colour, or narrow pale streaks and spots on a brown ground.................................................................3

3 Nasals separate; dorsum with diffuse pattern (fine, pale vermiculation) on dark gray ground colour; venter with diffuse, grayish green clouding; 24-30 scale rows at midbody; max. SVL 260mm.................................................................T. r. konowi (refer figure 2.10)

• Nasals normally in contact; brown ground colour with yellow streaks and spots; 26-35 scale rows at midbody; max. SVL 300mm..............................................T. r. palarra (refer figure 2.11)

(refer figures 2.6 & 2.7 and table 2.1)

**Figure 2.5** Identification key to the subspecies of *T. rugosa* (Hitz et al 2003)
Figure 2.6 Head scales of a Blue-tongued skink (Hitz et al 2003)
Figure 2.7 Sketch of ventral surface of a typical *Tiliqua*, indicating limits of certain morphometric characters:
A = snout-vent length (SVL)
B = axilla-groin length
C = forelimb length
D = hindlimb length
E = tail length
A + E = total length (TL)
(Shea 1992)
Figure 2.8 Head shield configuration of *T. r. rugosa* (Shea 1992)
Figure 2.9 Head shield configuration of *T. r. aspera* (Shea 1992)
Figure 2.10 Head shield configuration of *T. r. konowi* (Shea 1992)
Figure 2.11 Head shield configuration of *T. r. palarra* (Shea 1992)
Table 2.1 Summary of diagnostic characters of the four subspecies of *T. rugosa*

(Hitz et al 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>T. r. rugosa</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. aspera</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. konowi</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. palarra</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head</strong></td>
<td>Narrow when compared to the other sspp.</td>
<td>Wide, triangular in outline</td>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>Relatively narrow; ear opening small; very dark in colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nape</strong></td>
<td>Without particular traits</td>
<td>Without particular traits</td>
<td>Without particular traits</td>
<td>A narrow, brown streak along the vertebral line flanked by light streaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorsal scales</strong></td>
<td>Much smoother than those of <em>T. r. aspera</em></td>
<td>Large and rough</td>
<td>Back and flanks with fine scales</td>
<td>Much smoother than those of <em>T. r. aspera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorsal pattern</strong></td>
<td>Light to dark brown or black ground colour; narrow to wide, irregular shaped cross bands on back and tail in white, gray, yellow, or orange to red colour</td>
<td>Ground colour uniform gray, brown, black or multicoloured; no cross bands</td>
<td>Gray to olive green ground colour; fine pale vermiculated pattern</td>
<td>Ground colour olive green to brown; dorsum flanks with irregularly shaped, white and yellow streaks (5-6 scales in length) or spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tail</strong></td>
<td>Relatively long, up to 37.2% of SVL</td>
<td>Very short, wide, at maximum 30% of SVL; its shape resembles the head</td>
<td>Relatively long and slim, up to 37% of SVL; weak banded pattern</td>
<td>Up to 31.0% of SVL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. r. rugosa</strong></td>
<td><strong>T. r. asper</strong></td>
<td><strong>T. r. konowi</strong></td>
<td><strong>T. r. palarra</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Throat</strong></td>
<td>Spotted with dark, occasionally streaked</td>
<td>With light spotting</td>
<td>In ground colour</td>
<td>With a moderate to high content of brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Venter</strong></td>
<td>Yellow to bluish gray</td>
<td>Cream coloured to yellow, usually with brown bars in longitudinal and cross direction</td>
<td>In ground colour</td>
<td>Yellow with a distinct brown pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limbs</strong></td>
<td>Yellow to bluish gray, sometimes streaked with dark</td>
<td>Yellowish to dark brown; black in melanistic specimens</td>
<td>In ground colour</td>
<td>Front and hind legs predominantly brown on the outer surfaces, predominantly yellow on the inner sides; thighs of the hind legs with a white streak (two scales in width)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SVL</strong></td>
<td>Maximum 303mm</td>
<td>Maximum 341mm</td>
<td>Maximum 260mm</td>
<td>Maximum 300mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TL</strong></td>
<td>Maximum 415mm</td>
<td>Maximum 443mm</td>
<td>Maximum 356mm</td>
<td>Maximum 393mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Recent Synonyms

*Tiliqua* Gray, 1825  
*Trachydosaurus* Gray, 1825  
*Trachysaurus* Gray, 1827  
*Tachydosaurus* Gray, 1838

*Tiliqua rugosa rugosa* (Gray, 1825)  
*Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, 1825  
*Scincus peronii* Wagler, 1830  
*Trachysaurus peronii* Wagler, 1833  
*Brachydactylus typicus* Smith, 1835

*Tiliqua rugosa aspera* (Gray, 1845)  
*Trachydosaurus asper* Gray, 1845  
*Lacerta ecaudata* Cunningham, 1925

*Tiliqua rugosa konowi* (Mertens, 1958)  
*Trachydosaurus rugosus konowi* Mertens, 1958

*Tiliqua rugosa palarra* Shea, 2000  
*Scincus tropisurus* Peron, 1807  
*Scincus pachyurus* Gray, 1831  
*Tiliqua rugosa palarra* Shea, 2000  
*(Hitz et al 2003)*

2.4 Other Common Names

Bobbies  
Bog-eye*  
Bogghi*  
Boggi*  
Boggies  
Bogi*  
Bob-tail Lizard  
Bobbi  
Garbarli*  
Kalta*  
Pinecone Skink  
Stumpy  
Stumpy-tail Lizard  
Sleepy Lizard  
Sleepies  
Two Headed Lizard  
*indigenous names
3 Natural History

Shingleback Lizards are slow moving and might be the ecological equivalent (with regard to form, diet and habitat) to terrestrial tortoises of other continents (Wilson & Knowles 1988).

Shingleback Lizards are viviparous and give birth to between 1 and four large young (Wilson & Knowles 1988). They have xeric adaptations such as the livebearing of small litters of large young and the ability to store large amounts of fat in the tail (Bustard 1970, Griffiths 2006, Houston pers. comm.). During extended periods of low food supply Shingleback Lizards in poor physical condition can be commonly seen. These animals have relatively thin flat tails and often have a high external parasite load (pers. obs.). Other xeric adaptations are the exudative salt gland located in the nose, the ability to cope with a decrease in hydration level during winter and unusually high tolerances to plasma electrolytes or salt in the blood (Greer 1989, Heatwole & Taylor 1987). Many lizards convert ammonia to uric acid, which is insoluble in water and is excreted directly without water loss (Morris 2006).

When water is available after rain Shingleback Lizards appear in increased numbers and drink avidly from puddles. Shedding may also be put off until after rain (Greer 1989). Shingleback Lizards are able to pant when overheated. The mouth is open during inhalation and closed during exhalation (Heatwole & Taylor 1987).

Shingle back Lizards can leave characteristic spoors. Wide bodied lizards, such as the Bluetongues, leave a wide body scrape, with a narrower furrow made by the tail (refer figure 3.1) (Hitz et al 2004, Triggs 1996).

Figure 3.1 Shingleback Lizard tracks (Hitz et al 2004)
3.1 Morphometrics

3.1.1 Mass And Basic Body Measurements

Maximum SVL is from 260mm to 341mm and maximum TL is from 356mm to 443mm depending on the subspecies (refer table 3.1) (Shea 1998).

Weights are rarely measured for bluetongues in the literature but average weight is around 600g to 700g (Shea pers. comm., Torr 1999).

The maximum weight of a Shingleback recorded is 1103g for *T. r. aspera*, which is the largest, most robust subspecies (Hitz et al 2004).

**Table 3.1** Maximum SVL and TL of the four subspecies of *T. rugosa* (Hitz et al 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>T. r. rugosa</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. aspera</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. konowi</em></th>
<th><em>T. r. palarra</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max SVL mm</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max TL mm</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Sexual Dimorphism

Shingleback Lizards are almost sexually monomorphic although various dimorphic traits have been reported. These traits are variable between subspecies and populations (Hitz et al 2004).

Methods used to sex Shingleback Lizards:

1. External morphology:

   The tails are more slender and slightly longer in males. In some populations the head is large and wide in males and long, narrow in females. Females are usually a little heavier than males (Cogger 2000, Green 2001, Torr 1999).

2. External (secondary) genital organs (hemipenes / hemiclitores):

   These are paired organs that are able to be everted. Rise from the cloaca and are retracted into the base of the tail. The hemiclitores is only half as long, more slender and less voluminous that the hemipenes and is difficult to examine in a live animal. The hemipenes are best everted when the lizard is at its active temperature. This is done by exerting pressure on the ventral side of the base of the tail (Hitz et al 2004). Considerable pressure must be applied and the pelvic girdle must be supported to avoid damaging the lizard’s spine (Houston pers. comm.).
A blunt probe may be carefully inserted through the cloaca into the retracted copulatory organ. The depth of penetration indicates the length of the respective organ. The probe penetrates about twice the distance in hemipenes than in hemiclitores (Hitz et al 2004).

3. Internal (primary) genital organs (testes / ovaries):

A genital endoscopy can be performed by a veterinarian (Hitz et al 2004).

4. Observation of various biological aspects:

Shingleback Lizards show behaviour such as signs of dominance in males especially in the breeding season. Males may fight in the breeding season. Males follow females in the breeding season (Shea pers. comm.).

Physical signs may be observed and include the presence of hemipenis exuviae in males and excretion of unfertilised yolk masses may be observed in females (Hitz et al 2004).

5. Laboratory methods:

Shingleback Lizards possess diploid sets of chromosomes with 2n=32 chromosomes. It is usually the case with reptiles that the males are homomorphic (ZZ) and the females are heteromorphic (ZW) for sex chromosomes. No heteromorphic sex chromosomes have been found in Shingleback Lizards so DNA testing will not work (Hitz et al 2004).

In sex determination both genetics and the environment of incubation play a role, and either can dominate over the other. Some viviparous skinks have been shown to have temperature dependent sex determination even though sex chromosomes may be present. So many embryologists these days don't make a simple distinction between genetic sex determination and temperature dependent sex determination, but talk about environmental sex determination, in which genetics and temperature both play a part. Mammals, because of their constant body temperature, seem to have taken the role of temperature out of the system, but reptiles may still have many influences on sex determination (Shea pers. comm.).

Even though sex chromosomes may not be able to be recognised by differences in the morphology of the chromosomes, that does not mean that differences don't exist; it just means that the Z and W chromosomes are not obviously different from each other (Shea pers. comm.).

Plasma or serum samples may be evaluated for testosterone or faecal samples can be examined for the quantitative presence of sexual steroid hormones and their metabolites (Hitz et al 2004).
3.1.3 Distinguishing Features

The Shingleback Lizard is large and very robust and possesses four short pentadactyle limbs of approximately equal length. Their tail is shorter than their body with scales ranging from smooth to rugose. Their head is broad and triangular, and distinct from the neck. They have a tongue that is blue, broad and fleshy (Cogger 2000, Wilson et al 1988, Wilson & Swan 2003).

Colour varies through shades of brown or black, with flecks of cream or yellow spots or blotches. Colour varies considerably throughout their range and between subspecies. In western populations the markings tend to form irregular crossbands (Cogger 2000, Green 2001).

The species and subspecies of Tiliqua (other than T. rugosa) are:

- *T. adelaidensis* (Adelaide Pygmy Bluetongue)
- *T. gigas gigas* (Northern New Guinea Bluetongue)*
- *T. gigas evanescens* (Southern New Guinea Bluetongue)*
- *T. gigas keyensis* (Kei Islands Bluetongue)*
- *T. multifasciata* (Centralian Bluetongue)
- *T. nigrolutea* (Southern or Blotched Bluetongue)
- *T. occipitalis* (Western Bluetongue)
- *T. scincoides scincoides* (Eastern Bluetongue)
- *T. scincoides chimaerea* (Sunda Islands Bluetongue)*
- *T. scincoides intermedia* (Northern Bluetongue)

*Exotic
(Hitz et al 2004)

*T. rugosa* occurs in sympatry broadly with *T. occipitalis* and *T. scincoides* and to a lesser extent with *T. nigrolutea*. *T. rugosa* is allopatric to all other *Tiliqua* spp. (Shea 1992).

*T. rugosa* is the most distinctive and readily identifiable of the *Tiliqua* species and there should be no problems identifying a Shingleback Lizard as no other species closely resembles them (Griffiths 2006, Shea 1992, pers. obs.). Shingleback Lizards can be distinguished from other *Tiliqua* spp. as:

- Having a broad short tail with a blunt tip.
- Tail 14.5 – 37 % SVL.
- Maximum 25 subcaudals.
- Subdigital lamellae divided, at least basally.
- Dorsal scales grossly enlarged, strongly rugose.
- Head shields broken up, only vaguely symmetrical

(refer table 3.2 and figures 3.2 and 3.3) (Cogger 2000, Hitz et al 2004).
Table 3.2 Characteristics separating *Tiliqua rugosa* from other *Tiliqua* spp. (Cogger 2000, Hitz et al 2004, Shea 1992)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>Tiliqua rugosa</em></th>
<th>Other <em>Tiliqua</em> spp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Short, depressed, blunt (refer figure 9)</td>
<td>Moderate to long, tapering (refer figure 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal scales</td>
<td>Grossly enlarged, strongly rugose, often irregular</td>
<td>Moderate, smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head shields</td>
<td>Broken up, only vaguely symmetrical (refer figure 10)</td>
<td>Smooth, entire, symmetrical (refer figure 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdigital lamellae</td>
<td>Divided, at least basally (refer figure 11)</td>
<td>Undivided (refer figure 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcaudals</td>
<td>Maximum 25</td>
<td>Minimum 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.5 Key distinguishing characteristics for *Tiliqua rugosa* (Cogger 2000)
3.2 Distribution and Habitat

Shingleback Lizards are distributed in Australia from southern Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, including Rottnest Island. In NSW they do not occur naturally east of the Great Dividing Range (escapees have been reported). Their distribution area is more than one million square kilometers (refer figure 3.4) (Ehmann 1992, Griffiths 2006, Shea pers. comm.).

Shingleback Lizards are found in dry to arid open areas. Their varying habitats include mallee, deserts (sandy, stony, chenopod, saltbush), coastal heath, Grasslands (kangaroo grass and wallaby grass, spinifex grass or porcupine grass), dry sclerophyll forest, woodlands, shrublands and coastal dunes (Green 2001, Wilson et al 2003).

They live in areas with an essentially hot, dry summer (with and average maximum 21 to 27°C) and a cold winter (with an average minimum 9 to 15°C), where rainfall is low at 200-500mm annually (refer figures 3.5 and 3.6) (Bureau of Meteorology 2007). Their habitat may also receive winter frosts and snow (refer figures 3.7 and 3.8) (Ehmann 1992, Watharow 2003, pers. obs.).

Figure 3.6 Key distinguishing characteristics for other *Tiliqua* spp. (Cogger 2000)
Figure 3.7 Geographical distribution of *T. rugosa* and its subspecies (Hitz et al 2004)

Figure 3.8 Australian climatic zones
(Bureau of Meteorology 2007)
Figure 3.9 Australian average rainfall, annual
(Bureau of Meteorology 2007)

Figure 3.10 Australian average daily minimum temperature, annual
(Bureau of Meteorology 2007)
Figure 3.11 Australian average daily maximum temperature, annual
(Bureau of Meteorology 2007)

### 3.3 Conservation Status

Shingleback Lizards are common to abundant (Ehmann 1992). They are not listed in The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List and have no conservation concern, indicating the status in all states is secure (IUCN 2006, Wilson & Swan 2003). All reptiles are protected in Australia (NPWS 2006).

Shingleback Lizards are listed in the ARAZPA (Australian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria) Australian Species Management Program Regional Census & Plan (as at 1st January 2006) as ASPM Reptile and TAG; No Regional Program; Management Level 3. This indicates that ASMP Reptile and TAG (Taxon Advisory Group) have no recommendations for this species or group. Management Level 3 indicates Annual census only. The census of current and planned holdings for the region is published in the body of the annual Regional Census and Plan document.

ARAZPA members numbers are: Current male 18, female 24 and unknown 64 - total 106, Planned male 17, female 15 and unknown 73 - total 105 (refer table 3.3) (Johnson and Lees 2006).
### Table 3.3 ARAZPA ASMP Shingleback Lizard current and planned holdings
(Johnson and Lees 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shingleback</th>
<th>Trachydosaurus rugosus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADELAIDE</td>
<td>0. 0. 3 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUCKLAND</td>
<td>0. 0. 4 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALLARAT</td>
<td>0. 0. 8 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEERWAH</td>
<td>4. 1. 2 4. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMERA</td>
<td>0. 0. 0. 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUDLEE PK</td>
<td>10. 0. 0. 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRUMBIN</td>
<td>3. 0. 0. 3. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUBBO</td>
<td>2. 0. 0. 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOSFORD</td>
<td>0. 0. 0. 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALESVIL</td>
<td>1. 3. 4 2. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELINSBU</td>
<td>0. 0. 3 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP KOALA</td>
<td>1. 1. 1 1. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELBOURNE</td>
<td>1. 2. 2 1. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONARTO</td>
<td>0. 0. 2 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUS VICT</td>
<td>1. 0. 0 1. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANA</td>
<td>0. 0. 2 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEARECDAL</td>
<td>2. 4. 0 2. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERTH</td>
<td>0. 0. 5 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMERTOW</td>
<td>1. 1. 5 1. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYDNEY</td>
<td>0. 0. 6 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYDNEY AQ</td>
<td>0. 0. 1 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WENTWORTH</td>
<td>1. 1. 0 1. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WERRIBEE</td>
<td>0. 0. 3 0. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARRALAML</td>
<td>1. 1. 0 1. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASMP Reptile and TAG; No Regional Program; Management Level 3

### 3.4 Diet in the Wild

Shingleback Lizards are omnivorous and in the wild they eat berries, fruits, herbaceous vegetation, flowers (including Patersons curse and dandelion flowers), fungi, carrion, insects and other arthropods, snails, and baby birds (Cogger 2000, Ehmann 1992, Torr 1999). As most live food is too fast for them, 95% of their diet is herbivorous (Torr 1999). Shingleback Lizards can eat up to 30% of their body weight in one day (Watharow 2003).

### 3.5 Longevity

#### 3.5.1 In the Wild

In one study in South Australia it was found that only 16% of young reach their first birthday. The annual survival rate for adults was found to be 80 – 90%. This gives an average age in the wild of 9 to 10 years. A maximum age of 15 years has been recorded (Torr 1999, Walls 1996).

Shingleback Lizard predators include Wedge-tailed Eagles, Brown Falcons, large Goannas, large venomous snakes, Black-headed Pythons as well as introduced cats, dogs.

### 3.5.2 In Captivity

Shingleback Lizards have an average life span is 12 to 15 years with a maximum of up to 35 years (Green 2001, Torr 1999, Walls 1996).

### 3.5.3 Techniques Used to Determine Age in Adults

There is no method available to age Shingleback Lizards. Like other reptiles they grow at a rate that varies with the amount of food they are provided with, the temperature they are kept at and their size (larger animals grow more slowly than smaller animals) so size cannot be used to age them (Shea pers. comm.).
4 Housing Requirements

Housing is the single most important aspect of reptile captive management and the appropriate effort should be made (Houston pers. comm.). Shingleback Lizards do not adapt well to humid conditions, such as the conditions that occur on the east coast of Australia. In these conditions they will die, usually from a respiratory disorder or septicemia associated with skin infections, often secondary to sloughing problems, unless appropriate housing is arranged. The enclosure should have a relative humidity of less than 40% (Bellamy pers. comm., Houston pers. comm.).

The micro climate of indoor and outdoor enclosures can be controlled. The enclosure can be designed to reduce relative humidity. Considerations need to be made with surface area of water bowl, ventilation, no fleshy live plants and the use of dry absorbent substrate (Green 2001, Houston pers. comm., pers. obs.).

East of the Great Dividing Range Shingleback Lizards should be kept indoors due to high relative humidity although they may be kept outdoors during dry periods (Houston pers. comm.).

Shingle back Lizards have a high UV requirement. This can be supplied by giving the lizards UV light 3 times per week for 4 hours (refer figure 4.1) or by giving them access to sunlight (Houston pers. comm.).

During the active months they should have a light cycle of 14 light : 10 dark, with temperatures from 24 to $34^0\text{C}$.

During torpor they should have a light cycle of 10 light : 14 dark, with temperatures from 9 to $17^0\text{C}$.
• Ideal for all desert dwelling reptiles
• Ultra High UVB output
• Effective up to 50 cm (20”)
• Provides necessary UVB rays for optimal calcium metabolism
• Recommended for use with screened terrariums; terrariums with dense screen covers (screens can filter out UVB rays)
• Recommended in combination with Repti Glo 2.0 for a higher visual light output

The Exo Terra Repti Glo 10.0 has a very high UVB output similar to that associated with desert environments. Desert locations receive more direct sunlight than any other because of fewer clouds, less air humidity and no plants or trees to provide shade. Therefore desert reptiles are more exposed to UV radiation than any other type of reptile. This bulb can also be used on screened terrariums or terrariums with dense screen covers to ensure UVB penetration. Dense screens can filter out up to 50% of the UVB rays.

The most important feature of a fluorescent bulb is the ability to emit sufficient UVB light (ultraviolet B), a component of sunlight, whereas an incandescent lamp only emits very little amounts of UVA light. It is impossible to accommodate a high visible light emission with a high ultraviolet (UV) output. The more visible light emitted, the less UV-radiation and vice versa.

Other factors to consider: not all reptiles or terrarium animals need the same amount of UVB-radiation: nocturnal versus daylight activity, geographical and climatological conditions (ex: rainforests versus deserts). The distance from the bulb to the animal is equally important.

Exo Terra’s fluorescent bulbs are classified according to their percentage of UVB output. For tropical and sub-tropical reptiles, 5% bulbs (Repti Glo 5.0) are perfectly adequate, provided they are correctly sited, changed regularly, and the number of hours of exposure is sufficient. 10-12 hours daily has proven a satisfactory exposure level for most species. Animals living in deserts, which are areas with high UVB levels, should be exposed to 10% UVB bulbs (Repti Glo 10.0). We also recommend the Repti Glo 10.0 when the distance from the bulb to the animal exceeds 30 cm (12”) or when the bulbs are placed above a dense ventilation screen. The Repti Glo 2.0 emits very little UVB light (2%), in most cases not sufficient for vitamin D3 synthesis. The higher the UV output, the less visual light is emitted. The light also gets a bluer appearance.

It is recommended to combine a high UVB output (Repti Glo 5.0 and 10.0) with a very high visual light output (Repti Glo 2.0) for optimal results. Fluorescent bulbs do not provide sufficient heat. A separate heat source is required in addition (ex: incandescent basking lamp).

**Figure 4.1** Repti Glo UV Compact Bulb (Exo Terra 2007)
4.1 Exhibit/Enclosure Design

Enclosures can be designed for either indoors or outdoors (refer figures 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5). Terrariums made from glass and sealed timber are often used indoors whilst outdoor enclosure materials may consist of tin, cement, brick, wire mesh, and wire netting.

Adequate drainage must be provided for outdoor enclosures (DPI 2004). Agricultural pipe and/or materials such as crushed sandstone can provide very good drainage.

Outdoor enclosures are encouraged for species from a climatic region similar to that of the exhibit location, thus providing a natural regime of climatic and seasonal conditions (DPI 2004).

Security should be considered when designing an enclosure. Make sure that the enclosure is escape proof to keep the lizards in. People, vermin (rats, mice, cockroaches, birds etc.) and predators (dogs, cats, foxes, birds etc.) should be kept out. The enclosure should be lockable. The walls of outdoor enclosures must be constructed of smooth non-climbable barriers and must continue into the ground not less that 50cm and shrubs must be placed away from the enclosure walls to prevent escape. Enclosures must be constructed so as to prevent unsupervised touching of the animals contained within (DPI 2004, Titmuss 2005).

With regard to temperature and light cycle natural daily variations should be provided for indoor housing. Seasonal variations may be provided (Shea pers. comm.). The light cycle can be controlled by a timer and the photoperiod should run in tandem with the temperature (Green 2001). Ventilation should be adequate so as to reduce humidity and consequently pathogens, appropriate ventilation may incur additional heat loss and you need to be aware of this when providing heat for the animals. UV light, either natural or artificial must be provided (for absorption and synthesis of certain vitamins and minerals) (DPI 2004).

Shingleback Lizards brumate in the cooler months and their enclosure must be kept dry and out of draughts. Allow regular checks and keep handling to a minimum (DPI 2004).

Cage walls, floor and fittings must be made of impervious materials that can be effectively cleaned and disinfected. Have all doors and lids fitted with latches, hooks or clasps (DPI 2004). In outdoor enclosures protection from predators should be incorporated into the design (Green 2001).
Figure 4.2 Indoor exhibit at Wildlife World (Titmuss 2007)

Figure 4.3 Indoor exhibit at Featherdale Wildlife Park (Titmuss 2007)
Figure 4.4 Indoor exhibit Education Centre Taronga Park Zoo (Scannell 2007)

Figure 4.5 Outdoor enclosure (Green 2001)
4.2 Holding Area Design

Holding areas can be used for quarantine and isolation, they are temporary arrangements. The enclosure must be large enough to at least allow the lizards to lay fully stretched out and to turn around. As with other housing create a thermal gradient in holding cages. Holding cage should be fitted with a thermometer to monitor the temperature range. If the lizards are being held under the EAPA, holding cages are temporary and do not have to meet EAPA exhibit standards if the lizards are to be held for less than 3 months (refer figure 4.6) (DPI 2004).

Figure 4.6 Holding cages Wildlife World (Titmuss 2007)
4.3 Spatial Requirements

In the wild, Shingleback Lizards occupy areas with a mean size ranging from 18m$^2$ to 2075m$^2$ (Heatwole & Taylor 1987). Ranges of up to 4000m$^2$ have been recorded (Hitz et al 2004). The size of the range is dependant on food and refuge availability (Shea pers. comm.).

In captivity the minimum floor area required for one or two specimen is 2.5L x 2.5L (L = total length of longest specimen). A maximum TL of 443mm has been recorded which means that the enclosure should have a minimum floor area of 1227cm$^2$. The minimum floor space allowable for any enclosure must be increased in area by 20% (245cm$^2$) for each additional specimen (DPI 2004, Hitz et al 2004).

The minimum height is the larger of either 2 x head body length (SVL) or 40cm. A maximum SVL of 341mm has been recorded which means that enclosures should have a minimum height of 682mm (DPI 2004, Hitz et al 2004).

If the enclosure is built with the potentially largest size of the lizards in mind animals will not need to be moved to larger enclosures as they grow.

4.4 Position of Enclosures

Reptiles should not be kept in areas excessive noise or vibration, or which are subject to excessive temperature fluctuations (DPI 2004). Outdoor enclosures must be North North/East facing to provide morning sun and heat all year round (DPI 2004).

4.5 Weather Protection

Outdoor enclosures must provide adequate shade at all times of the day and provide areas that are permanently covered and dry (DPI 2004). This can be achieved by using hide boxes, vegetation and partial enclosure cover (pers. obs.).

4.6 Temperature Requirements

The Shingleback lizards preferred body temperature (PBT) is 33$^0$C, and critical thermal temperature is around 45$^0$C (Watharow 2003). A thermal gradient must be provided (24 to 34$^0$C). This can be achieved by putting the heat source to one end of the enclosure in indoor enclosures. Outdoor enclosures must be sunny but a shaded area must also be provided.

Methods of heating include the use of hot rocks, heat mats and basking lights. At night, blue or red globes may be used for heating (Green 2001, Watharow 2003). Over heating
the enclosure may become an issue. Enclosures can be cooled down with extra ventilation, an exhaust fan or an air conditioned room (Green 2001). Panting as a means of temperature regulation has been recorded in Shingle back Lizards (Heatwole & Taylor 1987).

In outdoor enclosures plants can be used to filter sunlight and provide dappled sun. Outdoor enclosures provide natural daily and seasonal variations. These can be artificially provided for indoor enclosures. The temperature should be monitored using a min/max thermometer to ensure that temperature extremes are avoided (DPI 2004). Slate or tiles placed under the heat source are good for conducting absorption and radiation of heat (Watharow 2003).

4.7 **Substrate**

Substrates that are often used include gravel, sand, peat, bark, leaf litter, newspaper and recycled paper pellets. Ideally a good substrate will reduce humidity (DPI 2004, Watharow 2003). Choose a substrate that is easily kept dry, reduces odour and clumps faeces so that it can be easily removed.

4.8 **Nestboxes and/or Bedding Material**

In the wild Shingleback Lizards shelter beneath bushes, procumbent vegetation, grass tussocks, fallen timber, leaf litter and bark, in hollow logs, rabbit (or other animal) burrows and a variety of man made materials such as corrugated iron and railway sleepers (Ehmann 1992, Hitz et al 2004).

4.9 **Enclosure Furnishings**

Include furnishings that encourage their natural behaviour. A basking site should be provided (DPI 2004). Multiple basking sites are required in group situations (Shea pers. comm.). At least one visual barrier must be provided, such as crevices, hollow logs, dry vegetation or shelter box (DPI 2004).

Whilst endeavoring to create a natural environment remember not to overcrowd the enclosure with furnishings (DPI 2004). Some suggestions for consideration are a stable and secure rock under heat source to radiate heat at night (help in sloughing), branches to climb over, insulated hide boxes, leaf litter (Green 2001, Watharow 2003).

In keeping with their natural habitat plants (such as clumps of native grass) are an excellent source of shade and refuge. Take care to avoid plants that will increase humidity or plants that are toxic (Green 2001).
5 General Husbandry

5.1 Hygiene and Cleaning

During the lizards active time of the year regular cleaning is required:

- Faecal, urine wastes and uneaten food must be removed daily (spot checking).
- The substrate should be replaced weekly. It is a good idea to leave a small amount of faeces each time the cage is cleaned, as the pheromones released mark the cage with the animal’s own scent.
- When the substrate is changed the caging should be cleaned with a veterinary grade disinfectant such as F10SC (refer figure 5.1).
- Hard surfaces of enclosures and hide boxes must be cleaned with the same disinfectant fortnightly to prevent the accumulation of faecal matter and urine.
- Food and water bowls must be cleaned and disinfected after every use.
- Wash hands thoroughly or use a skin sanitizing gel such as Repti-hand between animals and after handling animals to prevent the spread of disease (refer figure 5.2).

F10Sc is a total spectrum disinfectant that, unlike other strong disinfectants on the market, has no adverse side effects on people, animals, or on equipment and surfaces. It is ecologically friendly and biodegradable, and carries a wide range of registrations and approvals from around the world. In Australia, F10SC is registered by the APVMA for use in animal production and housing facilities, approved by AQIS for use in food export processing as a non-rinse disinfectant, and is also listed by the TGA as a Hospital Grade Disinfectant. The benefits of using F10SC include:

- Kills all types of pathogen – F10SC is bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal, sporicidal
- Minimal chance of microbial resistance due to F10SC’s unique benzalkonium chloride and polyhexamethylene biguanide combination of actives and mode of action
- *Rapid kill times – less than 30 secs for gram positive bacteria, 60 secs for gram negative bacteria, Canine Parvovirus 20 mins
- Successfully tested against avian influenza (bird flu) viruses at a concentration of 1:500 in 10 mins
- Non-corrosive, non-toxic, non-tainting, non-irritating, aldehyde-free
- Highly cost effective
- Biodegradable & ecologically friendly
- *Tried, tested, independently verified and documented, and approved around the world

Figure 5.1 F10SC (Chemical essentials 2007)
STOP DISEASE SPREADING
Protect yourself from Germs and Bacteria with

Repti-Hand

Repti-Hand is designed for just that purpose. It is important that you and your staff use the product. But it is also important that you pass on the same safety information to your customers and sell Repti-Hand with every reptile sold.

Repti-Hand not only protects people from animal diseases, it also has the critical function of protecting the pets from human diseases and from the disease spread by their human handlers. The use of Aristopet Repti-Hand in the shop protects both people and pets and shows you really care about your staff, customers and pets.

Repti-Hand is an instant skin sanitizing and cleaning gel, which kills up to 99.9% of germs and bacteria on contact, including salmonella. Repti-Hand is also pH balanced to be gentle on your hands.

DIRECTIONS: Simply squeeze a small amount of Repti-Hand directly onto hands and spread evenly over hands or skin surface to be sanitised in a washing motion. Do not use on broken skin. Discontinue use if irritation occurs.

Available in:
RE22 250mL
RE23 1L

FOR USE WHEN HANDLING ALL ANIMALS
• DOGS
• CATS
• REPTILES
• SMALL ANIMALS

Figure 5.2 Repti-hand (Aristopet 2007)
5.2 Record Keeping

Records should be kept in a book, such as a diary or account book. Records should be maintained for each animal providing at least the following information:

- Animal identification.
- Species, sex, mating behaviour, acquisition and disposal of animals.
- Feeding date as well as quantities and type of food both offered and eaten.
- The dates of acquisition and disposal, with details of circumstances and addresses.
- The date or estimated date of birth.
- Breeding and details of any offspring.
- The date of occurrence of skin shedding and any problems encountered.
- Clinical data, including results of any physical examinations by a qualified veterinarian and details of, and date when, any form of treatment was given.
- Opportunistic measurements of body weight and snout vent length (SVL).
- The date of death and results of necropsy (where performed).
- Movements between or within institutions.

(DPI 2004, Titmuss 2005)

5.3 Methods of Identification

Cages should be labeled with a written cage card or use of a computerized bar code system identifying each animal. The usual method of identifying individuals is the recording of individual markings and characteristics by description or photograph. Less commonly, notching or counting ventral scales may also be used (Shea pers. comm.).

5.4 Routine Data Collection

Lizard lengths (SVL and TL) and weights should be monitored and recorded (refer figure 2.3).
6 Feeding Requirements

The Shingleback Lizards feeding requirements change with temperature. Below 20 – 22°C brumation begins, the thyroid gland, being the central controlling gland for the metabolism, reduces its activity, thus the reptiles digestive tract becomes inactive. Blood flow is reduced from organs no longer being used extensively. During this time the exterior morphology remains significantly unaffected. Internally the size and position of the organs is changed, this is known as high plasticity. The simple sac-like lungs of *Tiliqua* lizards are able to vary their volume to allow other organs to expand (refer figure 6.1) (Hitz et al 2004).

6.1 Captive Diet

Shingleback Lizards are omnivorous. They are diurnal and should be fed during the day (Walls 1996). Wild Shingleback Lizards spend an average of 12 minutes per day ingesting food (Hitz et al 2004). To ensure animals are feeding suitably, records must be maintained. Offer an appropriate variety of wholesome foods in sufficient quantities to ensure normal growth and good health and help prevent deficiency based diseases (Hitz et al 2004). The feeding regime must be designed with a view to avoid obesity. Handling of reptiles soon after feeding should be avoided to prevent discomfort for the animal and maldigestion (DPI 2004).

The following is a suggestion of foods which may be included in the healthy diet of Shingleback Lizards:

Fruit and vegetables: Alfalfa, apple, banana, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery tops, chicory, corn, daffodils, figs, grapes, kiwi fruit, melon, peaches, pears, peas, pumpkin, spinach, squash, strawberries, sweet potato, tomato and zucchini. These foods can be supplemented with collected vegetables such as Carnations, Dandelions (flowers and leaves), Evening Primrose, Native Hibiscus flowers and Rose petals (Green 2001, Hitz et al 2004, Walls 1996, Watharow 2003, pers. obs.).

Animal protein: Dog or cat food (canned, non fish variety), earthworms, eggs (raw or cooked, with the shells crushed), mealworms, mice, slugs and snails (Green 2001, Hitz et al 2004, Walls 1996, Watharow 2003).

If snails or slugs are given they must be collected from an area without baits or poisonous plants (Weigel 1988) or kept for a few days before feeding out (Houston pers. comm.).

Food should be cut into pieces that the lizards are able to swallow; don’t cut the food too small as this increases the surface area to volume ratio and the food will dry out faster (Phipps pers. comm.).
As fruit is generally very high in sugar the diet should consist of more vegetables and less fruit (Houston pers. comm.). A sample diet, from Wildlife World, shows a healthy variety (refer figure 6.2).

Individual lizards have definite likes and dislikes (Walls 1996, pers. obs.).

The adult diet should consist of 90% vegetable matter. Juveniles can be fed 80% vegetable matter and 20% lean meat (Hitz et al 2004, Houston pers. comm.).

Shingleback Lizards do not need water ad lib. They can be offered water every one to two weeks (Weigel 1988). Offer only fresh, clean drinking water (DPI 2004).

After feeding do not let the environmental temperature drop below 12°C. The lizard’s body temperature should not drop below 22°C. If this occurs the food will rot rather than digest properly (Green 2001). Shingleback Lizards should not be fed during brumation.

Adults can be fed every three to five days and juveniles every two to three days although it is better to feed small meals more often (Houston pers. comm., Watharow 2003).

Shingleback Lizards will generally eat from October to April. The cost of feeding one or two lizards is about $5 per week. This equates to $160 per year.
**Figure 6.1** Example of the organ topography of *T. rugosa* ventral view

**A** in a specimen with an inactive intestinal tract, small liver and small fat bodies. Condition of this lizard is relatively poor

**B** in a specimen with an active intestinal tract, large liver and well developed fat bodies. Condition of this lizard is relatively good

The position of the esophagus, situated behind the liver and heart is indicated by a dotted line (Hitz et al 2004)

- a – heart
- b – liver
- c – lung
- d – stomach
- e – midgut
- f – hindgut
- g – fat body
- h – kidneys
Figure 6.2 Lizard diet used at Wildlife World (Mostyn 2006)
6.2 Supplements

If a balanced diet is given, supplements are not necessary for adults. As an assurance, however, food can be vitamin and calcium phosphate enriched, monthly. Juveniles need their diet supplemented with vitamins and calcium (Walls 1996, Watharow 2003). Care must be taken to avoid vitamin/mineral overdosing and to ensure correct dietary calcium : phosphorus ratios (DPI 2004). Commercially prepared mineral supplements, such as Repti-cal (refer figure 6.3) and multi vitamins designed for reptiles, such as Repti-vite (refer figure 6.4) can be sprinkled over food. Following the product directions will ensure adequate nutrition without overdose.

6.3 Presentation of Food

Shingleback Lizards should be fed in bowls. Several feeding stations spread throughout the enclosure should be provided where reptiles are kept in groups to prevent intragroup aggression occurring. Always make a point of observing specific animal behaviours, particularly during feeding to ensure that undue dominance is avoided. Only offer food when the animals are maintained at the temperature required to digest the food (DPI 2004).

Food presentation can be used as a form of environmental enrichment. Use diet variation, an opportunistic rather than regular feeding schedule, hide food and create food scent trails (pers. obs.).
Calcium deficiency is a major dietary problem with captive reptiles and amphibians. Maintaining a correct calcium:phosphorus (Ca:P) ratio in the diet of 1:1 to 1.5:1 is equally important nutritionally as adequate calcium intake. Commonly used food sources such as Crickets, Meal Worms and Mice contain high levels of Phosphorous and low levels of calcium. Repti-cal assists in balancing the Ca:P ratio by providing a natural phosphorus free calcium source together with vitamin D3 to assist in absorption from the intestinal tract. Repti-cal is manufactured from natural oyster shell ground to a ultrafine powder with added vitamin D3.

Active Constituents:
350mg/g Calcium (as Calcium Carbonate)
70iu/g Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)

Directions For Use:
Mix with vegetables, fruits and pastes at approximately 1/2 Tablespoon (9g) per 500g of food. Before feeding insects: Place Repti-Cal in a plastic bag, add insects and shake slowly until insects are completely coated.

Storage:
Store below 30°C (Room Temperature) in a cool dry place.
NOTE: Product settles in container after manufacture.

RE04 220g

Figure 6.3 Repti-cal (Aristopet 2007)
Directions for Use:
Mix with vegetables, fruits and pastes at approximately 1 level teaspoon of Repti-Vite (4g) per 500g of food.
Before feeding insects:
Place Repti-Vite in a plastic bag, add insects and shake slowly until insects are completely coated.
Storage:
Store below 30°C (Room Temperature) in a cool place, protect from light. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal:
Clean empty container can be recycled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 1kg Contains:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (Vitamin A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3 (Vitamin D3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E (Vitamin E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Sulphate (CuS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Sulphate (FeS2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Sulphate (MnS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Sulphate (ZnS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Phosphate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6.4 Repti-vite (Aristopet 2007)
7 Handling and Transport

It is recommended that all reptiles are transported in crush-resistant containers. Within the box the animal may also be contained via the use of a cotton or calico bag. Transport containers must provide suitable barriers between animals where there is a risk of an animal injuring another. Reptiles must be transported under conditions which protect them from extremes of temperature. Transport containers must not be placed in direct sunlight, water or draughts. Reptiles must not be transported unless they have been maintained for a sufficient time prior to departure at a temperature that will ensure complete digestion of any ingested food. Reptiles must not be fed during transport. Reptiles must have direct access to water prior to transport to prevent dehydration. This may involve placing the animals in shallow tepid water for an appropriate time prior to departure. This is particularly important for juveniles. Enclose the reptile within a strong, durable, porous linen bag that should, in turn, be enclosed by a sufficiently ventilated, escape proof, rigid container. Any empty space must be padded to prevent excessive movement within the container. Attach labels that ensure the box is handled and transported appropriately. Write the name and address of the consignee and consignor on a label fixed to the container. Place a copy of the consignment note inside the container. Do not place specimens of different species, or specimens of greatly differing size of the same species within the same bag for transportation (DPI 2004).

7.1 Timing of Capture and Handling

Shingleback Lizards can be captured at any time of the day. It is always best to avoid restraining in the hottest part of the day (Phipps pers. comm.).

7.2 Catching Bags

Shingleback Lizards can be picked up and placed in a cotton bag with the top closed with an elastic band. The hem should be on the outside of the bag (the bag may need to be turned inside out) to stop the toes from becoming tangled in the hem of the bag. Before use, the bag should be checked for holes or lose stitching (Houston pers. comm.).

7.3 Capture and Restraint Techniques

Shingleback Lizards are usually quiet and are easily handled. They should be handled gently and confidently. Do not hesitate when handling. They are most comfortable when the front and back legs are supported and the lizard is horizontal (refer figure 7.1) (Green 2001, pers. obs.).

If a restraint is required the lizard can be held by pressing the legs against the body (refer figure 7.2) (Green 2001, pers. obs.).
Figure 7.1 Handling a tame Shingleback Lizard (Mostyn 2007)

Figure 7.2 Restraining a Shingle back Lizard (Mostyn 2007)
7.4 Weighing and Examination

The lizard can be weighed in a bag on hanging scales and can be restrained for examination. In the interest of monitoring animal health, record weights (DPI 2004).

7.5 Release

The lizard can be released in the enclosure near refugia.

7.6 Transport Requirements

‘The Live Animal Regulations (LAR) is applicable to IATA members and to airlines that are parties to the IATA Multilateral Interline Traffic Agreement for Cargo. All persons who ship, accept or load animals must be familiar with the specific handling requirements for the individual species to ensure that the animals always travel in safe, healthy and humane conditions’ (IATA 2000).

The animals must be examined prior to shipment and be healthy enough to travel. This means that they must be free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable disease, and that they are also free of ectoparasitic infestations. Mixing of different species is not permitted in a single inner container (IATA 2000).

Take care to avoid extreme cold (<7C) or heat (>29C). The preferred temperature range is 15-25C. Heat packs may be used (providing that they do not contain substances classified as dangerous goods) but must not come into direct contact with the animal. Insulation such as bubble wrap or foam rubber can be used. Cold packs should not be used (Shea pers. comm.). The location of containers during transport needs be free of drafts, out of direct sunlight and should be sheltered as much as possible from physical vibration and noise.

Correctly label and mark the container with the consignee’s name, address and telephone number. The label need also to contain the shippers name, address and telephone number and the scientific name and number of animals in the primary container must be recorded on the outside of the primary and secondary containers. Labels must not block ventilation holes. The container must have “LIVE ANIMAL - REPTILE” and “THIS WAY UP” labels affixed to all four sides, minimum dimensions for label: 10 X 15 cm, for lettering 2.5 cm high (IATA 2000).

7.6.1 Box Design

The International Air Traffic Authority has provided standards for transporting animals by air. Shingleback Lizards require IATA standards box number 41 (refer figures 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 & 7.6) (IATA 2000).
The transport box should be designed with a primary (outer) and secondary (inner) container. There should be adequate ventilation in box containers and the containers must be constructed of materials strong enough to avoid incidental damage by freight. They must be made of non toxic materials.

Transportation containers need to be made so as the animals are protected from unauthorized access and secure from accidental opening (from outside or inside). At the same time to comply with CITES regulations the containers must be able to be opened and closed readily for inspection. Containers must have smooth or rounded inside surfaces with no sharp projections. They need to be clean and leak proof. Reusable containers must be cleaned and disinfected after each use. To keep the animals comfortable and reduce risk of disease, absorbent bedding must be provided. Ideally the outer transport container will have handles to facilitate handling and prevent ventilation becoming blocked. Spacer bars on bottom of the outer box will help avoid contact with hot/cold/wet floors. A clearance of at least 3cm between inner and outer containers will allow air flow and avoid stacking in.

If the primary enclosure is constructed of wood it must be at least 0.6mm thick (fiberboard or reinforced corrugated cardboard may be used). Polystyrene boxes may be used as the inner box. If polystyrene boxes are used inside cardboard boxes the thickness of the polystyrene must be at least 2cm. The inner container may also be a simple ‘breathable’ bag of natural materials (e.g hessian, cotton). Metal must not be used in the construction of the inner or outer container. Any partitions in multi boxes must be securely attached. Meshed openings on the outer container will provide adequate and safe ventilation (securely attached on the inside) (IATA 2000).

Figure 7.3 Example of a single transport container for IATA container requirement 41 (IATA 2000)
Figure 7.4 Example of a multiple transport container for IATA container requirement 41 (IATA 2000)

Figure 7.5 Example of a multiple transport container for IATA container requirement 41 (IATA 2000)
7.6.2 **Furnishings**

Shingleback Lizards do not require any furnishings during transportation.

7.6.3 **Water and Food**

Shingleback Lizards do not require food or water during transportation (IATA 2000).

7.6.4 **Animals per Box**

Shingleback Lizards should be packed one per bag or inner container (refer figure 7.7 & table 7.1) (IATA 2000).
Table 7.1 Packing density for lizards (IATA 2000)
7.6.5 **Timing of Transportation**

Transporting of Shingleback Lizards during temperature extremes should be avoided.

7.6.6 **Release from Box**

The lizard can be released in the enclosure near refugia.
8 Health Requirements

8.1 Daily Health Checks

The condition of Shingleback Lizards is assessed by looking for fat deposits in the tail. Emaciated lizards will have protruding hips but bear in mind that there is considerable seasonal variation (refer Figure 6.1) (Hitz et al 2004).

During health examinations keep in mind that “abnormalities” may be due to something other than ill health (e.g. pregnancy, mating season, change in diet, change in environment, introduction of new animals) which may be temporary.

In order to effectively examine an animal, you need to know what is “normal” for the species and individual being kept. If things become “abnormal” this may be a sign of ill health or disease.

Distant Examination (DE):

This type of examination is done simply by looking at the animal. It should be done every time you see the animal. By making a conscious effort of it at first it will become automatic in no time.

Signs of ill health include:

- Abnormal smells
- Diarrhoea
- Haemorrhage
- Regurgitated food
- Lameness or stiffness
- Dehydration
- Swelling
- Deformities
- Injury or sores
- Discharges (oral, nasal, ocular, aural or cloacal)
- Change in behaviour
- Not eating or drinking
- Excessive eating or drinking
- Not sloughing properly (dysec dysis)
- Change in animal condition – weight loss / gain

* If you see anything abnormal in the distant examination, perform a physical examination.
  (Titmuss 2005)
8.2 Detailed Physical Examination

8.2.1 Chemical Restraint

Sometimes it is necessary to chemically restrain animals for invasive procedures. Ketamine can be used to sedate or lightly anesthetise, at a dose rate of 30 to 40 mg/kg, delivered by intramuscular injection (IM) for moderately invasive procedures. Recovery from Ketamine may be prolonged. It can be supplemented with a gaseous anesthetic delivered through an endotracheal tube or induction chamber. Intubation is easy in lizards as the glottis is easily accessible at the base of the tongue. Small diameter tubes are required. A local anesthetic can be injected at the operating site for invasive or surgical procedures. Preferred gaseous anesthetics include halothane, at 3% during induction and 1 to 2% for maintenance and isoflurane, at 5% during induction and 1 to 2% for maintenance. Preferred local anesthetics include lignocaine (Barnard 1996, Partington & Ball 1999, Shea pers. comm., Vogelnest 1999).

Pre anaesthetic fasting for 48 hours is recommended (Vogelnest 1999).

Reptiles may hold breath while being put under anaesthesia. They can appear to be fully anaesthetised one second and the next be almost fully conscious. Recovery may take hours (Reiss 1999).

In the Shingleback Lizard anaesthetic depth is assessed by the evaluation of reflexes and muscle tone. The pinch withdrawal reflex of tail or foot, cloacal stimulation, palpebral reflex, corneal reflex and the loss of righting reflex are indicative of surgical plane. Heart rate can be observed by observing the lateral axillary area. Loss of motor function progresses cranially to caudally during induction and returns in the opposite direction during recovery (McCracken 1994, Reiss 1999).

Do not cool the lizard as a method of allowing easier handling (Reiss 1999).

Little is known about pain and pain perception in reptiles. However reptiles do have the anatomy and physiology for nociception. Pain can cause stress, lower immune function and delay healing. Pain may be difficult to detect in reptiles, inactivity may be the most common response to pain. The endogenous opioid system in reptiles is well developed and analgesia may be provided with opioids (Reiss 1999). Metacam (Meloxicem) at 0.04mL/kg may be used (Bellamy pers. comm.).

8.2.2 Physical Examination

It is important to monitor your animal’s health regularly so that any sign of ill health can be picked up early and animals successfully treated and quarantined. The procedure for diagnosing ill health is as follows:
- Identify the animal
- Keep written records of animal’s history
- Perform a distant examination
- Perform a physical examination
- Perform further clinical tests
- Making a provisional diagnosis
- Confirming a diagnosis

A diagnosis can only be made by a veterinarian.

This type of examination should be carried out periodically (e.g. once a month). It involves actually picking the animal up, and having a closer look and feeling and palpating for abnormalities.

A physical examination is hands on. Signs of ill health to look for during a physical examination include everything in a DE and some additional observations:

- Teeth abnormalities
- Examine eyes carefully
- Poor scale condition, look and feel for lumps, parasites, ulcers, blisters and foreign bodies
- Any abnormal odours coming from the animal
- Swollen joints
- Any areas of swelling, discolouration or discharge (sign of infection)
- Abnormal respiratory sounds
- Loss of weight

(Titmuss 2005)

Any information gathered on the health of animals needs to be recorded and must be maintained (Refer 5.2 Record Keeping) (DPI 2004).

On occasion it will be necessary to collect biological samples from animals. Faeces and urate samples can be collected in a specimen pot or faeces can be collected directly into a Fecalyzer (refer figure 8.2) and onto a slide for immediate wet preparation examination for motile protozoa (Bellamy pers. comm.).

The preferred collection site for blood is the ventral coccygeal vein (refer figure 8.1). Up to 0.9% of body weight of blood can be collected. The needle must be fine enough to accurately puncture the delicate coccygeal vein but also strong enough to penetrate the skin. A 25 gauge needle is suitable for blood collection. The needle must go under the scale, not through it. The site needs to be disinfected with Betadine pre and post venipuncture. A microhaematocrit tube can be used to collect very small amounts of blood for centrifugation. A syringe should be used to collect the blood. It can then be transferred to the appropriate container. To fill a tube up you should hold it horizontally and the blood will run up the tube by capillary action. Plain or anticoagulant Vacutainers
or collection pots may be used (colour coded), depending on the type of test required (refer table 8.1) (Bellamy pers. comm., Horan pers. comm.).

Means and ranges for haematological values for reptilian classes can be compared (refer table 8.2). Reference *T. scincoides* and *T. rugosa* haematology and chemistry values to compare haematology results (refer table 8.3).

**Figure 8.1** Venipuncture site for lizards (McCracken 1994)
Table 8.1 Vacutainer and universal tube colour codes, their anticoagulants and applications (Lane & Cooper 2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vacutainers</th>
<th>Collecting pots</th>
<th>Anticoagulant</th>
<th>Type of sample</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Clotted blood/serum</td>
<td>Biochemistry, serology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green or green and orange</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Heparin</td>
<td>Whole blood and plasma</td>
<td>Biochemistry, lead, electrolytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>EDTA</td>
<td>Whole blood</td>
<td>Haematology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Oxalate Fluoride</td>
<td>Whole blood</td>
<td>Glucose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light blue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium citrate</td>
<td>Whole blood and plasma</td>
<td>Coagulation tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark blue</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>None (Serum gel)</td>
<td>Clotted blood/serum</td>
<td>Trace elements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.2 Means and ranges for haematological values for reptilian classes (McCracken 1994)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Chelonians</th>
<th>Lizards</th>
<th>Snakes</th>
<th>Crocodilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCV %</td>
<td>20 - 35</td>
<td>26 - 35</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>20 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb g/dL</td>
<td>5.0 - 11.0</td>
<td>6.0 - 11.0</td>
<td>6.5 - 11.0</td>
<td>7.0 - 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tpp g/dL</td>
<td>4.0 - 6.5</td>
<td>4.0 - 7.0</td>
<td>3.5 - 6.5</td>
<td>5.0 - 6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table extracted from Cooper et al. (1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Chelonians</th>
<th>Lizards</th>
<th>Snakes</th>
<th>Crocodilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glucose mmol/L</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.9 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uric acid mmol/L</td>
<td>184.1</td>
<td>267.3</td>
<td>237.6</td>
<td>178.2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea mmol/L</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.9 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na mmol/L</td>
<td>136.0</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>159.0</td>
<td>145.0 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K mmol/L</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca mmol/L</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P mmol/L</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4 *</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table extracted from Frye (1981). All figures expressed are means of data collected from many species within each class, and are provided as a rough guide only.

Footnote
*Sample number too small to be considered statistically significant.
Table 8.3 Reference *T. scincoides* and *T. rugosa* haematology and chemistry values (McCracken 1994)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Bluetongue Lizard (Tiliqua scincoides) (n = 3)</th>
<th>Shingleback Lizard (Tiliqua rugosa) (n = 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP</td>
<td>g/dl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>x10^12/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb</td>
<td>g/dl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombocytes</td>
<td>x10^9/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>x10^9/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterophils*</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eosinophils*</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basophils*</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocytes/</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azurophils*</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes
1. Ranges given are between observed max. and min. values
A necropsy can be performed as soon as possible post mortem. The necropsy is extremely useful for diagnosing the cause of an animal’s death or illness and is often an endpoint in research.

- Be familiar with normal Shingleback Lizard anatomy (refer figure 6.1).
- Wear PPE.
- Examine external body and orifices, thoroughly. Examine the animal systematically beginning cranially and working toward the caudal end. Check for lumps or deformities, abnormal colouration, make note of and sample any external parasites. Parasites can be removed and preserved in formalin.
- The lizard should be placed on the dissection board in dorsal recumbency.
- With a scalpel, open body cavity with a cranial to caudal, midline, ventral incision and examine the organs in situ. Note abdominal size/colour/texture. Note size of fat bodies. Note any hemorrhage or fluid in cavity and possible site of origin.
- All organs may be removed, in their entirety, for further examination. All solid organs should be incised and examined. Check for colour, consistency and exudates. Organs may be measured and weighed. The lungs and heart should be opened and examined.
- Samples for culture, histopathology, and or other tests should be taken prior to opening the gut. Take small samples of organs, include any abnormalities.
- Incise the entire gastrointestinal system. Record stomach contents. Check for parasites within the cavities as well as the texture, colour and thickness of the wall of the gut. Samples can be taken for parasitology, culture, toxicology or histopathology.
- Any musculoskeletal abnormality should be incised an examined.
- The cranial cavity can be opened by removal of the skin over the skull, then the bones of the dorsal surface of the brain, or can be longitudinally sectioned with a fine scalpel to open the cranial cavity and both hemispheres can be removed for examination.
- For suspected viruses use sterile swabs to swab appropriate organs, including the oral cavity or trachea and place in media-containing cuvettes. For suspected bacteria swab abscesses or other places of possible infection, use media-containing cuvette, or preferably steak agar plates immediately. Keep all samples cool (not frozen). Samples should arrive at testing facility within 24 hours of collection.
- Place histology sections directly into 10% buffered formalin with 10 times as much formalin solution as tissue. Samples need to be fixed in solution for at least 24 hours prior to mounting and sectioning. Special fixatives are required for certain tests, check with the histology laboratory if requiring specific types of tests.

- A complete history and description of all observations from the gross pathological exam should be included with all specimens shipped to the testing laboratory. Inclusion of a differential diagnosis is helpful as often laboratories will be unfamiliar with Shingleback Lizard disease.

(Bellamy pers. comm., Titmuss D pers. comm.)
The Veterinary Pathology Diagnostic Services (VPDS) unit provides a comprehensive laboratory service to the University Veterinary Centre at the Sydney campus. This service is also available to other parts of the University as well as outside veterinary practices and research organisations.

The VPDS is staffed by specialist veterinarians and multiskilled experienced technicians. The service encompasses clinical biochemistry, haematology, cytology, microbiology, necropsy and histopathology, and parasitology. Clinical biochemistry includes serum and other fluid biochemistry, urinalysis and faecal analysis. Haematology includes routine blood counts, bone marrow examination, cross matching and feline blood typing. Cytology includes fluid analysis from all sites and examination of fine needle cell aspirates. Microbiology includes bacteriological, mycological and virological testing.

The histological section of VPDS has expertise in processing a wide variety of normal and diseased tissues for routine and special staining. Parasitology includes detection of eggs, oocysts or larvae in faeces, blood or other biological fluids. Other tests are provided by VPDS which are available on request.

VPDS has particular expertise in investigating companion animal disease but also has a special interest in the investigation of health problems of laboratory animals. VPDS does provide a comprehensive and competitive service to private and government research organisations particularly in the area of histological investigation.

For further information on the lab contact

David Griffin
Laboratory Manager
Phone: +61 2 9351 3099
Fax: +61 2 9351 7421
Email:d.griffin@vetp.usyd.edu.au”

(The University of Sydney 2007)
8.3 Routine Treatments

With the exception of parasitic infections diseases should be diagnosed and treated by a veterinarian. Most intestinal parasitic infections can be diagnosed by collecting fresh fecal matter (refer fig 8.2) and performing a fecal float test (refer fig 8.3). However, if internal parasites are suspected it is often easier to treat the animals without testing. With all medications read the instruction provided.

A rule to work out amount of a medication required is:
weight of animal (kg) X dose rate / concentration of dose in solution (Horan pers. comm., Phipps pers. comm.).

Endoparasites can be treated with a deworming product such as Panacur (Fenbendazole) at a dose rate of 50-100mg/kg orally or Ivomec (Ivermectin) at a dose rate of 0.2mg/kg SC injection or orally, with dose repeated in two weeks (always follow the directions on packaging). Ectoparasites can be treated with Ivermectin or Top of Descent spray topically with treatment repeated in one week, as per instructions (refer figure 8.4). With the treatment of parasites clean and disinfect housing, equipment and bowls and dispose of cage furnishing to help avoid reinfestation (Barnard 1996).

Wild animals can carry large loads of parasites that have no resistance at all to antiparasitic drugs and small doses are very effective on a huge range of parasites (Flesch pers. comm.).

Wounds can be cleaned with antiseptics such as Betadine. Antibiotic treatment such as Neomycin may be required (Partington and Ball 1999).

Euthanasia of sick or injured animals is sometimes necessary. Do not freeze reptiles as the formation of crystals cause pain and distress. Freezing also causes cells to rupture, making histological information for necropsy impossible. Barbiturates such as Lethobarb can be injected IV at a dose rate of 150mg/kg. IC or IP injection may be used but causes cell damage, making pathological interpretation impossible (Barnard 1996, Bellamy pers. comm., McCracken 1994). If you do not have the means of euthanasia contact a veterinarian.
Figure 8.2 Faecal collection instructions (Vetoquinolusa 2007)
1. Lift cap but do not remove green insert. Fill green vial with FECASOL® Flotation Medium to the tip of the arrow embossed on side of vial.

2. Rotate green insert vial back and forth to separate ova from fecal sample. Mix thoroughly.

3. Seat green insert vial firmly in place with tongue depressor (or with thumbs).

4. Fill holder completely to form a meniscus with additional FECASOL Flotation Medium.

5. Float 22mm cover slip on meniscus for 15-20 minutes.

6. Transfer cover slip to slide for microscopic examination at 100X magnification.

7. Close cap and dispose of FECALYZER® to prevent cross-contamination.

Figure 8.3 Faecal examination instructions (Vetoquinolusa 2007)
TOP OF DESCENT

DESCRIPTION

Top of Descent is an aerosol insecticide for use inside the cabin of aircraft at top of descent, prior to disembarkation.

The purpose of Top of Descent (and aircraft disinsection procedures in general) is to help prevent the spread of insects and the bacteria or viruses which they carry, which can cause disease in humans, plants or animals.

Top of Descent is a 100 gram aerosol can containing World Health Organisation recommended and approved insecticides together with a non-flammable, non-CFC propellant approved for use in aircraft.

Top of Descent spraying is mandatory for all flights into many countries of the world including Australia and New Zealand.

APPROVALS

Top of Descent complies with the World Health Organisation specifications for insecticides. Top of Descent is approved by the National Registration Authority, Australian Quarantine & Inspection Services and the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. The propellants have been tested and approved by the PAFT Committee. Top of Descent is a patented product.

Callington Haven is an ISO 9002 quality accredited company with a National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia accredited laboratory for aerospace chemical testing.

APPLICATION

Top of Descent spraying is to be carried out inside the cabin areas prior to the opening of doors prior to disembarkation.

Spraying of cabins shall be carried out at a standard spray rate of 1g per second and on the basis of a required coverage of 10g per 1,000 ft3 in aircraft cabins. This generally equates to one step or one row per second.

Figure 8.4 Top of descent (Callington Haven 2007)

PROCEDURE

The following procedure must be followed:-

B747 The spraying is to be applied as near as possible to the ceiling by two members of the cabin crew, one walking along each aisle holding 2 x 100g cans at arms length and at a slow walking pace of not more than one step or one row per second starting at the rear of the aircraft. The upper deck can be disinsected by one of the two crew members with the remaining crew member completing disinsection of the main cabin at the front of the aircraft.

A total of 4 x 100g cans should be fully used for the above procedure.

B747-SP Only one can to be used by each of two personnel walking slowly from the rear of the aircraft cabin holding can/s at arms length. (N.B. A total of 2 x 100g cans should be fully used for this procedure.)

747 COMBI Only one can to be used by each of two personnel walking slowly from the rear of the aircraft cabin holding can/s at arm length. (N.B. A total of 2 x 100g cans should be fully used for this procedure.)

B767/DC10 Only one can to be used by each of the two cabin crew walking at a slow pace holding can/s at arms length of not more than one step or one row per second starting at the rear of the aircraft cabin. (N.B. A total of 2 x 100g cans should be fully used for this procedure.)

VERIFICATION

All empty or partly used Top of Descent cans (along with cans used for the pre-embarkation, pre-spraying and cans used for the hold spraying) must be kept for inspection and removal by the Quarantine Officer boarding the aircraft at the first port of entry into Australia and New Zealand, when other quarantine formalities will be undertaken.

PACKAGING

12 x 100 gram cans per carton.
8.4 Known Health Problems

Infectious diseases:

In captivity Shinglback Lizards are particularly prone to endemic diseases or parasites (Worrell 1963). Many of the diseases can be carried at non pathogenic levels and become pathogenic. Infections may occur when predisposing factors occur such as when an animal’s resistance to illness is lowered due to stress or inadequate nutrition, as a result of environmental stress, or when there is a disruption of normal tissue integrity. Re-infection is more likely in a small confined environment and measures need to be taken to avoid this.

**Bacterial:** Bacteria are a major cause of disease in reptiles. They can be a primary or secondary mode of infection. Diseases caused by bacteria include: Abscesses/granulomas, Necrotic Stomatitis, Necrotic Gastroenteritis, Cloacitis, Ocular Infections (Conjunctivitis and Panophthalmitis), Dermatitis (Necrotic Dermatitis, Dermatophilosis and Blister Disease), Periodontal Disease, Osteomyelitis, Septicaemia, Salmonellosis and Mycobacterial Infections. Most common are Gram-negative bacteria, which often occur in the animals normal gut flora. Anaerobes are also common. Common bacterial agents include *Dermatophilus congolensis, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas, Aeromonas, Bacteroides, Fusobacterium, Clostridium, Peptostreptococcus, Pasteurella, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Arizona, Campylobacter, Edwardsiella, Proteus, Staphlococcus, Streptococcus and Mycobacterium* spp. Bacterial infections can occur along with fungal.

**Viral:** Numerous viral infections occur in lizards and some of them are severe. Many of these pathogens have not been studied (Bellamy pers. com., Shea pers. comm.).

**Fungal:** Fungal infections are usually of the respiratory and integumentary systems. The aetiology include *Aspergillus, Geotrichium, Pencillium, Candida, Mucor, Basidiobolus, Geotrichium, Paecilomyces, and Trichophyton* spp.

**Protozoal:** Protozoa can infect reptiles and whilst they often occur at non pathogenic levels they may also cause disease. Pathogenic diseases infect the gastro intestinal tract and can cause enteritis, ulcerative haemorrhagic colitis, luminal occlusion, severe local peritonitis, diarrhea, regurgitation, anorexia, weight loss and hypertrophic gastritis. Agents include Flagellates (*Trichomonas* spp.), Amoebiasis (*Entamoeba invadens*), Sporozoans (*Cryptosporidium* spp.), Ciliates (*Balantidium* spp.), Coccidia (*Eimeria* and *Isopora* spp.)

**Endoparasites:** Reptiles can be definitive (a host in which sexual maturation of a parasite occurs), intermediate (an organism that harbors the asexual or intermediate phases of a parasite) or paratenic (a host in which a parasite survives without undergoing further development; a transport host) hosts for many endoparasites. Depending on severity of infestation and species of endoparasite involved infestation can be non pathogenic or may cause anorexia, weight loss, regurgitation, diarrhea, dyspnoea, listlessness, breathing distress or death. Aetiology include Trematodes (flukes), Cestodes
(tapeworms), Nematodes (*Strongyloides* spp.), Hookworms (*Entomelas, Kalicephalus* and *Oswaldocruzia* spp.), Pinworms (Oxyurids), Roundworms (Ascarids), Lungworms (*Rhabdias* spp.), Filaroid worms, Pentastomids and Threadworms (*Capillaria* spp.).

**Ectoparasites:** Heavy infestations of ectoparasites can cause anaemia and/or death. Ectoparasites can also be vectors for a variety of other pathogens. Ectoparasites include Mites (*Ophionyssus natricis*), Ticks (*Amblyomma, Aponomma, Ixodes* and *Ornithodoros* spp.) and Dipterans (Sand Flies, Horse Flies, Midges and Mosquitoes). *Amblyomma albolimbatum* is known as the Stumtailed Lizard Tick (refer figures 8.5 and 8.6).

![Figure 8.5 Dorsal and ventral views of The Snake Mite Ophionyssus natricis (Vida Preciosa International Inc. 2007)](image1)

![Figure 8.6 Paralysis tick Ixodes holocyclus (Ulladulla Veterinary Hospital 2007)](image2)
Non infectious diseases:

**Environmental Diseases:** Poor environment is often reflected in the condition of animals. Maladaption syndrome (non specific physical deterioration) and rostral abrasions (snout rubbing) can occur in wild caught, overcrowded or improperly housed Shingleback Lizards. Dysecdysis (incomplete sloughing of skin) can occur from incorrect humidity, lack of abrasive substance, scar tissue or ectoparasites. Hyperthermia and hypothermia can occur due to poor temperature control of housing.

**Traumatic conditions:** Numerous soft tissue injuries and limb fractures can occur. Amongst other things, they occur due to bites from cage mates (territorial, sexual or feeding competition), other animal attacks (dog and cat) and mishandling.

**Nutritional disease:** The failure to provide an adequate, balanced diet can be the cause of numerous diseases including poor condition, obesity, gout, vitamin deficiency, hypervitaminosis and mineral deficiency (osteodystrophy is caused by inadequate access to UV light, diets low in calcium or vitamin D or incorrect calcium to phosphorus ratio, which should be 1.2-1.5 : 1.0).

**Reproductive disorders:** Dystocia can be caused by embryonic death and subsequent maternal toxicity, abnormal size or shape of foetus, malnutrition, calcium deficiency or environmental influences such as incorrect temperature. Prolapsed oviduct/hemipene can be caused by a cloacal infection, which in turn can be caused by careless sexing or dystocia.

**Neoplastic diseases:** Tumors have been recorded, with no specific predilections, in all reptile groups.

8.5 Quarantine Requirements

Quarantine is the isolation of an animal to control the potential to spread or the spread of disease. Quarantine facilities must be provided for the isolation of specimens for at least 30 days after their initial arrival. This period may vary depending on the individual reptiles, their source and any potential associated disease risks. Quarantine facilities must be spatially separated from the main reptile collection and include the capacity for individual isolation. All cages must be isolated individually and be accessible for disinfection (DPI 2004).

As well as newly acquired animals, any sick or suspect animals must be quarantined. New, sick or suspect animals can threaten the health of the existing colony. Sick animals should be removed from the main housing system and treated in quarantine. Three months is a good quarantine time for potentially infectious animals. If no signs of ill health are apparent in that time they can be transferred to the general collection. Quarantine reduces the risk of spreading disease from your sick animals to potentially healthy, newly acquired or suspect animals. Animals should be individually isolated in quarantine to minimise the risk of disease spread within the room. Hygiene standards need to be maintained i.e. wash your hands and wear and change gloves between cages. It is best to wash your hand between handling animals from different cages in your general collection too.

During the quarantine period animals should be health assessed often. Perform distant examinations daily or more often as the need arises. Do physical examinations weekly or more often as required. Faecal and blood samples may also be taken.

When attending your animals always attend quarantine area last. Never go into the collection room after being in quarantine room. Never mix feeding, watering or other equipment between quarantine and collection or between individual cages in quarantine. Avoid mixing equipment in general collection.

If an animal dies in quarantine or in a general collection, a necropsy is recommended.

(Titmuss 2005)
9 Behaviour

9.1 Activity

Shingleback Lizards are diurnal and terrestrial. They exhibit basking behaviour to maintain body temperature. They sun bake to raise body temperature and retreat into the shade if it becomes too hot (Green 2001, Torr 1999, pers. obs.).

Shingleback Lizards have been observed to begin morning basking by exposing only the head from the retreat. After some initial warming the lizard will emerge, turn its body at a right angle and arc its body towards the sun (Greer 1989). During spring they are most active, feeding and breeding while conditions are favorable (Torr 1999).

As the photoperiod shortens and the temperature drops to below 12°C, Shingleback Lizards enter a state of winter dormancy called brumation. Signs that a lizard is ready to brumate include reduced activity, little or no basking and loss of appetite. During brumation, the lizards have reduced activity and will not eat (refer figure 6.1). Lizards should not be exposed to sub zero temperatures, insulated shelters must be provided. Dry hay can be used for insulation (Green 2001).

Shingleback Lizards have been observed to push over and walk along the stalks of long stemmed flowers to reach the inflorescences and may have a preference for yellow flowers (Greer 1989).

9.2 Social Behaviour

Shingleback Lizards are solitary. They are relatively sedentary but wander in spring (Walls 1996). They will use same home range year after year (Torr 1999). When it is not breeding season Shingleback Lizards tend to ignore each other (Shea pers. comm.).

9.3 Reproductive Behaviour

Shingleback Lizards are spring breeders. They are found alone at winters end and as spring progresses pairs start to form and can be found curled up together in retreats, basking side by side or feeding together (Torr 1999). The males follow the females. When ready to mate the male grasps the females head, neck or shoulders in his mouth and holds her in position to align their cloacas and insert one hemipene. Male combat has been observed during the breeding season (Green 2001, Greer 1989, pers. obs.).

Long term mate fidelity has been observed (Shea 1998). Pairs appear to mate for life, meeting each spring (Wilson & Swan 2003). Mating is usually observed four to eight
weeks after brumation (Hitz et al 2004). In captivity new arrivals settle in and will mate (Green 2001). They can be housed together all year round.

9.4 **Bathing**
Shingleback Lizards are a desert species and seldom see free water, they are not likely to bathe (Walls 1996).

9.5 **Behavioural Problems**
Reptiles do not show stereotypic displays caused by boredom. Inadequate housing can be a cause of snout rubbing although this does not seem to occur in Shingleback Lizards (Houston pers. comm.).

9.6 **Signs of Stress**
When harassed they perform the characteristic *Tiliqua* defense display, which is to inflate the body and throw it into an arc facing the intruder, hiss and gape, protruding a flat blue tongue against the pink mouth interior (Greer 1989, Wilson et al 1988, Wilson & Swan 2003). This display is not all bluff and if harassed Shingleback Lizards will bite and hang on tenaciously (Torr 1999). Their powerful jaw muscles can produce a painful bite (Ehmann 1992, Green 2001).

9.7 **Behavioural Enrichment**
Enrichment contributes to the wellbeing of captive animals. Use a flexible approach with an understanding of how the basic needs of heat, light, food, water, substrate and furniture can be manipulated to provide a more stimulating environment. You need to have a basic understanding of reptile behaviour. Observe behaviours and identify problems or areas that could be enriched. Monitor the effectiveness of the enrichment provided by positive behavioural changes. Environmental enrichment can be divided into five categories: dietary, cognitive, physical, sensory and social.

At this stage cognitive forms of enrichment have not been developed for reptiles.

Diet variation can be used. They are naturally opportunistic feeders, use an opportunistic schedule rather than regular schedule. You may hide food and create food scent trails.

Physical enrichment should reflect their natural environment and include adequate housing size and shape, seasonally and daily appropriate environment variation (temp, humidity, photoperiod and temp gradient). Basking sites and retreats should be provided.
Sensory enrichment can include placing leaves and branches in the enclosure. Sensory enrichment can also include other animals scent; Shingleback Lizard, other species (including other reptiles, mammals and birds), male, female, predator or prey, from bedding or sloughs (Hawkins & Willemsen 2004, pers. obs.). Other forms of sensory enrichment could also include visual or auditory stimuli.

Social enrichment can include intraspecific and interspecific housing.

Reptiles do not like their enclosure being changed around. They are generally happy to spend their days basking, resting and eating. Shingleback Lizards do well in captivity without constant sensory or social enrichment and an excess of these types of enrichment can lead to stressed animals. Avoid thinking in terms of mammals needs and do not supply an excess of enrichment as this is counter productive (Houston pers. comm., Shea pers. comm., pers. obs.).

### 9.8 Introductions and Removals

When introducing new animals it is a good idea to reassess the enclosure and only change it around as needed adding some extra refugia. This will help to avoid fight injuries (Shea pers. comm.).

### 9.9 Intraspecific Compatibility

Shingleback Lizards can be kept communally (pers. obs.). It is best to introduce new males to a group after the breeding season. Dominance can occur, usually with sexually mature males. A dominant animal should be removed or extra basking sites can be provided to prevent hogging (Green 2001, Walls 1996, Watharow 2003). Most of the time conspecifics tend to ignore each other, although it may appear that they are interacting with behaviours such as thermoregulation and refuging (Shea pers. comm.).

### 9.10 Interspecific Compatibility

The enclosures at wildlife parks often contain mixed species and genre. Featherdale Wildlife Park have a Shingleback Lizard and a Black-headed python (*Aspidites melanocephalus*) housed together (refer figure 4.3). Care should be taken when housing lizards with potential predators. Wildlife World have Shingleback Lizards, Centralian Bluetongues (*T. multifasciata*) and Western Bluetongues (*T. occipitalis*) housed together (refer figure 4.2). Care should be taken when mixing with other *Tiliqua* species as hybridization can occur. Shingleback Lizards may be housed with aboreal species such as *Pogona* spp.
9.11 Suitability to Captivity

Captive Shingleback Lizards become calm and docile and are amiable to handling. They are long lived and have ‘personalities’. They have a bizarre and interesting appearance with a hearty appetite and are easy to feed. These traits make them ideal to keep as pets. The lizards from the Bluetongue complex are among the most popular and sought after terrarium lizards in the world (Green 2001, Hitz et al 2004, Shea pers. comm., Watharow 2003).

New arrivals may be slightly agitated or become defensive (Green 2001). As with some other tame reptiles Shingleback Lizards that have been kept indoors can be a little more feisty when taken outdoors and show threat displays when approached (pers. obs.).
10 Breeding

Malformed or stillborn neonates are an occasional occurrence. In some cases veterinary care, including Cesarian section, may be required. Possible causes include incorrect temperature (high or low), food shortages, poisons, medication (inappropriately applied), radiation, spontaneous mutations or captivity related stress (Hitz et al 2004).

Inbreeding causes a high occurrence of paired recessive genes which may provide the phenotype of a disease or a predisposition to a disease, which can mean generally less healthy animals. Inbreeding has other consequences such as smaller, less fecund individuals. It is thought that inbreeding does not cause major problems until the F2 generation but inbreeding should be avoided as much as possible (Houston pers. comm.).

10.1 Mating System

Unplanned breeding is unethical should never occur (Phipps pers. comm.). Use climatic controls to control lizard breeding cycle. Cool the enclosure and reduce the hours of light to imitate winter conditions. Shingleback Lizards have a very developed pineal eye. This means that they are sensitive to light cycles (Worrell 1963). As you begin to warm the environment animals will pair. Winter cooling is used to synchronize male and female cycles and is essential if breeding is desired (refer table 10.1) (Hitz et al 2004). During spring it common to see Shingleback Lizards in pairs (Griffiths, 2006).

Maintain breeding records which note possible successful mating times and the date or estimated date of mating and birth and details of any offspring (DPI 2004).

10.2 Ease of Breeding

A successful propagation of Shingleback Lizards is well possible in captivity if the basic requirements of the animals are met (Hitz et al 2004, Watharow 2003, pers. obs.).

One technique that has been successfully used with Shingleback Lizards is the introduction of an intruder male into the enclosure of a breeding pair. The male is only left in for a short time, under supervision to avoid injuries, and after his removal the remaining male will take a greater interest in his female (Hitz et al 2004). It may be possible to get the same results using only faeces or sloughed skin (Houston pers. comm.).
10.3 Reproductive Condition

10.3.1 Females

Only healthy animals should be used for breeding. The controlling factor for annual breeding may be condition. Wild Shingle back Lizards often don’t breed annually (Hitz et al 2004). If females are to breed, good condition prior to hibernation is required (refer Figure 6.1). A good feeding regime throughout pregnancy is also required.

10.3.2 Males

As with females only healthy animals should be used for breeding. The male’s condition is not important but winter cooling to synchronize male and female cycles is essential.

10.4 Techniques Used to Control Breeding

The only way to control breeding is to keep males and females separated.

10.5 Occurrence of Hybrids

Hybridization is relatively uncommon between species of Tiliqua. T. scincoides x T. rugosa captive and wild and T. rugosa x T. nigrolutea wild have been recorded (Greer 1989, Hitz et al 2004). Hybridisation between Bluetongue species appears to be a rare event and does not imply that the species are not genetically distinct (Hitz et al 2004).

With the exception of T. r. konowi (which is found on Rottnest Island), intergrades occur between subspecies ranges giving a gradient of genes with no clear borders of ranges (Shea pers. comm.). Intergrades occur in captivity and many keepers prefer to breed only from lizards of the same geographic locality type (Green 2001).

10.6 Timing of Breeding

Both male and female Shingleback Lizards require a simultaneous period of winter cooling or brumation of two to three months to synchronize breeding cycles (refer figure 10.1). During this time temperatures range should be 9°C NTL (night time low) to 17°C DTH (day time high), with a 3 week transitory period (Hitz et al 2004). The light cycle should also reflect the seasonal changes, being reduced from 14 hours light : 10 hours dark to 10 hours light : 14 hours dark (Houston pers. comm.).
The follicles of female Shingleback Lizards show a variation in size depending on the season. The diameter is smallest in summer, and many females are gravid during this time. The follicles grow during autumn and winter, with an accelerated growth in spring. From the end of October the mature follicles are ovulated with a subsequent gravidity, in non mated females the follicles regress (refer table 10.1). Females which have ovulated but have not been impregnated may discharge the unused yolk masses after the completion of the normal term of gravidity (Hitz et al 2004).

The testes of male Shingleback Lizards show variation in their size and turgor depending on the season. The changes in the testes corresponds with the concentration of testosterone and epitestosterone in the testicular tissue and blood plasma. During summer and early autumn the testes are small, flattened and limp but during mid winter and spring the testes increase in length and turgor. The male Shingleback Lizard will excrete fine hemipenis exuviae during the mating season (refer table 10.2) (Hitz et al 2004).

**Table 10.1** Chronological course of the reproductive cycle of *T. rugosa*  
(Hitz et al 2004)

![Table 10.1](image)

**Table 10.2** Chronological sequence of events during the mating season  
(Hitz et al 2004)

![Table 10.2](image)
A SLEEPY YEAR

Late August to early September
With spring’s warmer temperatures, sleepy lizards emerge from shelter.

March to April
During her period of inactivity, the female gives birth to 1–4 (usually two) live young.

Mid-December to August
After mating, the male leaves and takes shelter from the summer heat. The female spends some time feeding to add to her reserves before she too seeks shelter.

November to December
Late in the breeding season some males must defend their mates from the advances of males who’ve already mated, which often leads to nasty scars on their heads.

Early October to December
Being so attentive eventually pays off and the male’s advances are accepted. He won’t be so lucky every year, however, as females usually reproduce only every second year.

A sleepy lizard’s year is a short one. It has only a few months to feed and mate before summer’s heat kills the vegetation it eats and makes life in the open unbearable. Sleepies are the only lizards known to exhibit pair fidelity and during the short period of activity males must find their partner of the previous year and then mate with and defend her. The rest of the year is spent sheltering, often down an abandoned rabbit burrow.

Early to mid-September
The male sets about finding his partner, smelling the air to pick up her scent, seeking her scent trail on the ground and checking sites they both visited the previous year.

Late September to early October
When he finds his mate, the male spends much of his time with her, often feeding by her side and sheltering under the same bush.

Figure 10.1 A Shingleback Lizards yearly cycle (Torr 1999)
10.7 Age at First Breeding and Last Breeding

Shingleback lizards first breed at 30 months (Walls 1996), during their third to fourth season. It is the same in both the male and female (Greer 1989).

Sexual senescence has not been recorded in Shingleback Lizards.

10.8 Ability to Breed Every Year

Captive Shingleback Lizards are able to reproduce annually. It has been estimated that about 50% of wild Shingleback Lizards reproduce biannually. With an average litter size of two this translates to an average of one neonate per female per year. The controlling factor may be condition (Hitz et al 2004).

10.9 Ability to Breed More than Once Per Year

Shingleback Lizards do not breed more than once per year. There is no evidence that any *Tiliqua* species breeds more frequently than annually (Shea 1992).

10.10 Nesting, Hollow or Other Requirements

Refugia and hide boxes should be supplied.

10.11 Breeding Diet

The gravid female should be fed as normal (Green 2001).

10.12 Incubation Period

Gestation is around 150 days, dependent on temperature (Green 2001).

10.13 Clutch Size

They have a clutch size of one to four live young. The relative litter mass is about 35% of the maternal mass, more young means smaller young. The neonates SVL is 142mm-170mm and their weight is 52-130g (Green 2001, Shea 1998).
10.14  **Age at Weaning**

Shingleback Lizards are precocial and eat the same food as adults. Weaning does not occur (pers. obs.).

10.15  **Age of Removal from Parents**

Females are able to recognize their own young, at least for a short period after birth, but there is no evidence of any maternal behaviour (Shea 1998, Torr 1999). Young may stay with the mother for a short period before their dispersal (Watharow 2003).

10.16  **Growth and Development**

Growth of reptiles is dependant on food supply rather than age (Houston pers. comm.). Shingleback Lizards usually take about three years to reach full size (Torr 1999). Neonates have their first slough within hours of birth. The skin comes off in small pieces and is consumed by the lizard. Growing juveniles shed up to three times per year, adults only once (Hitz et al 2004, pers. obs.).
11 Artificial Rearing

11.1 Incubator Type

N/A

11.2 Incubation Temperature and Humidity

N/A

11.3 Desired % Egg Mass Loss

N/A

11.4 Hatching Temperature and Humidity

N/A

11.5 Normal Pip to Hatch Interval

N/A

11.6 Diet and Feeding Routine

Neonate Shingleback Lizards first meal may be placental material (Watharow 2003). They will feed on the same diet as adults (Weigel 1988) but they require higher protein and may have their diet fortified with calcium (Hitz et al 2004).

11.7 Specific Requirements

Housing should be maintained according to adult’s requirements (Green 2001).
11.8 Data Recording

Information on neonate’s cage card should include:
- Individual identification
- Date of birth
- Litter size
- Weight
- SVL
- Parentage
- Diet

11.9 Identification Methods

As with adults recording of individual markings and characteristics. Shingle back Lizards can be microchipped. Less commonly individual notching or counting of scales. Information is recorded on a cage card (Bellamy pers. comm., Shea pers. comm.).

11.10 Hygiene

As with adults, spot checking daily and remove old substrate, clean enclosure with F10SC and replace bedding fortnightly.

11.11 Behavioural Considerations

Juveniles may be shy and skittish. The animals will feel more comfortable with additional refugia. They will soon settle down especially if hand fed (pers. obs.).

11.12 Weaning

Neonate Shingleback Lizards may be removed from the parents (Walls 1996).
12 Acknowledgements

Teri Bellamy, Canley Heights Veterinary Clinic
Jason Flesch, UWS, Hawkesbury
David Horan, TAFE, Richmond
Darryl Houston, TAFE, Ultimo
John Mostyn, Wildlife World
Julie Old, UWS, Hawkesbury
Graeme Phipps, TAFE, Richmond
Charmaine Scannell, Taronga Park Zoo, Education Centre
Maree Schultheiss, Featherdale Wildlife Park
Glenn Shea, University of Sydney, Veterinary Science
Diane Titmuss, University of Sydney, Veterinary Pathology
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Bureau of Meteorology 01/03/07 www.bom.com.au


Callington Haven 21/02/07 www.callingtonhaven.com

Chemwatch 02/03/2007 www.chemwatch.com


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Department of Environment and Heritage 10/02/2007 www.deh.gov.au


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14 Bibliography

15 Glossary

**Aboreal**: Dwelling, at least part of the time, in trees

**Allopatric**: From different areas

**Brumation**: A period of prolonged cool temperature without actual hibernation

**Caudal**: Pertaining to or toward the tail

**Cloaca**: The common chamber in reptiles into which the reproductive, digestive and urinary ducts open

**Complex**: A term for a group of related taxa, most commonly involving units in which the taxonomy is difficult or confusing

**Cranial**: Pertaining to or toward the head

**Diagnostic characteristics**: Characteristics that separate a taxon from other taxa

**Diapsid**: Reptile or other vertebrate with two temporal openings in the skull

**Dimorphic**: Two different shapes. Usually sexually ie. difference between shape in male and female

**Distinguishing features**: Features of a given taxon

**Diurnal**: Primarily active during the day

**Dorsal**: Pertaining to the back or upper surface of an animal

**Ectoparasite**: Symbiosis in which one organism (the parasite) lives at the expense of the other (host) externally

**Ectothermic**: Regulation of body temperature by means of external sources of heat

**Endemic**: Restricted to a particular region

**Endoparasite**: Symbiosis in which one organism (the parasite) lives at the expense of the other (host) internally

**Exotic**: Not native to Australia

**Gestation**: The period between copulation and birth

**Hemipenis**: One of the paired copulatory organs found in Squamates

**Heteromorphous**: Differing in shape

**Homomorphous**: Not differing in shape

**Hybridize**: Offspring produced from parents of different species

**Innocuous**: Harmless

**Intergrade**: Offspring produced from parents of different sub species. An animal found where distinctive geographical populations or sub species meet and where characteristics of each population occur or merge.

**Interspecific**: Occurring between different species

**Intraspecific**: Occurring between the same species

**Mandible**: The lower jaw

**Maxilla**: The upper jaw

**Microhabitat**: The space occupied by an animal within a given habitat

**Monomorphic**: No difference in shape. Usually sexually ie. no difference in shape between male and female

**Neonate**: Newborn

**Nominate form**: The sub species originally described; recognized by having the same specific and sub specific names. Eg. *Tiliqua rugosa rugosa*

**Omnivorous**: Meat and plant eater

**Pentadactyle**: Having five digits
Precocial: The young being at least partially self sufficient soon after birth
Range: Extent of distribution of a given taxon
Rugose: Of scales, bearing a wrinkled or uneven surface
Skink: Of the family Scincidae
Slough: The cast off skin of a reptile
Snout vent length (SVL): The distance between the tip of the snout and the cloaca
Species (sp., plural spp.): Groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups
Squamatis: Of the Order Squamata; snakes and lizards
Sub species (ssp., plural sspp.): A formal classification for part of a species, which in isolation has acquired some distinct characteristics of its own
Sympatry: In the same area
Synonym: A name proposed for a taxon described as new but later shown to be already named. The new name is invalid and becomes a synonym.
Taxon (plural taxa): A basic unit of classification in taxonomy
Taxonomy: The study of classification of living things
Terrestrial: Living on land
Torpor: State of inactivity due to low body temperature
Total length (TL): The distance between the tip of the snout and the tip of the tail
Vent: Cloaca
Ventral: Pertaining to the lower surface of an animal
Viviparous: Giving birth to live young
Xeric: Of or adapted to arid conditions
Zoonotic disease: A disease that occurs primarily in animals but can be transferred to humans
16 Appendix

16.1 MSDS

16.1.1 Betadine

BETADINE® SOLUTION MSDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PURDUE FREDERICK COMPANY</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONE STAMFORD FORUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 TRESSER BLVD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAMFORD, CT 06901-3431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY PHONE #: 1-888-726-7535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-EMERGENCY PHONE #: 1-203-853-0123 Date Prepared: October 2001</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS: Povidone Iodine Solution USP, PVP-I

TRADE NAME: Betadine® Solution (10% Povidone Iodine)

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Polymer, complex of Polyvinylpyrrolidone w/ Iodine

FORMULA: \((C_6H_9NO)_n \times I\)

CAS REGISTRY #: 25655-41-8

SECTION II: HAZARD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS NO. S</th>
<th>OSHA PEL/ACGIH</th>
<th>TOXICOLOGICAL DATA</th>
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<td>Povidone Iodine, USP</td>
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<td>15 mg/m³ - PEL</td>
<td>ORAL – MOUSE LD₅₀ &gt; 8100 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive Ingredients</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE.</td>
</tr>
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SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

Specific gravity: 1.03 (Water = 1)

pH: 5 - 6

APPEARANCE & ODOR: Reddish-Brown, clear liquid, faint odor.

16.1.1.1 SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (method used): NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: NA

LEL: NA
**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water, CO2, dry chem or any suitable fire fighting agents for other primary cause of fire.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** None regarding this product.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** NA

**SECTION V: HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

**THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV):** NE for Product – see Section II for ingredient TLV’s.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** This product is generally recognized as safe when used as a topical antimicrobial agent. Prolonged exposure to wet soln. may cause local irritation to the skin. Elevated concentrations of iodide in the serum may occur if excessive amounts of iodine are adsorbed through broken skin, burns or deep wounds. Iodine may also be absorbed through the lungs and gastrointestinal tract. High concentrations of iodide in serum may produce alterations in thyroid function, renal disturbances, acidosis & electrolyte disturbances.

**CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** NIF.

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID MEASURES:**

**FOR EYES:** Flush with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

**FOR SKIN:** Wash affected area thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention. NA = NOT APPLICABLE

**FOR INGESTION:** INDUCE VOMITING IMMEDIATELY - drink copious amounts of water – seek prompt medical attention

16.1.1.2 **SECTION VII: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

**SPILL/RELEASE MEASURES:** Wipe up spills with absorbent material. Sodium Thiosulfate is useful in decolorizing stains.

**WASTE DISPOSAL:** Dispose of in accordance with state, federal and local regulations.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE UNDER SUPERFUND:** NL HAZARDOUS WASTE, 40CFR 261: NL

**HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER:** NE

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** No special handling required. Consult local regulations regarding empty container disposal.
16.1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Ordinarily not required.
VENTILATION: Ordinarily not required.
SKIN PROTECTION: Any impervious glovewear or apparel suitable to limit contact exposure.
EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles, face shield or any other suitable protective eyewear to limit exposure.

SECTION IX: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: No special precautions are deemed necessary.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS: NA

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) RATINGS:

H     H     H     H
F     F     F     F
0     0     0     0
H     F

The above information had been provided by the Purdue Frederick Company in good faith; but no warranty, expressed or implied is made with regard to the accuracy of such data or its suitability for a given application or purpose.

NA = NOT APPLICABLE 2 NE = NOT ESTABLISHED NL = NOT LISTED NIF = NO INFORMATION FOUND

(AccessButler 2007)
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: HEALTH AND HYGIENE F10SC VETERINARY DISINFECTANT

PRODUCT USE
Multi-purpose disinfectant and sanitiser.

SUPPLIER
Company: Health and Hygiene Pty Ltd
Address: PO Box 347
Sunninghill, 2157
ZAF
Telephone: +011 474 1668
Fax: +011 474 1670

HAZARD RATINGS

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<th>Max</th>
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</thead>
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK</th>
<th>SAFETY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irritating to eyes and skin</td>
<td>Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic to aquatic organisms</td>
<td>Avoid contact with skin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser*. Wear eye/face protection.
* (limited evidence).

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>water</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**

- 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.
EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
If skin contact occurs:

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;

- For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.
- For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage.
- If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.
- If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy.
- Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous
injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- foam
- dry chemical powder
- carbon dioxide

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
- carbon dioxide (CO2).
- hydrogen chloride.
- phosgene.
- nitrogen oxides (NOx).
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
None known.

HAZCHEM
None

Personal Protective Equipment
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing life-threatening health effects is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Threshold Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Threshold Concentration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Threshold Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Threshold Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

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<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Cutoff</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic (T)</td>
<td>&gt;= 3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R50</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic (T)</td>
<td>&gt;= 3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R51</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive (C)</td>
<td>&gt;= 5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>else</td>
<td>&gt;= 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

+ X + X 0 +

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

None known.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.

Store at 0-30 degC.
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA
WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

• Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
• Chemical goggles.
• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

• Overalls.
• P.V.C. apron.
• Barrier cream.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eye wash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX
Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection: water
Protective Material CPI *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEALTH AND HYGIENE F10SC VETERINARY
DISINFECTANT
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
(REVIEW)
Issue Date: 29-Nov-2004

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Revision No: 2
Chemwatch 4621-29
CD 2006/4

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

| 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

| 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) |

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

| 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood - local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless, green or blue liquid; mixes with water. May contain added fragrance.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight: Not Applicable</td>
<td>Boiling Range (°C): 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C): -20</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible</td>
<td>pH (as supplied): 7 approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution): Not Available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate: as for water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available</td>
<td>Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable</td>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available</td>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State: Liquid</td>
<td>Viscosity: Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE
This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
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.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.

INHALED
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

~TOXICITY FIGURE
Oral~Rat~LD50~>5000~mg/kg
Dermal~Rabbit~LD50~>5000~mg/kg
None~None~None~None~None

~OTHER
WATER:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
HAZCHEM: None
NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION
POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS
water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise. CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor: TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health; LOD: Limit of detection Toxic endpoints have also been identified as: D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental
HEALTH AND HYGIENE F10SC VETERINARY
DISINFECTANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
(REVIEW)
Issue Date: 29-Nov-2004

Revision No: 2
Chemwatch 4621-29
CD 2006/4

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE


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Issue Date: 29-Nov-2004
Print Date: 30-Nov-2006

(Chemwatch 2006)
16.1.3 Fecasol

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FECASOL: A FECAL FLOTATION SOLUTION (30521-01848 OR 01849)
EVSCO PHARMACEUTICALS (800) 267-5707
DIVISION OF VÉTOQUINOL USA, INC.
101 LINCOLN AVE.
BUENA, N.J. 08310-0687
Date Prepared: 17 January 2003

Section I - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Components</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Nitrate (CAS 07631-99-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is 1.58kg of sodium nitrate in each gallon of purified water.

Section II - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity H2O = 1</td>
<td>1.2 @ 25 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>Soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance and Odor</td>
<td>Clear, colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section III - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinguishing Media</td>
<td>Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</td>
<td>Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusual Fire &amp; Explosion Hazards</td>
<td>Sodium nitrate powder is a strong oxidizer, however remaining in solution, it is considered non-regulated for DOT purposes. *****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section IV - Reactivity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Unstable</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>High temperatures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Cyanides, strong reducing agents and acids

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Polymerization</th>
<th>May Occur</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
<th>Will Not Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Product: FECASOL FECAL FLOTATION SOLUTION (03521-01848 OR 01849)

Date Prepared: 17 January 2003

**Section V - Health Hazard Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routes of Entry</th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Skin X</th>
<th>Oral X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Health Hazards (Acute & Chronic)** May cause eye irritation. Ingestion may cause irritation to mouth and stomach. Ingestion of large amounts may cause dizziness, abdominal cramps, vomiting and headaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>NTP?</th>
<th>ARC</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Some experimental data on animals indicate that sodium nitrate may be carcinogenic.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** As above.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:**

**Emergency & First Aid Procedures:**

- **EYES:** Flush with plenty of water and contact a physician. In case of ingestion immediately induce vomiting if conscious and consult a physician.

**Section VI - Precautions for Safe Handling & Use**

**Steps to Be Taken In Case of Spill or Release:**
Wear complete protective equipment including NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Absorb on sand or vermiculite and place in a closed container for disposal.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose IAW federal, state and local regulations.

**Precautions To Be Taken in Handling & Storage:**
Keep container tightly closed and away from incompatible materials.

**Other Precautions:** Read and follow label instructions and instructions accompanying fecal analysis device before use.

**Section VII - Control Measures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)</th>
<th>Not required for normal use.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ventilation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Exhaust</td>
<td>adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical (General)</td>
<td>adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protective Gloves</strong></td>
<td>Preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye Protection</strong></td>
<td>Not required for normal use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Protective Clothing or Equipment</strong></td>
<td>Not required for normal use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work/Hygienic Practices</strong></td>
<td>Not required for normal use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been compiled from information believed to be accurate and from our own experiences. While we
believe that the data presented is factual, Vétoquinol USA, Inc. and its divisions make no warranty or representation, nor assume any responsibility in conjunction with the use of this information.

(AccessButler 2007)
16.1.4 Formalin

FIRST PRIORITY, INC. Page: 1
Date: May 29, 2003
PRODUCT NAME: FORMALDEHYDE 10% (FORMALIN)
This Material Safety Data Sheet is being provided to your company, for the purpose of providing current
health and safety
information to your management and employees who work with this product. Please read the data provided
and then provide
it to those people at your company who have the responsibility to insure compliance with both FEDERAL
and STATE Right to
Know regulations, and to those employees that request information on this product.
State of Illinois: Public Act 83-240
SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer: First Priority, Inc.
1585 Todd Farm Drive
Elgin, IL 60123
Telephone Number: 800-650-4899
Emergency Number: Chemtrec
800-424-9300
Chemical Family: Mixture
Formula: N/A
Hazard Classification: Hazardous
HMIS Rating System: Health-3/Flammability-0/Reactivity-0
SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS
Ingredient CAS# PEL/TLV Percent
Formaldehyde 50-00-0 0.5 ppm 10.0%
Methanol 67-56-1 200 ppm 3.0%
The hazard communication standard requires that such mixtures be assumed to present the same health
hazard as do
components that constitute as least 1% of the mixture (0.1% for carcinogens) although OSHA has noted that
the hazards of
individual components may be altered by including them in a mixture. Some of the ingredients of this mixture
are a trade
secret. NE = not established.
SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA
Boiling Point: 100°C Specific Gravity: 1.03
Vapor Pressure: 12 mm at R.T. Percent Volatile: 100%
Vapor Density: >1 Evaporation Rate: Similar to water
Solubility in Water: N/A Appearance & Odor: Clear liquid with pungent odor

FIRST PRIORITY, INC. Page: 2
Date: May 29, 2003
PRODUCT NAME: FORMALDEHYDE 10% (FORMALIN)
SECTION 4 - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA
Flash Point (Method): NE
Estimated Flammable Limits in Air: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, “alcohol foam” or CO2.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus
and
protective clothing. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Containers exposed to intense heat should be cooled with water to prevent
vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
Effects Of Overexposure
Eyes: Causes chemical burns.
Skin: Causes irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through skin.
**Inhalation**: Harmful if inhaled. Can cause irritation of nose, throat and lungs. Can cause central nervous system depression.

**Ingestion**: May be harmful if swallowed. If accidentally swallowed, burns or irritation to mucous membranes, esophagus or GI tract can result. Ingestion may cause blindness. Can cause central nervous system depression.

**Emergency First Aid Procedures**:

**Eye Contact**: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart during irrigation to insure water contact with entire surface of eyes and lids. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact**: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and large quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Contact a physician if irritation persists. If there are chemical burns, cover the area with sterile, dry dressings and get medical attention immediately.

**Inhalation**: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

**Ingestion**: If accidentally swallowed, dilute by drinking large quantities of water. Immediately contact poison control center or hospital emergency room for any other additional treatment directions.

**SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA**

**Stability**: Normally stable, but may further react at high temperatures to form methanol, formic acid or methylals. At low temperatures will self-polymerize to form paraformaldehyde.

**Conditions to avoid**: Keep away from heat.

**Incompatibility**: Reacts with many compounds. Reaction with phenol, strong acids or alkalis may be violent. Reaction with hydrochloric acid may form bis-chloromethyl ether, and OSHA regulated carcinogen.

**Hazardous Decomposition Byproducts**: NE

**Hazardous Polymerization**: Will not occur.

**SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

**Steps To Be Taken In Case Of Large Amount Of Material Is Released Or Spilled**:

Always wear appropriate protective equipment. Eliminate all ignition sources and ventilate the area to reduce the potential for exposure, fire and explosion. Recover and reuse as much liquid as possible. Large quantities: Enclose with diking material to prevent seepage into sewer systems, surface/ground water or natural bodies of water. If possible, neutralize with dilute (<5%) solutions of ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, sodium bisulfite or sodium sulfite. Small quantities: Soak up with absorbent material (vermiculite, dry sand, earth) and remove to a chemical disposal area. Follow all emergency notification and reporting regulations.

**FIRST PRIORITY, INC.**

Date: May 29, 2003

**PRODUCT NAME**: FORMALDEHYDE 10% (FORMALIN)

**SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES (continued)**

**Waste Disposal Methods**:

Recover free liquid. Absorb residue and dispose of according to all local, state/provincial and federal regulations. Empty containers may contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or nearby.

**SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION**

**Respiratory Protection**: Where air contaminants can exceed acceptable criteria, use NIOSH/MSHA approved full face piece respiratory protection equipment.

**Ventilation**: If airborne contaminants are generated when the material is heated or handled, sufficient ventilation in volume and air flow patterns should be provided to keep air contaminant concentration levels below acceptable criteria.

**Protective Gloves**: Rubber solvent resistant.

**Eye Protection**: War chemical splash goggles or some other type of complete protection for the eye if contact is likely.
Other Protective Equipment: Emergency eye wash stations and showers should be available. Reusable protective clothing should be cleaned and ventilated after any formaldehyde contamination. Wash hands thoroughly after using product. Avoid breathing vapors.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR COMMENTS

Special precautions to be taken in handling & storing: Storage temperature depends on methanol content and should be controlled to avoid precipitation or vaporization. Formaldehyde solutions will start to precipitate paraformaldehyde if stored below their recommended storage temperatures making the freezing point difficult to determine.

Other precautions: See Section 8.

Initial Date: May 29, 2003

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter “information”) are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. First Priority, Inc. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is provided upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. In no event will First Priority, Inc. be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from use of or reliance upon said information presented herein. NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH INFORMATION REFERS.

(AccessButler 2007)
16.1.5 Isoflurane

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY: ISOFLURANE (1-CHLORO-2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHYL
DIFLUOROMETHYL ETHER)

SECTION I: MANUFACTURER
HALOCARBON LABORATORIES Emergency Number: (803) 278-3504
(Prod. of Halocarbon Products Corp.)
P.O. Box 661 Customer Service & Sales: (201) 262-8899
River Edge, N.J. 07661
Prepared by: Dr. Neville P. Pavri

SECTION II: CHEMICAL IDENTITY
CAS OSHA ACGIH Other
Components No. PEL TLV Internal Guide
1-Chloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl 50 ppm
Difluoromethyl Ether 26675-46-7 None None (8 hour TWA)

OSHA HAZARD RATING:
This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to Section
313 Title III reporting requirements (40 CFR Part 372).
None

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Boiling Point: 48.5 C Vapor Pressure: 330mmHg @ 20 C
Melting Point: Not known Vapor Density(Air=1): >1
Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.50 Solubility in Water : Negligible
Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless liquid with slight pungent odor

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA
Flash Point/Method: None Autoignition Temp: Not determined
Flammability Limits in Air - LEL: N/A UEL: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Non-flammable. Use methods appropriate for
surroundings.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing
apparatus if there is danger of leakage.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Emits toxic and corrosive fumes under fire
conditions.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA
Unstable [ ] Conditions to Avoid: N/A
Stable [X]
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Reactive metals such as sodium, potassium, or finely divided zinc, aluminum or magnesium, especially at high temperature.
Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: Halogen acids and carbonyl halides formed by thermal or oxidative decomposition.
Hazardous Polymerization [ ] May Occur [X] Will Not Occur
Conditions To Avoid: N/A

=====SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
RTECS Number KN6799000
Rat: oral LD50 4770 mg/kg (KSRNAM 21,3031,87)
Rat: inhalation LC50 15,300 ppm/3 hours
Rat: intraperitoneal LD50 4280 mg/kg
Mouse: oral LD50 5080 mg/kg
Mouse: inhalation LC50 16,800 ppm/3 hours
Mouse: intraperitoneal LD50 3030 mg/kg
Reproductive effects (RTECS)
Inhalation of isoflurane at a concentration of 0.5-3.0% can induce general anesthesia in 7 to 10 minutes, with analgesia, muscle relaxation, and loss of consciousness. Isoflurane is mildly pungent and may cause coughing, laryngospasm and breath holding in an unconscious individual; secretions may be slightly stimulated and pharyngeal and laryngeal reflexes may be obtunded. Isoflurane is a severe respiratory depressant, causing a decreased tidal volume that may produce hypercapnia. Blood pressure is depressed with an initial decrease in systemic vascular resistance, heart rate and cardiac output, although rate and output may increase due to compensatory mechanisms. Arrhythmias can occur, and the myocardium may be slightly sensitized to epinephrine. Renal blood flow, glomerular filtration and urine flow are decreased without residual renal depression or renal injury following isoflurane anesthesia. Isoflurane does not appear to produce liver injury when given for prolonged periods. Inhalation of higher concentrations may lead to death by medullary paralysis. Those recovering from exposure may exhibit shivering, nausea, vomiting, ileus, or excitation,
and there may be a transient white blood count increase. A slight decrease in intellectual function may persist for 2-3 days, with small mood changes or symptoms possible for 6 days. Induction of general anesthesia may cause malignant hyperthermia from hypermetabolism of skeletal muscles in susceptible individuals.

Target organs are respiratory, cardiovascular and central nervous system.

Primary routes of entry: [X] Inhalation [X] Skin [ ] Eyes [ ] Oral

Acute Effects of Overexposure: Anesthesia, respiratory depression, coughing

Chronic Effects of Overexposure: No present evidence demonstrates that isoflurane is a mutagen, teratogen or carcinogen.

In a study by Corbett, male Swiss ICR mice (but not females) exposed to isoflurane were found to have a higher incidence of liver tumors than control mice. The study was found to be flawed. When the flaws were corrected the results were negative.

May cause sterility or other reproductive effects.

Carcinogenicity listing: [NO] NTP [NO ] IARC [NO ] OSHA [NO ] Other:


Exposure Limits/Toxicity: See also Section II

NIOSH: 2ppm/1 hr. ceiling limit is the recommended exposure limit to waste anesthetic gas

Internal: 50 ppm TWA (same TWA recommended by the ACGIH for Halothane, a similar inhalation anesthetic)

First Aid

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If necessary give artificial respiration and seek medical help.

Skin: Wash immediately with soap and water.

Eye: Flush eyes out for at least 15 minutes with water. Seek medical help.

Oral: Induce vomiting if conscious. Seek medical help.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Myocardial sensitization to epinephrine.

Other Health Hazards: None known

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SECTION VII - PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory: Self-contained breathing apparatus for emergency use
Ventilation: Adequate general and local ventilation
Eye and Face: Safety glasses or goggles and/or face shield
Gloves: Impervious gloves
Other equipment: Provide safety shower and eye wash facilities

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SECTION VIII - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES
Spill, Leak, or Release: Allow small spills to dissipate with good ventilation. For large spills wear self-contained breathing apparatus and absorb on vermiculite and place in closed container.
Waste Disposal: This material may be incinerated by licensed waste disposal company. Observe all federal, state & local regulations.

SECTION IX - OTHER INFORMATION
1. Hazardous Materials/Dangerous Goods Shipping Regulations
Anesthetics are classified as Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Materials when shipped by air. U.S. and international shipping regulations require that any person(s) shipping Dangerous Goods be properly trained and certified. Shipping Dangerous Goods without meeting these requirements is a violation of U.S. law and the shipper could be subject to fines and/or imprisonment. Anesthetics cannot be shipped by U.S. Mail.

U.S.
(49 CFR): N/A (Regulated by Air Only)
IATA: Proper Shipping Name: Aviation Regulated Liquid, N.O.S.
(1-Chloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl Difluoromethyl Ether)
Hazard Class: 9; ID No.: UN 3334
Packaging Group: NA
IMDG: N/A (Regulated by Air Only)
2. Other Information: HMIS Labeling: H1; F 0; R0, PB

REVISED: JULY 7, 2003

(AccessButler 2007)
16.1.6 Ivomec

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
ECOMECTIN CATTLE POUR-ON
IVERMECTIN 5 MG/ML

MANUFACTURED FOR ACCESS ANIMAL HEALTH, INC

SECTION I - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY:
ANADA 200-348
TRUE NAME: IVERMECTIN
TRADE NAME: ECOMECTIN CATTLE POUR-ON
PRODUCT NUMBER(S): 30234, 30225, 30205, 30231
ANADA SPONSOR: ECO LLC LAS VEGAS, NV 89131
MARKETED BY: ACCESS ANIMAL HEALTH ARGYLE, NY 12809
1-866-483-7632
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR SPILLS AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASE: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
DATE PREPARED: 16 SEPTEMBER 2002

SECTION II - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPOSITION:
Hazardous Components
(Specific Chemical Identity;
Common Name(s)), CAS Number
OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV %

Ivermectin Mixture 70288-88-7 Not Est. Not Est. 0.5 w/v
(Comp. B1a and B1b)
Other Limits Recommended: ECL: 0.08 mg/M3
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 400 ppm 400 ppm 80.0 v/v
Other Limits Recommended: Not Established
Inert Ingredients
Other Limits Recommended: Not Established 16.0 w/v
SECTION III - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clean, clear, blue liquid.

OSHA/DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION(S):

PRODUCT 30234: Drugs or medicines, NOI, Consumer Commodity, Class 70 NMFC 6000RVNX

PRODUCTS 30225, 30205 & 30231: Isopropanol Solution, Class 3, UN1219, PG II, Drugs or medicines, NOI, Class 70 RVNX

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS: Pure Ivermectin in Rats

INHALATION:

INHALATION LD50: >5.11 mg/L

INGESTION:

ORAL LD50: 50 mg/kg

SKIN:

DERMAL LD50: >660 mg/kg

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Symptoms may include decreased activity, slow rate of breathing, dilation of pupils, muscle tremors, and incoordination.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

None Known

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE: Immediately flush with water for at least 5 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Flush with water and wash contact area with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

INGESTION: Get immediate medical attention if significant quantity is ingested. Do NOT induce vomiting.

SECTION V – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (deg C/deg F) (Method Used): 14 deg C/58 deg F
Penske closed cup

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:
  LEL: 2.5 (IPA)
  UEL: Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
  Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
  Do not use solid stream of water to avoid spreading fire. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
  Isopropyl Alcohol is a moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat, flames, or oxidizers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to an ignition source.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
  Eliminate all ignition sources. Absorb small spills in suitable absorbent material and place in sealed container for disposal. Dike large spills and transfer to an appropriate container for disposal.
  CALL CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300. Avoid contact of spilled materials with soil and surface waterways.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:
  Store in closed containers in a cool dry, well-ventilated area away from oxidizers, heat, sparks, and open flame. Follow local regulation for the storage of flammable liquids. Protect from light. Avoid contact with eyes and skin, do not breathe vapors or mist. Do not ingest. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not smoke or eat while handling the product.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:
  Keep container closed when not in use. Release any built-up pressure by loosening closure slowly. Do not transfer contents to unlabelled containers. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep out of reach of children.
SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
If vapors or mist are above the ECL, an approved respirator for vapors/mist is recommended.

VENTILATION:
LOCAL EXHAUST: Well ventilated area
MECHANICAL (General): Recommended
SPECIAL:
OTHER:
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber gloves and boots should be worn during application.
EYE PROTECTION: Goggles should be worn.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Protective aprons and/or coveralls are recommended. Wash protective clothing after use.
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe vapors or mist. Do not ingest. Do not eat or smoke when handling material. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT (deg C/deg F) (Method Used): 14 deg C/58 deg F
Penskey closed cup
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:
LEL: 2.5 (IPA)
UEL: Not Available
APPEARANCE: Clean, clear, blue liquid
BOILING POINT (deg C/deg F): 82.5 deg C/180 deg F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1): 0.784 (IPA)
pH: Not Available
ODOR: Characteristic smell of alcohol
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 33 mmHg @ 20 deg C/88 deg F (IPA)
FREEZING/MELTING POINT (specify) (deg C/deg F): Not Available
PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 20 IPA
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): Not Available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not Available
SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None under normal conditions and use.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Isopropyl alcohol is incompatible with acetaldehyde, chlorine, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, phosgene, oleum, perchloric acid, and strong oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: None Known
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur

SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE DATA:
PURE IVERMECTIN IN RATS:
  ORAL LD50: 60 mg/kg
  DERMAL LD50: >550 mg/kg
  INHALATION LD50: >5.11 mg/L
TARGET ORGANS: None Known
CARCINOGENICITY:
  NTP? Not Listed
  IARC MONOGRAPHS? Not Listed
  OSHA REGULATED? Not Listed
SPECIAL STUDIES (epidemiology, carcinogenicity, other studies relevant to subject materials):
  [Dr. William C. Campbell Ivermectin and Abacaetin (New York: Springer-Verlag. 1989) 100]

SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY (fish and invertebrates, plant life, birds, other):
IVERMECTIN: Very toxic to certain aquatic species.
  LC50 - Daphnia magna, 48 hours = 0.025 ppb; NOEL (No Observable Effect Level) Daphnia magna = 0.01 ppb;
  LC50 - Rainbow trout, 96 hours = 3.0 ppb;
  LC50 - Bluegill sunfish, 96 hours = 4.8 ppb.
ENVIRONMENTAL FATE (persistence, degradation, hydrolytic/photolytic stability, etc.): Ivermectin
photodegrades rapidly in the environment and is metabolized in the soil. Water solubility is limited and it binds to soil very tightly. It does not bioconcentrate in fish and is not taken up from soil to plants. Both aquatic and terrestrial studies confirm rapid degradation of Ivermectin in the environment and lack of accumulation and persistence.

SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Responsibility for proper waste disposal is with the owner of the waste. EPA/RCRA WASTE NUMBERS UNDER RCRA 40CRF 261: D001, Flammable Liquids
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Residual surface areas, spill residues, and absorbing materials will be incinerated at temperatures greater than 600 deg C.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OR SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS: Avoid contact of spilled materials and runoff with soil and surface waterways.

SECTION XIV - REGULATORY INFORMATION
OSHA: N/A
DOT/IATA/IMDG:
DOT: 49CFR
IATA: Dangerous Goods Regs.
IMDG: International Marine Dangerous Goods Regs.
EPA/RCRA: 29 CFR

Page 4 of 5
RIGHT TO KNOW HAZARD INFORMATION: (4=Severe Hazard; 3=Serious Hazard; 2=Moderate Hazard; 1=Slight Hazard; 0=Minimal Hazard)
HEALTH: 1
FIRE: 3
REACTIVITY: 0
OTHER (Specify): 0

KEY/LEGENDS USED:
"N/A" = Not Applicable
"CFR" = Code of Federal Regulations
"DOT" = Department of Transportation
"IATA" = International Air Transport Association
"IMDG / IMO" = International Marine Dangerous Goods / International Maritime Organization

PREPARATION DATE: 01 September 2002
REVISION INFORMATION: Initial Version
OTHER:

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16.1.7 Ketamine

10 July 2003 Page 1 of 3
Replaces MSDS Dated 27 August 1998

Material Safety Data Sheet:
Parnell Ketamine Injection

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:
Hazardous substance according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

MANUFACTURER COMPANY DETAILS: LICENSEE (NEW ZEALAND) DETAILS:
Parnell Laboratories (Aust) Pty Ltd Parnell Laboratories New Zealand Limited

Address
Unit 6, Century Estate Unit 2, 13-19 Highbrook Drive
476 Gardeners Road East Tamaki
Alexandria, NSW 2015 New Zealand
Australia

Telephone Number
61 (0)2-9667 4411 64 (0)9 273 7270 (Business Hours)
0800 446282 (Toll free from NZ to Australia) (BH)

Emergency Telephone Number
61 (0)2-9667 4411 (Business Hours) 64 (0)9 273 7270 (Business Hours)
0800 446282 (Toll free from NZ to Australia) (BH)

Facsimile Number
61 (0)2-9667 4139 64 (0)9 273 7260

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name
Parnell Ketamine Injection

Other Names
Ketamine

U.N. Number
No UN number allocated

Dangerous Goods Class and Subsidiary Risk
No class and subsidiary risk allocated

Hazchem Code
No Hazchem code allocated

Poisons Schedule
Schedule 4 (Australia)
Prescription Animal Remedy (P.A.R) Class II (New Zealand)

Packaging
Labelled 20mL or 50mL amber glass vial sealed with rubber stopper and aluminium closure

Use
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY.
For veterinary use for induction of anaesthesia; for use singly or in combination with muscle relaxants or
tranquillisers.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTIES:
Appearance and Odour Solubility in Water
Clear, colourless solution Aqueous solution

Boiling Point Melting Point
Not determined Not determined

Vapour Pressure Specific Gravity
Not determined Not determined

Flash Point Flammability Limits
Not determined Not determined

pH Other Properties
3.5 - 5.5

INGREDIENTS:
Chemical Entity CAS Number Proportion
Ketamine Hydrochloride 1867-66-9 10%
Preservative <1%
Water 7732-18-5 to 100%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS:
Acute Exposure:
LD<sub>50</sub> mice, ip 224 ± 4mg/kg
Rats, ip 229 ± 5mg/kg
Ketamine may cause confusion hallucinations and irrational behaviour, increased muscle tone, tachycardia and
hypertension (although hypotension, cardiac arrhythmias and bradycardia have also been reported), and respiratory depression. Nausea and vomiting have also been reported. High doses produce dissociative anaesthesia (anaesthetic doses: intravenously: 2mg/kg ketamine, equivalent to 1.4mL/70kg Parnell Ketamine Injection; intramuscularly: 10mg/kg, equivalent to 7mL 70kg Parnell Ketamine Injection.)

Significant effects as a result of accidental exposure to Parnell Ketamine Injection are unlikely. Ketamine may be subject to substance abuse.

**Swallowed**
Ketamine may be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract.

**Eye**
Ketamine may be absorbed from the conjunctival mucosa, and may cause eye irritation.

**Skin**
Significant absorption of ketamine through intact skin is unlikely.

**Inhaled**
Significant accidental absorption of ketamine via inhalation is unlikely.

**Chronic Exposure:**
Hallucinations may recur and there is the possibility of psychoses resulting from repeated substance abuse involving ketamine.

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**FIRST AID:**

**Swallowed**
Seek medical attention if required

**Eye**

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**Material Safety Data Sheet:**
**Parnell Ketamine Injection**

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If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance if required.

**Skin**
If skin contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

**Inhaled**
No specific requirements. Seek medical attention if required.

**First Aid Facilities**
No specific first aid facilities required.

**ADVICE TO DOCTOR**
Treat symptomatically as required. Provide respiratory support if necessary. Diazepam or other benzodiazepines may reduce hallucinogenic and other effects.

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**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**
Exposure Standards
No exposure standard allocated

Engineering Controls
Not applicable

Personal Protection
Wear gloves when handling product.
Avoid spraying or splashing of the preparation.
Avoid eating, drinking or smoking in area of product or during handling of product.
Avoid contamination of work area.

Flammability
Not flammable under conditions of use.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport
Store in secure area. Prevent unauthorised access.
Store below 30°C (Room Temperature). Protect from light.

Spills and Disposal
Clean up spilled material with absorbent ensuring no contact with skin during operation. Flush contaminated area with water and detergent.
Dispose of waste in accordance with local, state or federal laws.

Fire/Explosion Hazards
This material is not considered a fire hazard. Use standard fire fighting techniques to extinguish fires involving this material. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.

OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Point
Production Manager Technical Services Manager
Parnell Laboratories (Aust) Pty Ltd Parnell Laboratories (Aust) Pty Ltd
Telephone: 61 (0)2 9667 4411 Telephone: 61 (0)2 9667 4411
(AccessButler 2007)
Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Company: Virbac (Australia) Pty. Ltd ABN 77 003 268 871
Address 15 Pritchard Place, Peakhurst, NSW 2210, Australia
Locked Bag 1000, Peakhurst Delivery Centre, Peakhurst, NSW 2210, Australia
Telephone: (02) 9533 2000 or 1800 242 100
Fax: (02) 9533 1522
Emergency phone As above during business hours; answering machine after hours
Substance: Active ingredient is a barbiturate derivative.
Trade Name: Lethabarb Euthanasia Injection
Product Use: Injectable rapid euthanasia agent for dogs and cats.
Creation Date: June, 2002
Revision Date: November, 2004

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.
Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.
Risk Phrases: R25, R36/37/38. Toxic if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
SUSDP Classification: S4
ADG Classification: Class 6.1 (TOXIC LIQUID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.)
UN Number: 3287
Emergency Overview
Physical Description & colour: Clear green solution in amber glass bottle.
Odour: No data.
Major Health Hazards: In all cases of excessive dose intake, the symptoms would be as follows: Nystagmus (rapid eye movements), miosis (contraction of pupils), slurred speech and ataxia (uncoordination in movements). With overdose, coma, respiratory and cardiovascular depression with hypotension (lowering of blood pressure) and shock leading to death. Also after rapid intravenous administration, apnoea (stop in respiration) may occur.
Potential Health Effects
Extremely dangerous, especially if injected intravenously as it will cause death very rapidly.
We suggest that this product only be used when the user is in the presence of another responsible adult. Due to the high concentration of the active ingredient in this product, the principal danger is due to acute toxicity. Chronic toxicity would appear if extremely low doses of the product were administered over a prolonged period (dependence). This is very unlikely to occur with this product.

**Inhalation**

**Short term exposure:** This product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased. The product may be absorbed if it is actually instilled into the nose.

**Skin Contact:**

**Short term exposure:** This product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased. Not normally absorbed through the skin, unless applied on extensive skin lesions (broken skin).

**Eye Contact:**

**Short term exposure:** Irritating to eyes. Some absorption may occur through the eye mucosa. In addition, this product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

**Ingestion:**

**Short term exposure:** Toxic if swallowed. Can cause death, as pentobarbitone sodium is well absorbed by the oral route. First symptoms of intoxication (narcosis) may occur as early as 15 minutes after intake (with as low a dose as 100 to 200 mg for an adult person, i.e. less than 1 mL of LETHABARB). The acute oral LD$_{50}$ of the active ingredient in the rat is 118 mg/kg.

**Carcinogen Status:**

**NOHSC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients CAS No Conc,% TWA (mg/m3) STEL (mg/m3)
Pentobarbital sodium 57-33-0 29.7 not set not set
Other non hazardous ingredients secret <10 not set not set
Water 7732-18-5 to 100 not set not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term “peak” is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:
You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

This product contains a barbiturate (sodium pentobarbitone) in a very high concentration form. It is intended to kill animals and should not be used for any other purposes, such as anaesthesia, for example. Gastric lavage, oral administration of activated charcoal, intensive symptomatic and supportive therapy are part of the treatment. The solution being extremely alkaline, necrosis or gangrene can follow subcutaneous injection.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.

Eye Contact: If poisoning occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Quickly and gently blot or brush away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Ingestion: If swallowed, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures
Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures. This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

Extinguishing Media: Not Combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

VIRBAC (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Document No: Lethabarb
Revision A

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Lethabarb Euthanasia Injection
Page: 3 of 5
Date of Issue 24 November, 2004

Fire Fighting: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, no special equipment is believed to be necessary.

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including face mask, face shield, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this MSDS and the label,
instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

**Section 7 – Handling and Storage**

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. If you keep more than 1000kg or 1000L of Toxic Substances of Packaging Group III, you will require a license to do so. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your licensing authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

**Section 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

**Respiratory equipment:** AS/NZS 1715, **Protective Gloves:** AS 2161, **Industrial Clothing:** AS2919, **Industrial Eye Protection:** AS1336 and AS/NZS 1337, **Occupational Protective Footwear:** AS/NZS2210.

**Exposure Limits TWA (mg/m³) STEL (mg/m³)**

Exposure limits have not been established by NOHSC for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

**Ventilation:** No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to eyes or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where the product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product
is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a suitable cartridge.

VIRBAC (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Document No:
Lethabarb
Revision A

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name:
Lethabarb Euthanasia Injection

Page: 4 of 5
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Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: Clear green solution in amber glass bottle.

Odour: No data.

Boiling Point: Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.

Freezing/Melting Point: Approximately 0°C.

Vapour Pressure: 2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).

Vapour Density:

Specific Gravity: 1.08

Water Solubility: Completely soluble in water.

pH: 11.0 approx

Volutility: No data.

Odour Threshold: No data.

Evaporation Rate: No data.

Coeff Oil/water distribution: No data

Autoignition temp: Not applicable - does not burn.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: None known.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases.


Polymerisation: This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.
Section 11 – Toxicological Information
Target Organs: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients
Ingredient Risk Phrases
Pentobarbital Sodium: R25, R36/37/38
Pentobarbital Sodium: LD50 Oral, Rat 118mg/kg

Section 12 – Ecological Information
Insufficient data to be sure of status.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations
Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.

Section 14 – Transport Information
ADG Code: 3287, TOXIC LIQUID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Hazchem Code: 2X
Special Provisions: SP109, SP185, SP274
Packaging Group: III
VIRBAC (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Product Name: Lethabarb Euthanasia Injection
Page: 5 of 5
Date of Issue: 24 November, 2004
Packaging Method: 3.8.6

This product is classed as UN3287, Dangerous Goods Class 6.1 Toxic Substances. Proper Shipping name is TOXIC LIQUID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. Class 6 Toxic Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids where the Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes, 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids, except where the flammable liquid is nitromethane), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances except...
where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods)

**Section 15 – Regulatory Information**

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are to be found in the public AICS Database.

The following ingredient: Pentobarbital sodium is listed in the SUSDP.

**Section 16 – Other Information**

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

**Contact point:** Technical Manager, QA Manager or R&D Director

**Telephone** (02) 9533 2000 or 1800 242 100

**Fax** (02) 9533 1522

**Acronyms:**

- **ADG Code** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
- **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
- **CAS number** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
- **Hazchem Number** Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
- **IARC** International Agency for Research on Cancer
- **NOHSC** National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
- **NOS** Not otherwise specified
- **NTP** National Toxicology Program (USA)
- **R-Phrase** Risk Phrase
- **SUSDP** Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
- **UN Number** United Nations Number

TH IS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the NOHSC document “National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets” 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]


(Virbac 2007)
16.1.9 Lignocaine

Troy Laboratories Pty. Limited
ABN: 21 000 283 769
98 Long Street Smithfield NSW 2164
Tel: (02) 9604 6266
Fax: (02) 9725 1772

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.

I IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ILIUM LIGNOCAINE 20
Other Names: None.
Product Code: 3440
UN No: None allocated Hazchem Code: None allocated
Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated
Sub Risk Class: None allocated
Packaging Group: None allocated
Poison Schedule: S4
Chemical Family: Water solution of ingredients (see below). Active ingredient is a local anaesthetic.
Uses: Local anaesthetic used in horses, sheep, cattle, pigs, dogs and cats.

Physical Appearance & Properties
Appearance & Odour: Clear, colourless liquid. No odour.
Melting/softening point: Approximately 0°C.
Boiling point and vapour pressure: Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Volatile materials: Water component.
Flashpoint: Does not burn.
Specific gravity: No data.
Solubility in water: Completely soluble.
Corrosiveness: Not corrosive.

Ingredients Worksafe Exposure Limits
Chemical Entity CAS No Proportion, % TWA, mg/m³ STEL, mg/m³
Lignocaine hydrochloride 6108-05-0 2.0 not set not set
Other non hazardous ingredients secret <2.0 not set not set
Water 7732-18-5 to 100 not set not set
This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

II HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Health Effects:
No specific data is available for the product for chronic exposure symptoms. The ingredients are not listed as carcinogenic in Worksafe’s document “Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment” (May 1995), nor in NOHSC’s “List of Designated Hazardous Substances” (April 1999).

Acute Effects:
This is a pharmacologically active preparation, and contact should be avoided except in actual use. If you have come into contact with this product, seek medical attention if you feel drowsy or experience any unusual symptoms.

Swallowed: Data suggests that this product is harmful if swallowed. May cause anaesthesia. May also lead to headaches, nausea, vomiting and possible convulsions.

Eye: This product is mildly irritating to the eyes. It is likely to cause mild discomfort such as watering and redness of the eyes. However, this should quickly disappear once exposure is over.

Skin: This product may be mildly irritating to skin. However, it is unlikely to cause any more than mild transient discomfort. It is also unlikely to cause any lasting effects.

Inhalation: Data suggests that this product should present no significant problems.

First Aid:
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia.

Accidental self-injection: Accidental self-injection may produce tranquilisation and other central nervous system effects.

In such instances, seek medical advice immediately. If possible the application of gentle squeezing pressure with absorbent material (e.g. facial tissue) at the injection site will swab up unabsorbed material. Strong squeezing of the site should be avoided. The damaged area should be thoroughly cleansed and a topical antiseptic applied.

Eyes: If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water. If they begin watering or reddening, take special care in washing thoroughly.

Skin: If product gets on skin, thoroughly wash contacted areas. No further measures should normally be required unless irritation is noticed. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if vapours or mists have been inhaled, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Advice to Doctor: Accidental self-injection may lead to an inflammatory response and deep injections, particularly those near a joint or associated with bruising should be treated medically or surgically.

III PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
Risk Phrases are: R40/22. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects if swallowed.

Exposure Standards:
A time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8 hour day, and 5 day week has not been established by NOHSC Australia for any of the major ingredients in this product. There is a blanket limit of 10mg/m³ for dusts or mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

Engineering Controls:
In industrial situations, concentration values below the TWA value should be maintained. Values may be reduced by
process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe airborne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify the process or environment to reduce the problem.

**Personal Protection:**
The following measures are applicable when using or handling opened or damaged containers of the product.

Respiratory Protection: It is usually safe to not use a dust mask or respirator protection on account of this product. However, if the product is being used in dusty or confined conditions, use of a mask or respirator may be preferred. For help in selecting suitable equipment, consult AS/NZS 1715.

Protective Gloves: Impermeable protective gloves should be worn when you are using this product, to prevent irritation. For help in selecting suitable equipment, consult AS 2161.

Eye Protection: Protective eyewear is suggested when using this product. It is always prudent to use protective eyewear. Consult AS1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for advice on Industrial Eye Protection.

Clothing: Clean overalls or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Consult AS2919 for advice on Industrial Clothing.

Safety Boots: Wearing safety boots in industrial situations is advisory. Consult AS/NZS2210 for advice on Occupational Protective Footwear.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

**IV SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**
Safety Phrases are: S20. When using, do not eat or drink.

**Storage & Transport**
No special storage and transport requirements. This product has no UN classification. This product is a S4 Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of product. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames, and make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" below.

**Spills & Disposals**
In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective clothing including face mask, face shield and

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**
Issued by: Troy Laboratories Pty Ltd Product: Ilium Lignocaine 20
Phone: (02) 9604 6266 Page 3 of 3 Issued: September, 2000

Gauntlets. All skin areas should be covered. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. After spills, wash area.
preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this MSDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

**Fire & Explosion Hazard**

There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Flashpoint: Does not burn.

Flammability limits: Not applicable. This product does not burn.

Extinguishing Media: This product does not burn. Use extinguishing media suited to the materials that are burning.

Special Fire Fighting procedures: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and preferably, goggles.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Likely to decompose only after heating to dryness followed by further strong heating.

Stability: This product is unlikely to spontaneously decompose.

Polymerisation: This product is unlikely to spontaneously polymerise.

Decomposition Products: No significant quantities of decomposition products are expected at temperatures normally achieved in a fire.

Materials to avoid: No particular incompatibilities.

**V OTHER INFORMATION**

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Worksafe Australia document “National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets”, 1994.

Contact Points:

Chief Chemist

**TROY LABORATORIES PTY LIMITED**

98 Long Street Smithfield NSW 2164
Telephone: (02) 9604 6266
Facsimile: (02) 9725 1772

**Police and Fire Brigade: 000**

**National Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)**

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

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http://www.kilford.com.au/ Phone (02) 9516 2079

(Troy Laboratories 2007)
**16.1.10 Metacam**

Metacam 0.5% Injection

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 2: Hazardous Ingredients

**Name** CAS# % by Weight TLV/PEL LC50 / LD 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>% by Weight</th>
<th>TLV/PEL</th>
<th>LC50 / LD 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>150 mg/ml</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meloxicam</td>
<td>71125-38-7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ethanol

- **TLV/PEL**: 7.5 ug/m³ (Boehringer exposure limit)
- **ORAL (LD50)**:
  - Acute: 84 mg/kg [Rat]
  - ORAL 470 mg/kg [Mouse]
  - ORAL 320 mg/kg [Rabbit]

### Meloxicam

- **TLV/PEL**: Not available
- **ORAL (LD50)**: Not available

## Section 3: First Aid Measures

**Eye contact**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. COLD water may be used. DO NOT use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

**Skin contact**

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. COLD water may be used. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

### Hazardous skin contact

No additional information.

### Slight inhalation

No information available regarding inhalation. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Hazardous inhalation

No additional information.

### Slight ingestion

No information available regarding ingestion. Notify physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Hazardous ingestion

Not available

## Section 4: Physical Data

**Physical state and appearance**

Clear, yellow liquid

**Odor**

Like ethanol

### DOT HCS Risk Phrases

**Protective Clothing**

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

**HCS CLASS**:

Flammable liquid

## Section 1: Product Identification and Uses

**Common/Trade name**

Metacam 0.5% Injection

**CI#** Not available

**Synonyms** Not available

TSCA TSCA inventory:

No products were found.

**Chemical name** Not available

**CAS #** Not available

**Chemical formula** Not available

**Code** Not available

**Chemical family** Not available

**Molecular weight** Not available

**Supplier**

Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.

2621 North Belt Hwy

**Metacam 0.5% Injection**

**PH** (1% soln/water) 8.0 - 8.9 Taste Not available

**Odor threshold** Not available Color Clear yellow

**Volatile** Not available

**Melting/Sublimation point** Not available

**Boiling/Condensation point** Not available

**Specific gravity** (Water=1) 1.56

**Vapor density** Not available

**Vapor pressure** Not available

**Water/oil dist. Coeff.** Not available

**Ionicity (surface active agent)** Not available

**Critical temperature** Not available

**Instability temperature** Not available

**Conditions of instability** Not available

**Dispersion properties** Not available

**Solubility** Insoluble.

### Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

The product is: Flammable

**Auto-ignition temperature** Not available

**Fire degradation products**

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO2…)

**Flash points** 98° F

**Flammable limits** Flammable

**Fire extinguishing procedures**

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemicals, CO2, water spray or foam.

LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet.

**Flammability** Flammable

**Risks of explosion** No specific information is available in our database regarding the product’s risks of explosion in the presence of various materials.

### Section 6: Reactivity Data

**Stability** The product is stable.

**Hazardous decomp. products** Not available

**Degradability** Not available

**Product of degradation**

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise. The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

**Corrosivity** No specific information is available in our database regarding the corrosivity of this product in presence of various materials.

**Reactivity** No specific information is available in our database regarding the reactivity of this product in presence of various materials.

**Metacam 0.5% Injection**

### Section 7: Toxicological Properties

**Routes of entry** Eye contact. Ingestion. Skin contact.
Acute effects on humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant) and/or eye contact (irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion and/or inhalation. Non-sensitizer for skin. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**Section 8: Preventive Measures**

Waste information Not available
Waste stream Not available
Storage: Materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F)

Precautions: Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. DO NOT ingest. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor or spray. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Small spill and leak: Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert DRY material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary, neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.

Large spill and leak: Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. DO NOT touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition.


**Section 9: Classification**

DOT Consumer Commodity, ORM-D
Maritime transportation
Consumer Commodity, ORM-D
HCS HCS CLASS: Flammable liquid
Federal and State Regulations
Not available
HMIS (U.S.A.)

Reactivity
Personal Protection
1
3
0
B
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

1 0

3 Fire Hazard
Reactivity
Specific hazard
Metacam 0.5% Injection

**Section 10: Protective Measures**

Protective clothing
Safety glasses. Lab coat. Be sure to use a MSHA approved respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
Engineering controls
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Section 11: Other Information
References Not available
Not available
Validated by Company: 3/22/05

CALL 1(800) 821-7467
Emergency Medical: (800)530-5432
Chemtrec: (800)424-9300

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

May be used to comply with
OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard,
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (As Used on Label
and List)
Neomycin 325 Soluble
Powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's Name</th>
<th>Emergency Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bimeda, Inc.</td>
<td>816-364-3777 (days); 816-487-2010 (evenings)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and ZIP Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number for Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW Parkway, MO 64150</td>
<td>816-364-3777 (days); 816-487-2010 (evenings)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date Prepared
February, 25, 2002

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

COMPOSITION: Antibacterial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>Other Limits Recommended</th>
<th>% (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin (base)</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical/Chemical Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solubility in Water
Complete

Appearance and Odor
Brown powder with earthy odor.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire and Explosion Data</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (Method Used)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extinguishing Media
Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Firefighter should use self-contained breathing apparatus and turn out gear.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
This material is assumed to be combustible. As with all dry powders, it is advisable to ground mechanical equipment in contact with dry material to dissipate the potential buildup of static electricity. When heated to decomposition, material emits toxic fumes. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

(Reproduce locally)
OSHA 174, Sept. 1985
Section V - Reactivity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Unstable</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)
Avoid contact with solutions of anionic substances such as sodium laurel sulfate, sodium cephalothin and sodium novobiocin.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts
Toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides.

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Eyes? Inhalation? Skin? Ingestion?
May cause irritation. May be harmful. May be harmful. May be toxic.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)
Can be toxic upon ingestion.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulated?
Unknown

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
Irritation to skin, nasal, respiratory tracts and eyes. Can be toxic. Persons developing hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions must receive immediate medical attention.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure
Not listed.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
In case of skin contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
In case of eye contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating eyelids with fingers. Persons developing serious hypersensitivity reactions must receive immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing id difficult, give oxygen.
Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Call a physician.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled
Wear a respirator, chemical safety goggles, rubber boots and heavy rubber gloves. Sweep up, place in a bag, and hold for waste disposal. Avoid raising dust. Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pickup is complete.

Waste Disposal Method
Dispose of in solid waste fill in accordance with local, state or federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing
May cause allergic skin reaction. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Other Precautions
Light and air sensitive.

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Precaution (Specify Type)
Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator for dust.

Ventilation
Local Exhaust Should be provided
Special

Mechanical (General) Yes

Protective Gloves Yes, chemical resistant gloves.
Eye Protection Yes, safety goggles/eyeglasses

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment
Safety shower and eye wash station.

Other
Normal accepted practices which minimize contact with eyes, mouth, nose and skin.

OTHER

STORAGE REQUIREMENT: Keep tightly closed, store in a cool, dry place. Light and air sensitive.

ANIMAL TOXICITY: Neomycin (base) – oral mouse LD50: 1250mg/kg

The information contained herein is considered to be correct as of the date of this data sheet but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide.

No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Bimeda, Inc. assumes no responsibility for damages caused by the use, storage or disposal of the product in a manner not recommended on the product label. Users assume all risks associated with such un recommended use, storage, or disposal of the product.

Page 2

(AccessButler 2007)
16.1.12 Panacur

Panacur 100 – Issue 2
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PANACUR 100

Issue Date: March 24th, 2001
Review Date: March 24th, 2003
Company Address: Intervet Ltd
P O Box 4079
Auckland
New Zealand
Phone: (09) 309-0600
Fax: (09) 309-9101
Emergency Tel. No.: John Southworth
R & D Manager
Intervet Ltd
021-932-876
Poisons Information Centre: 0800-764-766

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.10 Product Name: Panacur 100
1.11 Correct Shipping Name: Panacur 100 (1L, 5L, 10L and 20L)
1.12 ARB Number: 7154
1.13 UN Number: Not applicable
1.14 Hazchem Code: Not applicable
1.15 Dangerous Goods Class: Not classified
Sub-risk:
1.16 Poison Schedule: NA
1.17 Manufacturers Product Code: 000006 (1L), 000007 (5L)
1.18 Use: Oral anthelmintic for sheep, goats, cattle and horses.

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1.2 Ingredients
1.20 Chemical Entity CAS Number. Proportion
* Fenbendazole 43210-67-9 100g/L
Water carrier 7732-18-5 >600g/L
*(5 – (phenylthio) – 1H – Benzimidazol – 2 – YL) Carbamic Acid Methyl Ester
* Active Constituent
+ Confidential Manufacturing Information
1.21 Chemical Characterisation: Suspension.
1.3 Physical Description / Properties
1.30 Form: A white liquid
1.31 Colour: White
1.32 Odour: Slightly chalky odour
1.33 Change in Physical State: Stable under normal conditions
1.34 SG: Not available
1.35 Vapour Pressure: Not available
1.36 Viscosity: Not available
1.37 Solubility in Water: Dispersion
1.38 pH Value: Not available
1.39 Flash Point: Not available
1.40 Boiling Point: Not available
1.41 Explosive Limits: Not applicable

2. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION
2.1 Health Effects:
2.10 Information on Toxicity: a) Eyes – Avoid contact with the eyes
     b) Skin – Not considered hazardous
     c) Ingestion – Only hazardous if swallowed in large amounts
     d) Inhalation – Not considered hazardous
2.2 First Aid
2.20 First Aid: a) Eyes – Wash with copious amounts of clean water for 15 minutes.
     b) Skin – Wash with soap and water
     c) Ingestion – Contact doctor or Poisons Information Centre
     d) Inhalation – Remove from the source of the fumes
     Reassure the casualty and encourage them to rest.

3. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
3.1 Exposure Standards / Engineering Control
3.10 Regulations: This product is not subject to Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
3.11 Technical Protective Measures: No special measures are required. Store away from food, drink and animal feedstuffs. Store below 30°C. Do not freeze. Shake before use. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke until after washing.
3.2 Personal Protective Measures
3.21 Personal Protective Equipment: None required
3.22 Industrial Hygiene: Avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Follow the data sheet instructions.
3.3 Flammability
3.31 Protection Against Fire: No special precautions required. The product is not flammable.

4. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS AND FIRES
4.1 Storage and Transport Store below 30°C. Do not freeze.
4.11 Classification under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code: Not classified as a dangerous good
Shipping Name: Panacur 100
Packing Group: None allocated
UN Number: None allocated
DG Class: None allocated
Sub-risk: None allocated
Hazchem: None allocated
4.12 International Transport
Codes: Not applicable

4.2 Spills and Disposals
4.21 Place unused material in a sealed container and dispose of in an authorised landfill.
4.22 After Spillage/Leakage: Eliminate sources of ignition.
Absorb spills into an inert material (sand, soil, hydrated lime or vermiculite) or another absorbent material (i.e. paper towel). Wash the residue from the area with large quantities of water.
4.23 Disposal of Spillage: Place recovered material in a sealed container and dispose of in an authorised landfill

Panacur 100 – Issue 2
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4.3 Fire / Exposure Hazards
4.35 Thermal Decomposition: No hazards known
4.36 Hazardous Decomposition Products: No hazards known
4.37 Hazardous Reactions: None known
4.38 Extinguishing Media: Water, foam or dry chemical

5. OTHER INFORMATION
5.10 Information on Ecological Effects:
Flora: No effects anticipated
Fauna (rat): Oral LD$_{50}$ = >1000mg/kg
Fish: No effects anticipated
Birds: No effects anticipated
Soil: No effects anticipated
Water: Do not allow product to enter waste water, rivers or creeks.

6. CONTACT POINT (For Non-Emergency Calls)
6.10 Product Safety Coordinator: John Southworth
R & D Manager
Intervet Limited
09-309-0600

DISCLAIMER
The Material Safety Data Sheet has been developed according to OSH guidelines. The data, information and recommendations herein (“information”) are represented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof.
The purpose of this Material Safety Data Sheet is to describe product in terms of their safety requirements. Intervet Ltd makes no representation of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or application, or of any other nature with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers (“the product”). The information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use of the product.
The physical data shown herein are typical values based on material tested. These values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as guaranteed specification for the product or specific lots thereof. Due care should be taken to make sure that the use or disposal of this product is in compliance with relevant Local Government regulations.

(AccessButler 2007)
16.1.13 Repti-cal

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Issue date: February 2005 MSDS 129

IDENTIFICATION
Product Name: Aristopet Repti-Cal
Synonyms: NIL
Manufacturer's Product Code(s): RE04, RE05, RE055
Use: Natural Phosphorus-Free Calcium & Vitamin D3 Supplement
UN Number: None allocated
Proper Shipping Name: NONE ALLOCATED
Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated
Subsidiary risk: None allocated
Packing Group: None allocated
Hazchem Code: None allocated
Poison Schedule: None allocated

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Appearance: Fine white powder
Melting Point: N/A
Vapour Pressure: N/A
Specific Gravity: N/A
Flash Point: N/A
Flammability Limits: Not flammable
Solubility in Water: Insoluble

INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE NAME</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM CARBONATE</td>
<td>Greater than 60%</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES</td>
<td>1 to 10% Mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA
HAZARD CATEGORY: None allocated

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed:
Large doses may cause irritation to mouth and throat.

Eye:
May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

Skin:
Not expected to cause any health effects.

Inhaled:
This product may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Cough, discomfort, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath.
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Issue date: February 2005 MSDS 129
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Document Issue: 01 Aristopet Pty Ltd Printed 14/02/2005

Chronic:
None allocated

FIRST AID
Swallowed:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give 3 to 4 glasses of water to drink. If irritation persists transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye:
If dust enters the eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. If irritation persists, immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

Skin:
None required.

Inhaled:
Move victim to fresh air.

First Aid Facilities:
Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

Advice to Doctor:
Treat symptomatically.
In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre
In Australia call Tel: 131126
In New Zealand Tel:0800 764 766

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards
No exposure standards are available for this product, however, the following exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) to the following components of the product:

**CALCIUM CARBONATE**
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³

**WATER AND OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**
No Exposure details available

Engineering Controls
Good industrial hygiene practice requires that employee exposure be maintained below the recommended exposure standards. This is preferably achieved through the provision of adequate ventilation where necessary. Where dust cannot be controlled in this way, personal respiratory protection should be employed.

Personal Protection Equipment
GLOVES: None required during normal use.
EYES: Chemical goggles or faceshield may be desirable when handling large quantities to protect eyes.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of dusts. The use of a respirator is not normally required, however, if high dust levels are present, then the use of a suitable dust mask or half-face respirator with a P1 filter is recommended. All respirators must comply with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
AFE HANDLING INFORMATION
Avoid generating dusts. Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed, when not using the product. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer.

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Issue date: February 2005 MSDS 129
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Document Issue: 01 Aristopet Pty Ltd Printed 14/02/2005

Transport
UN Number: None allocated
Proper Shipping Name: NONE ALLOCATED
Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated
Subsidiary risk: None allocated
Packing Group: None allocated
Hazchem Code: None allocated

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) 6th Edition. Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the UN, DOT(US), ICAO(IATA) or IMO(IMDG).

Spills
This product is a powder, under appropriate conditions dusts may be generated. Wear suitable protective equipment in these circumstances. Ventilate area. If possible wet area down to prevent high dust levels. If spill occurs, use dustless methods, such as a HEPA vacuum and filter. Otherwise, use a non-sparking shovel and place into a suitably labeled container for later disposal. Do not dry sweep. Remainder of material can be picked up and re-cycled or disposed.

Disposal
Refer to appropriate authority in your State. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Normally suitable for disposal by approved waste disposal agent.

Fire
Fire/Explosion Hazard
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposes on heating emitting soot, smoke and decomposition products. Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters to wear Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in confined spaces, in oxygen deficient atmospheres or if exposed to products of decomposition. Full protective clothing is also recommended. Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire situation.

Flammability
This material is not a combustible or flammable solid.

OTHER INFORMATION
There is no toxicological information available for this product.

Ecotoxicity
None allocated

Poison Schedule
None allocated

RISK PHRASES
None allocated
SAFETY PHRASES
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S39 Wear eye/face protection.

CONTACT POINT
Contact Point
Mr Len Walker
Tel: 07 3630 2166

Disclaimer
The information herein is to the best of our knowledge, correct and complete. It describes the safety requirements for this product and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Since methods and conditions are beyond our control we do not accept liability for any damages resulting from the use of, or reliance on, this information in inappropriate contexts.
(Aristopet 2006)
Material Safety Data Sheet

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

**Aristopet Repti-Hand**

Issue date: April 2005

**IDENTIFICATION**

Product Name: Aristopet Repti-Hand
Synonyms: NIL
Manufacturer's Product Code(s): RE22, RE22-2093, RE23
Use: Used to sanitise hands before and after handling animals reducing spread of disease.
UN Number: 1170
Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: None allocated
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2Y/4E
Poison Schedule: None allocated

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance: Clear light green gel
Boiling Point: <100°C
Vapour Pressure: Not determined
Flash Point: Not determined
Flammability Limits: Not determined
Solubility in Water: Miscible
pH: 5.2-6.0

**INGREDIENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE NAME</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHANOL</td>
<td>Greater than 60%</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRICLOSAN</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>3380-34-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER AND OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES</td>
<td>10 to 30%</td>
<td>Mixture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

HAZARD CATEGORY: None allocated

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

Swallowed:
May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including mucous build up, irritation to the tongue and lips and pains in the stomach, which may lead to nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Eye:
May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

Skin:
When used according to directions, none expected.

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Material Safety Data Sheet
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Aristopet Repti-Hand

Issue date: April 2005

Inhaled:
Mists from the product may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Cough, discomfort, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath.

Chronic:
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause redness and itching.

FIRST AID
Swallowed:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give 3 to 4 glasses of water to drink. Seek urgent medical assistance.

Eye:
If material is splashed into eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. Immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

Skin:
If large amounts of material is splashed onto the skin, wash skin thoroughly with water.

Inhaled:
Product is a gel, and this is not a route of entry.

First Aid Facilities:
Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

Advice to Doctor:
Treat symptomatically.
In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre
In Australia call Tel: 131126
In New Zealand Tel: 0800 764 766

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards
No exposure standards are available for this product, however, the following exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) to the following components of the product:

ETHANOL
(WorkeSafe Australia)
[TWA] 1,000 ppm  1,880 mg/m³

References: H

[ACGIH]
[TWA] 1,000 ppm  1,880 mg/m³

WATER AND OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
No Exposure details available

Engineering Controls
Highly flammable liquid. Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Prevent accumulation of vapours in hollows or sumps. Eliminate any sources of ignition. Elevated temperature or mechanical action may form vapours, mists or fumes which may require local exhaust ventilation systems.
Material Safety Data Sheet
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia
Aristopet Repti-Hand
Issue date: April 2005
MSDS160

Personal Protection Equipment
CLOTHING: None required during normal use.
GLOVES: None required during normal use.
EYES: None required during normal use.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required during normal use. Avoid breathing of vapours/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION
Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, strong alkalis, acids, combustibles and oxidizing agents. All equipment must be earthed. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. For further information please refer to the Engineering Controls of this MSDS.

Transport
UN Number: 1170
Proper Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: None allocated
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 2YJE

Classified as a CLASS 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 6th Edition.

Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
- Class 1
- Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 2.3
- Class 4.2
- Class 5
- Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane
- Class 7

Emergency Information (Transport):
For LIQUIDS - Highly flammable, Guide No: 14

Spills
EMERGENCY ACTION:
Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; Keep out of low areas. Do not walk or touch spill material unless wearing personal protection as outlined under MSDS.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE:
Shut off ignition sources, no flames, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Water spray may reduce vapour, but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

SMALL SPILLS:
Take up with sand, dirt or vermiculite. DO NOT use sand. Use non-sparking tools or HEPA vacuum system. Place into labeled drum(s) for later disposal.

LARGE SPILLS:
Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them exact location, nature, hazards, quantities, type of vehicle and any other information that would be helpful. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill. Bund area. Trained personnel should wear Personal Protective equipment as highlighted in this MSDS. Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds. Consult an expert regarding disposal of this product.
Material Safety Data Sheet
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Aristopet Repti- Hand

Issue date: April 2005

Disposal
Refer to appropriate authority in your State. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for disposal by approved waste disposal agent.

Fire
Fire/Explosion Hazard
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire. Use water spray to spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling fire exposed containers when using water spray, boil-over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapours from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations distant from the point of handling.

Flammability
Highly flammable liquid. Avoid all sources of ignition, heat and naked flames.

OTHER INFORMATION
There is no toxicological information available for this product.

Ecotoxicity
The substance may cause long term adverse effects in the environment

Poison Schedule
None allocated

RISK PHRASES
R11 Highly flammable

SAFETY PHRASES
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S7 Keep container tightly closed.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

CONTACT POINT
Contact Point
Len Walker
07 3330 2166

Disclaimer
The information herein is to the best of our knowledge, correct and complete. It describes the safety requirements for this product and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Since methods and conditions are beyond our control we do not accept liability for any damages resulting from the use of, or reliance on, this information in inappropriate contexts.

(Aristopet 2006)
**16.1.15 Repti-vite**

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

**Issue date:** February 2005 MSDS 125

**IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name:** Aristopet Repti Vite Powder  
**Synonyms:** [to be filled in]  
**Manufacturer’s Product Code(s):** RE02,RE03,RE035  
**Use:** Vitamin & mineral supplement for reptiles  
**UN Number:** None allocated  
**Proper Shipping Name:** NONE ALLOCATED  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** None allocated  
**Subsidiary risk:** None allocated  
**Packing Group:** None allocated  
**Hazchem Code:** None allocated

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance:** Brown Powder

**INGREDIENTS**

**SUBSTANCE NAME** | **Proportion** | **CAS Number**
---|---|---
CALCIUM HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE, DIHYDRATE | 30 to 60% | 7789-77-7
CALCIUM CARBONATE | 10 to 30% | 471-34-1
MAGNESIUM OXIDE | Less than 1% | 1309-48-4
COPPER SULFATE (Below Cutoff) | Less than 1% | 7758-98-7
ZINC OXIDE POWDER | Less than 1% | 1314-13-2
MANGANESE SULPHATE (Below Cutoff) | Less than 1% | 7785-87-7
FERROUS SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE (Below Cutoff) | 1 to 10% | 7782-63-0
SODIUM CHLORIDE | Less than 1% | 7647-14-5
ETHOXYQUIN [6-ETHOXY-1,2-DIHYDRO-2,2,4-TRIMETHYLQUINOLINE] (Below Cutoff) | Less than 1% | 91-53-2
OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES | 1 to 10% | Mixture

**HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

**HAZARD CATEGORY:** None allocated

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

**Swallowed:**
May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including mucous build up, irritation to the tongue and lips and pains in the stomach, which may lead to nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

**Eye:**
May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including: tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

**Skin:**
May cause irritation to the skin, with effects including; Redness and itchiness.

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia
Inhaled:
May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Cough, discomfort, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath.

Chronic:
Additional information for Chronic
No significant long term exposure effects have been reported. However, repeated ingestion of some phosphates (120 - 240 mg/kg/day) has been shown to cause increased calcium excretion and soft tissue calcification in man.

FIRST AID
Swallowed:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give 3 to 4 glasses of water to drink. If irritation persists transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye:
If dust enters the eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. If irritation persists, immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

Skin:
If dust is falls onto the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists transport to hospital or doctor.

Inhaled:
Move victim to fresh air.

First Aid Facilities:
Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

Advice to Doctor:
Treat symptomatically.
In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre
In Australia call Tel: 131126
In New Zealand Tel: 0800 764 766

Precautions for Use
Exposure Standards
No exposure standards are available for this product, however, the following exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) to the following components of the product:

**Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate, Dihydrate**
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³

**Calcium Carbonate**
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³

**Magnesium Oxide**
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³

References: H
Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

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Document Issue: 01 Aristopet Pty Ltd Printed: 11/02/2005

(ACGIH)

COPPER SULFATE (Below Cutoff)
No exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC)

INC OXIDE POWDER
(Worksafe Australia)

ANGANANE SULPHATE (Below Cutoff)
No exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC)

FERROUS SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE (Below Cutoff)
No exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC)

SODIUM CHLORIDE
(Worksafe Australia)

ETHOXYQUIN [6-ETHOXY-1,2-DIHYDRO-2,4-TRIMETHYLQUINOLINE] (Below Cutoff)
No exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC)

WATER AND OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
No Exposure details available

Engineering Controls
Good industrial hygiene practice requires that employee exposure be maintained below the recommended exposure standards. This is preferably achieved through the provision of adequate ventilation where necessary. Where dust cannot be controlled in this way, personal respiratory protection should be employed.

Personal Protection Equipment
GLOVES: Not required during normal use.
EYES: Chemical goggles or faceshield may be desirable to protect eyes.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of dusts.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION
Avoid generating dusts. Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed, when not using the product. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer.

Transport
UN Number: None allocated
Proper Shipping Name: NONE ALLOCATED
Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated
Subsidiary risk: None allocated
Packing Group: None allocated
Hazchem Code: None allocated

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Issue date: February 2005 MSDS 125

Spills
This product is a powder, under appropriate conditions dusts may be generated. Wear suitable protective equipment in these circumstances. Ventilate area. If possible wet area down to prevent high dust levels. If spill occurs, use dustless methods, such as a HEPA vacuum and filter. Otherwise, use a non-sparking shovel and place into a suitably labeled container for later disposal. Do not dry sweep. Remainder of material can be picked up and re-cycled or disposed.

Disposal
Refer to appropriate authority in your State. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Normally suitable for disposal by approved waste disposal agent.

Fire
Fire/Explosion Hazard
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposes on heating emitting soot, smoke and decomposition products. Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters to wear Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in confined spaces, in oxygen deficient atmospheres or if exposed to products of decomposition. Full protective clothing is also recommended. Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire situation.

Flammability
This material is not a combustible or flammable solid.

OTHER INFORMATION
There is no toxicological information available for this product.

Ecotocity
None allocated

Poison Schedule
None allocated

RISK PHRASES
None allocated

SAFETY PHRASES
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S22 Do not breathe dust.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S36/39 Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection.

CONTACT POINT
16.1.16  Top of descent

CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT
INSECTICIDE
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  Revision No: 2  Chemwatch 16747
Issue Date: 4-Jun-2003  CD 2006/4
CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT
INSECTICIDE
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Revision No: 2
Issue Date: 4-Jun-2003
Chemwatch 16747
CD 2006/4

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT INSECTICIDE
SYNONYMS
"d-phenothrin aircraft cabin insecticide spray"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE
Aircraft aerosol insecticide for cabin spraying before landing.

SUPPLIER
Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd
Address: PO Box 144
Rydalmere
NSW, 2116
AUS

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd
Address: 30 South Street
Rydalmere
NSW, 2116
AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9898 2788
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +61 2 9684 4215

HAZARD RATINGS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

DANGEROUS GOODS, NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to
the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT INSECTICIDE

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None

RISK SAFETY
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*. Avoid contact with skin.
Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser*. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

* (limited evidence).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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<th>CAS RN</th>
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<td>propellant, as HFC</td>
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NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away
CALLING DON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT
INSECTICIDE

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

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from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO2).
phosgene.
chlorides and fluorides.
HAZCHEM
2Y
Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
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- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

+ + + + + + +

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
• DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
• Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
• When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
• DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
• DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
• Avoid physical damage to containers.
• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
• Work clothes should be laundered separately.
• Use good occupational work practice.
• Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

• Aerosol dispenser.
• Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid reaction with alkali metals, magnesium and magnesium alloys, zinc, aluminium alloys (2% magnesium).
Avoid contact with plastics such as methacrylate polymers, polyethylene and polystyrene.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

• Store in original containers.
• Store in an upright position.
• DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
• No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Contents under pressure.
• Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area; away from incompatible materials.
• Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
• Protect containers against physical damage.
• Check regularly for leaks.
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- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
- d-phenothrin: CAS:51186-88-0

MATERIAL DATA
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA
D-PHENOTHIRIN:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
  - 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:
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INSECTICIDE

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- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

DO NOT spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Liquid in aerosol pack. Contains non-combustible propellant.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Gas.
Does not mix with water.

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<th>Value</th>
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</table>

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT INSECTICIDE

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- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED
Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The mist is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.
EYE
The mist is discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.
Not considered an irritant through normal use.
SKIN
The material may be slightly discomforting to the skin.
if exposure is prolonged.
INHALED
The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Not considered an irritant through normal use.
CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of vapour/spray mist.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Marine Pollutant: Not Determined
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
D-PHENOTHIRIN:
Synthetic pyrethroids are examples of optimised insecticidal activity, selectivity and tailored environmental persistence. Through modifications of both acid and alcohol portions of the ester, compounds of desired residual activity have been synthesised whilst maintaining a biodegradable ester linkage. These compounds are generally very toxic to crustaceans and fish in laboratory bioassays. Under
field conditions, however, the residues are tightly bound in sediment, and ingested residues are readily metabolised. Their toxicity in natural systems are generally less than laboratory test data might indicate. They are generally non-persistent in the environment. Pyrethrins are generally unstable in the presence of light, are hydrolysed rapidly under alkaline conditions and oxidise rapidly in air. Vapour phase pyrethrins may combine chemically with ozone to produce hydroxy radicals. Because agricultural dose rates are low and biological degradation is generally rapid, residues are unlikely to attain significant levels. Permethrin disappears from ponds and streams within 6-24 hours, pond sediments within 7 days and foliage and forest soil within 58 days. Pyrethroids are highly toxic to fish; the bioaccumulation factor of cypermethrin in fish is approximately 1000 when measured experimentally, although the potential for significant toxicity is not reached in fields. Under aerobic conditions in soil, permethrin degrades in a relatively short time (half-life 28 days). 

Drinking Water Standards: pesticide 0.1 ug/l (UK max.).

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
- Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS 
HAZCHEM: 2Y 
UNDG: 

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<tr>
<th>Dangerous Goods Class:</th>
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<td>Shipping Name:</td>
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CALLINGTON HAVEN TOP OF DESCENT
INSECTICIDE

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Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.2
UN/ID Number: 1950
ERG Code: 2L
Shipping Name: Aerosols, non-flammable
Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 2
UN Number: 1950
EMS Number: F-D,S-U
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION
POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS
d-phenothrin (CAS No:51186-88-0):
No regulations applicable
No data available for d-phenothrin as CAS: 51186-88-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise. CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor: TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health: LOD: Limit of detection Toxic endpoints have also been identified as: D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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Issue Date: 4-Jun-2003
Print Date: 30-Nov-2006

(Chemwatch 2007)
### 16.2 Maintenance schedules

#### 16.2.1 Maintenance Schedule: Annual

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### 16.2.3 Maintenance Schedule: Weekly - Torpor

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</table>
16.3 **Daily SOPs**

- **Wash hands when entering the Reptile Unit**

- **Wear PPE**
  - Enclosed shoes must be worn at all times
  - Mask to be worn when handling bedding material
  - Gloves to be worn when handling faecal matter and other hazardous material
  - Read MSDS for all chemicals being used

- **Refer to weekly Active or Torpor chart as applicable**

- **Record Reptile Unit temperature**
  - Record current, minimum and maximum temperature in daily diary
  - Reset thermometer

- **Record Reptile Unit humidity**
  - Record current, minimum and maximum humidity in daily diary
  - Reset hygrometer

- **Distant examination (DE)**
  The condition of Shingleback Lizards is assessed by looking for fat deposits in the tail. Emaciated lizards will have protruding hips but bear in mind that there is considerable seasonal variation (refer Figure 6.1).

  During health examinations keep in mind that “abnormalities” may be due to something other than ill health (e.g. pregnancy, mating season, change in diet, change in environment, introduction of new animals) which may be temporary.

  In order to effectively examine an animal, you need to know what is “normal” for the species and individual being kept. If things become “abnormal” this may be a sign of ill health or disease.

  This type of examination is done simply by looking at the animal. It should be done at least once daily.

  Signs of ill health to look for during a distant examination include:
  
  - Abnormal smells
  - Diarrhoea
  - Haemorrhage
  - Blood
  - Regurgitated food
  - Lameness or stiffness
  - Dehydration
• Swelling
• Deformities
• Injury or sores
• Discharges (oral, nasal, ocular, aural or cloacal)
• Change in behaviour
• Not eating or drinking
• Excessive eating or drinking
• Not sloughing properly (dysecdysis)
• Change in animal condition – weight loss / gain

If any abnormalities are detected during the distant examination a physical examination should be performed. Any abnormalities should also be recorded in the daily diary and reported to the manager.

• **Physical Examination (PE)**

A physical examination is hands on. Signs of ill health to look for during a physical examination include some additional observations:

• Teeth abnormalities
• Poor scale condition, look and feel for lumps, parasites, ulcers, blisters and foreign bodies
• Any abnormal odours coming from the animal
• Swollen joints
• Any areas of heat, swelling, discolouration or discharge (sign of infection)
• Abnormal respiratory sounds
• Loss of weight

Any abnormalities should also be recorded in the daily diary and reported to the manager.

• **Remove food bowl**
  Record how much food has been consumed
  Wash bowl in F10SC

• **Remove water bowl**
  Record how much water has been consumed
  Wash bowl in F10SC

• **Spot check**
  Remove any clumped faecal material

• **Feed animals**
  Ensure that food preparation knives are kept sharp
• Water animals

• Clean enclosure / change substrate
  Remove animals
  Remove all enclosure decorations
  Remove all substrate
  Spray cage and decorations with F10SC and leave to air dry
  Put in clean bedding
  Return decorations
  Return animals

• Clean Glass
  Clean glass inside and outside enclosure with F10SC

• Mop floor
  Mop floor with F10SC

• Wash hands when leaving the Reptile Unit
16.4 Product suppliers

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<td>Blood collection equipment</td>
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16.5 Safety With Lizards

Information for Students Safety with Lizards

This document should be used in conjunction with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) related to Lizards. It provides general principles that apply to any activity involving Lizards.

1. Instructions
At all times follow the instructions of the supervisor or teacher. If you are unclear about an instruction or not confident about performing what is being asked, tell the supervisor/teacher BEFORE the procedure starts.

2. Animal Behaviour – Critical Aspects
– Always observe the behaviour of the animals you are going to work with before starting any procedure
– Always research the handling history of lizards before starting a procedure
– Always make lizards aware of your presence before entering their enclosure
– There is considerable variation in temperament between lizards
– At all times handle hazardous lizards with care due to their ability to bite and scratch and inflict serious wounds
– Avoid starting a procedure until an animal is settled if it is nervous or frightened
– Avoid abrasive surfaces or surfaces with chemical residue
– Wash hands before handling lizards
– Avoid use of heavily scented soaps when washing hands

3. Animal Welfare
Animal welfare is essential for the animals you work with but also important to help ensure your own safety. The following points will help in maximising the welfare of lizards.
– All procedures should occur in an appropriate environment.
– Lizards should not be handled in extremes of temperature
– Ensure there is adequate shelter, food and water in the lizards enclosure
– Ensure area where lizards are kept or the procedure is to occur is free of potential hazards such as sharp objects, equipment, electrical leads, hoses or wire
– If hides or cage furniture are removed during a procedure, ensure it is returned to enclosure and secured so it will not fall and injure the lizards
– Maintain a quiet environment around the lizards
– Maintain a calm environment around the a lizards avoiding large numbers of people moving through the facility
– Confirm reproductive status of female animals and adjust procedure if pregnant or caring for young
– Do not restrain an animal for excessive amounts of time. Lizards should be returned to their usual environment as soon as possible.
– Keep dogs and other predators away from lizards
4. Safety Procedures
- Ensure that a risk assessment of the venue has been conducted to ensure it is a safe environment
- Wash hands before and after (avoiding heavily scented soaps) assisting with any procedure to minimise the risk of contracting a zoonotic disease
- Ensure you do not work alone, request assistance from a second qualified person
- Be aware of species of lizards being handled and the damage/injury they can cause
- Awareness of possible allergens eg. Feed or animal secretions
- Ensure all equipment is working and fully maintained before commencing a procedure

5. Clothing
Appropriate clothing must be worn at all times. This includes:
- Foot wear – non slip shoes, preferably closed toe
- Long-sleeved shirt especially if working outdoors
- Avoid wearing jewellery
- Shade hat and sunscreen if working outdoors
- PPE as required for particular procedures e.g. gloves

6. Handling and Restraint
- Assess each animal individually before deciding on appropriate restraint
- Initially use appropriate less invasive forms of restraint before stepping up to more invasive restraints, if needed.
- Always concentrate on the animal you are restraining so as to observe any changes in demeanour, which might signal that the animal is about to react e.g. move suddenly
- Remain calm and quiet around animal to minimise its stress and potential injury to yourself or other people
- If you are not directly assisting in a procedure or restraining the animal, remain at an appropriate distance

7. Veterinary Procedures
- Do not touch needles directly. Do not recap needles to minimise the risk of needle stick injuries or accidental self injection of the drug
- Avoid skin contact with drugs or other solutions, certain individuals may have an adverse or anaphylactic reaction to these substances
- Always dispose of waste in the appropriate containers:
  - Sharps (needles and scalpels) and syringes into designated sharps containers
  - Empty drug bottles / vials into designated sharp or contaminated waste containers
  - Contaminated materials (ie blood covered, tissue etc) into designated contaminated waste containers
  - General rubbish into rubbish containers

8. Emergencies
Notify your teacher immediately if there is an emergency
16.6 TAFE lizard SOPs

16.6.1 Assess Body Condition of Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ001

Purpose
To assess body condition in lizards

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using caution when working with hazardous lizards (eg varanids)
- Awareness of animal’s reaction to procedure (biting, scratching and tail whipping)
- Washing hands before and after handling lizard
- Using appropriate handling techniques on animals
- Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies

(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Using caution when working with species that have autotomy

(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Preparation
- Have appropriate reference material ready
- Have animal feeding records available
- Request assistance if required
- Confirm that animal is not hazardous
Procedure

- Review records to determine any changes in activity levels
- Review records to determine appetite
- Consider following variables: gravid female, shedding, hibernation/cooling, low environmental temperatures
- Capture and restrain animal appropriately
- Scan for and record micro chip number
- Assess body condition by looking for any of the following signs: prominent backbone, muscle wasting, laterally compressed tail, sunken eyes, noticeably thin limbs, prominent pelvic area
- Check for swellings (eg abscesses, inflammation, blockage)

Post Procedure

- Update animals history card/notes
- Address any problem areas found
- Return animal back to its home cage or travel box
- Wash equipment used and place away
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

Underpinning SOPs

LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ013 Transport Lizards
16.6.2 Collect Faeces/Urates from Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ002

Purpose
To collect and store faecal/urate samples from lizards

Alternatives
– Audiovisual media
– Reference books

Preferred Location
– TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Using caution when working with hazardous lizards (eg varanids)
– Awareness of animal’s reaction to procedure (bitting, scratching and tail whipping)
– Washing hands before and after handling lizard
– Using appropriate handling techniques on animals
– Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
– Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
– Select appropriate collection container
– Select appropriate faecal collector
– Determine how many animals are in the enclosure/bag before it is opened
– Request assistance if required

Procedure
– Use appropriate faecal sampler to collect fresh droppings
– Identify faecal and urate components in waste sample
– Deposit selected waste into appropriate collection container.
– Store all samples in sealed double bag and keep refrigerated for further analysis

Post Procedure
– Secure home cage of animal
– Clean collection scoop
– Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ013 Transport Lizards
16.6.3 Count Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ003

Purpose
To identify, count and record all animals within enclosure

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Not handling venomous lizards
- Using caution when accessing hazardous lizard enclosures
- Awareness of animals reaction to procedure (bitting, scratching and tail whipping)
- Avoid handling rodents, rabbits or other preferred varanid foods prior to accessing goanna enclosures
- Washing hands before and after handling
- Using appropriate personal protective equipment
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques on live animals

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
- Ensuring cage materials are stable to prevent animals being squashed/hurt
- Limiting noise to prevent animals from darting off and escaping
- Awareness that tails readily come off geckos, skinks, and legless lizards

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Prepare existing records
- Prepare appropriate handling equipment
- Prepare appropriate holding bags/containers
- Be familiar with appropriate handling techniques across the lizard species
**Procedure**
- Using records, identify the quantity, species and age of animals meant to be within the enclosure
- Open enclosure and locate animal(s) Consider: Behaviour, number of hides within the cage, time of day and available heat, last meal and quantity
- Only count heads
- If large numbers (e.g. hatchlings) then separate into holding containers once counted

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**Post Procedure**
- Update records accordingly
- Replace all hides, branches, water bowls etc that were removed
- Be sure that all cage items are stable and will not move
- Confirm that animals have appropriate thermal gradient
- Return animals to enclosure
- Wash any equipment used and place away
- Wash hands

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ013 Transport Lizards

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16.6.4 Capture and Handle Lizards – small, medium and large species

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ004

Purpose
To catch, handle, and release lizards appropriately

Alternatives
– Audiovisual media
– Reference books

Preferred Location
– TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Washing hands before and after procedure
– Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
– Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury
– Not handling live venomous lizards to demonstrate catching/handling/restraint techniques
– Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
– Awareness of animal’s reaction to procedure (biting and scratching)
(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
– Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
– Limiting noise to prevent animals from darting off occasioning potential trauma
– Awareness that tails readily come off geckos, skinks, and legless lizards
(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.

Preparation
– Assess animals behaviour
– Determine if animal is hazardous
– Determine how many animals are in the enclosure/bag before it is opened
– Request assistance if required
– Confirm that animal is not venomous
– Block off small escape routes

Procedure
FOR SMALL SIZED LIZARDS
– CAPTURE: Gently pin animal to floor or side of container using flat hand
– HANDLING: Use light and delicate handling
– RESTRAINT
– Physical Restraint: Grasp the thorax between thumb and first two fingers whilst supporting the rest of the abdomen, avoid restrictive handling as some lizards will struggle and will be more likely to ‘drop’ their tails
– Thermal Restraint: Gradually lower temperature – do not place animal in freezer
– Chemical Restraint: Consider appropriate drugs to use for effective and humane restraint
FOR MEDIUM SIZED LIZARDS
- **CAPTURE**: Gently pin animal to floor or side of container using flat hand
- **HANDLING**: Use firm handling
- **RESTRAINT**:
  - Physical Restraint: Use one hand to grasp the front legs against thorax and the other hand to restrain the hind limbs against the tail
  - Thermal Restraint: Gradually lower temperature – do not place animal in freezer
  - Thermal Restraint: Consider appropriate drugs to use for effective and humane restraint

FOR LARGE SIZED LIZARDS
- **CAPTURE**: Quickly grasp animal by tail or by pressing back of head down with open hand
- **HANDLING**: Use firm handling and remove animal from enclosure, large animals have explosive strength and can free themselves from a momentarily relaxed grip
- **RESTRAINT**:
  - Physical Restraint: use one hand to grasp the front legs against thorax and the other hand to restrain the hind limbs against the tail.
  - Thermal Restraint: Gradually lower body temperature – do not place animal in freezer
  - Chemical Restraint: Consider appropriate drugs to use for effective and humane restraint

**Post Procedure**
- Reverse/release restraint
- Securely and gently return animal to it’s home cage or transport container
- Be sure that all cage furnishings are stable
- Remove any animal waste and clean handling area
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ010 Inspect Lizards from a Distance
LIZ009 Identify Lizards
16.6.5 Euthanase Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ005

Purpose
To correctly euthanase lizards

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises where suitable

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Not accessing or handling venomous lizards
- Using caution when accessing hazardous lizard enclosures
- Awareness of animals reaction to procedure (biting, scratching and tail whipping)
- Not handling rodents, rabbits or other preferred varanid foods prior to accessing goanna enclosures
- Washing hands before and after handling
- Avoiding needle stick injuries by correct handling of sharps
- Avoiding exposure to euthanasia gases
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
- Limiting noise to prevent animals from darting off and escaping
- Awareness that tails readily come off geckos, skinks, and legless lizards
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Consider type and size of animal prior to handling
- Consider the reason for euthanasia
- Consider appropriate type of euthanasia technique

Procedure
- Handle and/or restrain selected animal correctly
- Check ID (microchip or other)
- Prepare all necessary drugs and associated applicators
- Place animal into appropriate collection container
- Select and apply appropriate euthanasia technique
Post Procedure
- Confirm death
- Place body in freezer (or fridge if samples are to be taken)
- Clean up working area
- Secure all sharps in sharps container
- Update all records

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ009 Identify Lizards
LIZ010 Inspect Lizards from a Distance
16.6.6 Feed Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ006

Purpose
To select, prepare and offer appropriate food for lizards

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using caution when feeding hazardous lizards (eg varanids)
- Awareness of animal’s reaction to procedure (biting, scratching)
- Washing hands before and after handling food
- Washing hands before and after handling lizard
- Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
- Use appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Using caution when group feeding lizard species that have autotomy
- Ensuring that group housed animals all receive share of food
- Ensuring balanced diet of food selected

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Confirm that lizard is not hazardous
- Prepare feeding tubs where appropriate
- Select appropriate feeding equipment eg feeding tongs
- Determine how many animals are in the enclosure/bag before it is opened
- Request assistance if required

Procedure
- Select appropriate food type and quality
- Prepare food appropriately – let thaw to room temp. Do not wash. Do not pre heat. Be sure it is of high nutritional quality
- Remove warm lizard from home cage, if appropriate to do so, and place in separate feeding container
- Select appropriate delivery of food to animal
Post Procedure
- Leave lizard quiet and undisturbed until finished feeding
- Securely return animal to it’s home cage (if appropriate)
  
- Be sure that home cage is heated appropriately to allow animal to digest it’s meal
- Remove any animal waste, uneaten food and clean feeding area
- Do not re-freeze any uneaten food but rather place in rubbish
- Clean feeding equipment and place away
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant
- Update feeding records
- Establish next feeding period

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ015 Water Lizards
16.6.7 Identify Australian Lizard Families – Pygopodidae, Gekkonidae, Scincidae, Varanidae, Agamidae

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ007

Purpose
To identify lizards as belonging to the families Pygopodidae (Snake lizards i.e. worm-like, legless lizard), Agamidae (Dragon Lizards), Varanidae (Goannas or Monitor Lizards), Scincidae (Skinks), Gekkonidae (Geckos)

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Preserved specimens or Cadavers

- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
- Knowledge that some lizards can be dangerous
- Ensuring appropriate ventilation required when handling preserved specimens
- Adherence to Industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury
(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate handling and restraint techniques to avoid injury
  - Using caution when handling, Scincidae, Gekkonidae as the tail can readily be broken at any point.
  (See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Preparation
- Prepare reference material

- Prepare preserved specimens if being used

- Prepare live animals

Procedure
- Remove lizard from enclosure, container or bag
- Handle appropriately and with care (refer to LIZ004)

PYGOPODIDAE (Snake lizards)
- Identify that no obvious limbs are present – though a small scaly flap may be seen in some animals
- Identify that there are two lidless eyes
AGAMIDAE (Dragon Lizards)
- Identify that two pairs of well developed limbs are present
- Identify that there are movable eyelids

VARANIDAE (Goannas or Monitor Lizards)
- Identify that two pairs of well developed limbs are present
- Identify that there are movable eyelids
- Identify that the tongue is long and slender and deeply forked as in the snake.
- Identify that the body scales are juxtaposed i.e. not overlapping

SCINCIDAE (Skinks)
- Identify that limbs are present – or if absent, that eyes have movable lids
- Identify that there are movable eyelids – or if not moveable then the pupil is NOT a narrow vertical slit during daylight
- Identify that the body scales are juxtaposed i.e. not overlapping
- Identify that the top of the head is covered in large, regular and symmetrical, shield-like scales.
- Identify that the body scales are imbricate (i.e. overlapping)

GEKKONIDAE (Geckos)
- Identify that two pairs of obvious limbs are present
- Identify that there are two lidless eyes.
- Identify that pupils are in the shape of a narrow vertical slit during daylight.
- Identify that the body scales are juxtaposed i.e. not overlapping

Post Procedure
- Return live animal to enclosure/bag or return preserved specimens to specimen container
- Clean all equipment used and place away
- Wash hands thoroughly

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ009 Identify lizards

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16.6.8 Identify Gender of Lizards – Sexual Characteristics, Temperature Dependant Sex Determination

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ008

Purpose
To identify gender of Australian lizard families by sexual characteristics of geckos or Temperature Dependent Sex Determination

Alternatives
– Audiovisual media
– Reference books
– Preserved specimens or cadavers

Preferred Location
– TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Adherence to Industry premises OH&S policies
– Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
– Ensuring adequate ventilation when using preserved specimens
– Using appropriate handling to avoid injury
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Using discussion, live animals may not be needed
– Handling geckos with care to avoid losing tails
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
– Prepare reference material
– Prepare preserved specimens or live animals if using

Procedure
TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT SEX DETERMINATION
– List Australian lizards families that have TSD; - All Agamids (dragon lizards) - Some Gekkonids (Geckos) - Some Scincids (skinks)

SECONDARY SEXUAL CHARACTERISTICS IN GECKOS
– Remove lizard or specimen and handle appropriately
– Place lizards in a clear plastic container
– Locate tail base
– During breeding season symmetrical bulging at the tail base indicates the presence of mature hemipenes (hemipenal bulge)

Post Procedure
– Return reference material
– Clean work area and place equipment away

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ009 Identify Lizards
16.6.9 Identify lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ009

Purpose
To identify lizards as animals belonging to Class: REPTILIA; Order: Squamata; Sub-order: Sauria (lizards)

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Preserved specimens (or cadavers)
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
- Ensuring appropriate ventilation when handling preserved specimens
- Adhere to Industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate handling and restraint techniques to avoid injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Prepare reference material
- Prepare preserved specimens if being used
- Prepare live animals

Procedure
- Use reference guide to ID reptile as being a vertebrate, cold blooded (ectotherm), having hemipenes, having a 3 chambered heart, breathing air via lungs
- Remove live lizard from enclosure
- Use appropriate handling techniques
- Check that the animal has the following characteristics: scales; dry and smooth to touch, broad and fleshy tongue, visible ear openings, moveable eyelids (where present), two equally developed limbs (where present), tail length equal or longer than the body length, small ventral (belly) scales similar to the scales on the rest of their body, fused jaw ligaments
**Post Procedure**
- Return live animal to enclosure;
- Return preserved specimens to specimen container
- Wash hands thoroughly

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
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16.6.10 Inspect Lizards from a Distance

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ010

**Purpose**
Regular visual observation for normal and abnormal health and behaviour of lizards in their normal environment

**Alternatives**
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

**Preferred Location**
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

**OH&S**
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Washing hands before and after handling any waste;
- Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury
- Preventing the spread of zoonoses
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
*(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)*

**Animal Safety**
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Avoiding transfer of pathogens from one animal to another
*(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)*

**Preparation**
- Understand normal health and behaviour of the lizard species
- Obtain animal history where appropriate – housing and care routines, medical/health, feeding, and thermal ranges within the enclosure
- Determine how many animals are in the enclosure/bag before it is opened
- Request assistance if required

**Procedure**
- Signs of illness include: checking that ecdysis is complete, abnormal lethargy, disinterest in feed or feeding, loss of body weight/condition, localised swellings, excessive secretions, diarrhoea, respiratory difficulties
- Perform distant examinations to address above signs of illness
- Remove lizard with care from home cage/container or bag
- Handle appropriately for physical examination to address above signs of illness
- Return animal with care to home cage/container or bag
Post Procedure
- Clean up any animal waste
- Secure home cage
- Clean and return any equipment used
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

Update records

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
16.6.11 Microchip Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ011

Purpose
To effectively mark lizards for identification purposes using implanted microchip transponders

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books
- Web based training

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using caution when handling live hazardous lizards
- Using appropriate personal protective equipment
- Using appropriate manual handling policies
- Washing hands before and after handling animals
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Avoiding thermal extremes for all reptile species
- Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
- Handle animal appropriately to injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Establish species and select appropriate needle gauge
- Establish appropriate location of microchip implantation
- Collect appropriate paperwork
- Select appropriate handling and restraint equipment if required
- Request assistance if required

Procedure
- Check and record microchip number by scanning chip
- Load chip into needle
- Prepare site for microchip implantation
- Implant microchip
Post Procedure
- Scan microchip implant and check number
- Return animal safely to its enclosure
- Remove any animal waste

- Clean any equipment used and place away
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
16.6.12 Provide Thermal Gradient

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ012

Purpose
To provide a suitable thermal gradient within a reptiles enclosure. This allows an animal to thermoregulate and reach its preferred body temperature (PBT).

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Not accessing or handling venomous lizards
- Using caution when accessing hazardous lizard enclosures
- Awareness of animal’s reaction to procedure (bitting, scratching and tail whipping)
- Not handling rodents, rabbits or other preferred varanid foods prior to accessing goanna enclosures
- Washing hands before and after handling
- Using a licensed electrician for all electrical connections
- Using appropriate personal protective equipment
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
- Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury

(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
- Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
- Ensuring cage materials are stable to prevent animals being squashed/hurt
- Limiting noise to prevent animals from darting off and escaping
- Knowledge that tails readily come off geckos, skinks, and legless lizards

(See the document ‘Safety with Lizards’ for further details.)

Preparation
- Understand thermoregulation
- Understand the requirements of a thermal gradient
- Know the species specific preferred body temperature
- Prepare appropriate handling gear
- Prepare appropriate holding bags/containers
**Procedure**
- Using records, identify the species, quantity and age of the animals within the enclosure
- Observe animals thermoregulating in home cage
- Assess the thermal gradient and temperature range within the home cage by evaluating; heat source, thermometers, thermostat, furnishings, electronic timers, seasonal temperature fluctuations, vertical & horizontal thermal gradients
- Assess ease of access to basking sites and evaluate; location and number of hot spots, number of basking sites, temperature of hot and cold spots
- Locate, catch and remove animal(s) from enclosure
- Place animals in secure holding tank/bag/container/bin
- Correct thermal gradients, basking sites, and provide animals with opportunities to express appropriate thermoregulatory behaviour as required

**Post Procedure**
- Update and maintain temperature and thermoregulatory behavioural records accordingly
- Replace all hides, branches, water bowls etc that were removed
- Be sure that all cage furnishings are stable and will not move
- Confirm that animals have appropriate thermal gradient
- Return animals to enclosure
- Wash any equipment used and place away
- Wash hands

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
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16.6.13 Transport Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ013

Purpose
To safely transport lizards

Alternatives
- Audiovisual media
- Reference books
- Web based IATA animal transport policies and guidelines

Preferred Location
- TAFE or industry premises with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Using caution when handling live hazardous lizards
- Using appropriate manual handling policies to avoid injury
- Using correct handling to avoid injury
- Washing hands before and after packaging
- Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
- Avoiding thermal extremes for all reptiles
- Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
- Ensuring transport container is labelled appropriately
- Using strong container for transport
- Providing secure and comfortable transport conditions
- Ensuring container is well ventilated
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
- Establish reason for transport
- Establish species and quantity for transport
- Select appropriate transport container and label correctly
- Select appropriate handling and restraint equipment if required
- Request assistance if required

Procedure
- Place animal into container
- Load container securely into transport vehicle ensuring container is away from
thermal extremes and direct sunlight
- Upon receipt of animal, unload container carefully from transport vehicle and place
in
a secure and thermally comfortable location
- Ensure that label details are correct and carefully remove animal from transport
container
- Place animal in appropriate housing, providing shelter, feed, water and heating as
required – specific to species needs and health status.
**Post Procedure**
- Check all transport details are correct
- Remove any animal waste and clean transport container
- Secure all associated caging that was accessed for sending/receipt purposes
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards
LIZ006 Feed lizards
LIZ014 Water Lizards
16.6.14 Water Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ014

Purpose
To appropriately provide water for lizards

Alternatives
– DVD/video media or slides
– Reptile husbandry reference books

Preferred Location
– TAFE premises with appropriate equipment and facilities
– Industry premises such as zoos, fauna parks, animal rescue services or mobile wildlife exhibitors, with appropriate equipment and facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Students and teachers must use caution when working with hazardous lizards (eg varanids)
– Possibility of being bitten, scratched, or tail whipped
– Wash hands before and after handling any food
– Wash hands before and after handling lizard
– Use appropriate handling techniques on live animals (if required)
– Wear PPE if applicable
– Adhere to industry premises OH&S policies
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Lizard handlers to use appropriate capture and handling techniques where required
– Caution is required when working with lizard species that have autotomy
– Animals must have daily access to clean water
(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
– Confirm number of lizards in enclosure to water
– Have suitable water containers available
– Request assistance if required
– Confirm animal’s temperament
– Select appropriate PPE and place on
**Procedure**
- Ensure that there are enough water locations proportionate to quantity and temperament of animals in the cage
- Select species specific volume of water e.g. aquatic versus terrestrial species
- Ensure clean water is available at all times – especially after feeding and during sloughing times
- Position water container away from sources of contamination e.g. directly beneath branches
- Position water container in location suitable for species needs e.g. arboreal drop licking

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- Use only clean water container
- To change water:
  - Select minimum number of weekly changes appropriate for species and number of animals in enclosure
  - Change more frequently if water is soiled
  - Confirm location and number of animals before opening enclosure
  - Perform following steps:
    - Remove, clean, disinfect, rinse, refill, and return of water bowl

**Post Procedure**
- Be sure enclosure is closed/locked
- Clean equipment used and place away
- Remove PPE
- Wash hands thoroughly using disinfectant
- Check water daily and change water regularly
- Clean water containers at each change

**Underpinning SOPs**
LIZ009 Handle small lizards
LIZ010 Handle medium lizards
LIZ011 Handle large lizards
LIZ014 Feed lizards

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16.6.15 Weigh Lizards

Standard Operating Procedure LIZ015

Purpose
To weigh lizards and update appropriate records

Alternatives
– Audiovisual media
– Reference books

Preferred Location
– TAFE or industry premises with appropriate facilities

OH&S
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Not accessing or handling venomous lizards
– Using caution when accessing hazardous lizard enclosures.
– Awareness of animal’s response to procedure (bitting, scratching and tail whipping)
– Not handling rodents, rabbits or other preferred varanid foods prior to accessing goanna enclosures
– Washing hands before and after handling;
– Adherence to industry premises OH&S policies
– Using appropriate handling techniques to avoid injury

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Animal Safety
Specific issues to be aware of for this activity include:
– Using appropriate capture and handling techniques to avoid injury
– Avoiding predators such as birds, cats, dogs, and other reptiles
– Ensuring cage materials are stable to prevent animals being squashed/hurt at a later time
– Limiting noise to prevent animals from darting off and escaping.
– Knowledge that tails readily come off geckos, skinks, and legless lizards

(See the document 'Safety with Lizards' for further details.)

Preparation
– Have existing records available
– Have appropriate handling gear available
– Have appropriate holding bags/containers available
– Have appropriate scales ready
Procedure
- Using records, identify the quantity, age and species of animals within the enclosure
- With an understanding of what to look for open enclosure and begin to locate animal(s) selected for weighing.
  - Consider: behaviour, number of hides, time of day and available heat, last meal and quantity
- Handle selected animal correctly
- Place animal into collection bag and seal appropriately
- Select appropriate weighing method and weigh animal
- Restrain and scan for microchip if animal ID is required

Post Procedure
- Record appropriate information on health record
- Replace all hides, branches, water bowls etc
- Be sure that all cage items are stable and will not move
- Confirm that animal(s) have appropriate thermal gradient
- Return animals to enclosure
- Wash hands

Underpinning SOPs
LIZ009 Identify Lizards
LIZ010 Inspect Lizards from a Distance
LIZ004 Capture and Handle Lizards