

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

The Hunter River Company Pty Ltd
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Chemical nature: Wettable powder containing amitraz
Trade Name: **Exitraz WP Cattle Dip and Spray**
APVMA Code: 86911
Product Use: Animal insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **March, 2019** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
This version issued: **August, 2021**
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: **WARNING**

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P260: Do not breathe dusts.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.

P335: Brush off loose particles from skin.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Powder, no data regarding colour.

Odour: No data.

Major Health Hazards: Signs of acute Amitraz poisoning in male and female rats treated with 440 mg/kg and 365 mg/kg respectively, include coolness to touch, reduced spontaneous activity, episodes of increased induced activity such as aggression in response to handling, and signs of general debilitation. Harmful if swallowed, possible skin sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/kg	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Amitraz	33089-61-1	500	not set	not set
Ethoxylated nonyl phenol	9016-45-9	<100	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1 kg	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 SWA 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 may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated 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 (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. 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.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: No data

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask.

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Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. 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 SDS 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 SDS 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 schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. 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**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501 set 2008**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**. Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Amitraz is set at 0.002mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.25mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2017.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should 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: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Powder, no data regarding colour.
Odour:	No data.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Wettable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Autoignition temp:	No data.

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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: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute Toxicity: Amitraz is harmful to mammals if ingested orally. The oral LD₅₀ is 523-800 mg/kg for Amitraz in rats. The oral LD₅₀ is greater than 1,600 mg/kg for mice. Dermal exposure results in an LD₅₀ of greater than 1,600 mg/kg for rats and greater than 200 mg/kg for rabbits. The inhalation LC₅₀ (6 hours) of Amitraz for rats is 65 mg/l of air. Amitraz is not a skin irritant and does not sensitize skin. Signs of acute Amitraz poisoning in male and female rats treated with 440 mg/kg and 365 mg/kg respectively, include coolness to touch, reduced spontaneous activity, episodes of increased induced activity such as aggression in response to handling, and signs of general debilitation. Amitraz also may produce a slowly reversible emaciation in survivors.

Chronic Toxicity: In two-year feeding trials, rats who received 50 mg/kg/day in their diet and dogs who received 0.25 mg/kg/day of Amitraz did not show any ill-effects.

Reproductive Effects: Doses of 200 mg/kg/day of Amitraz for ten weeks decreased fertility in male and female rats. Female mice treated orally for 5 days with 50 mg/kg/day of Amitraz and then mated showed a slight increase in loss of foetuses and a decrease in the number of living offspring. When male mice were given 50 mg/kg/day of Amitraz orally for 5 days and then mated, the resulting embryos were significantly less likely to grow in the mother's uterus. Female mice who received 400 mg/kg/day of Amitraz in their diet for up to 33 weeks, showed a significant increase in the time they were sexually receptive. The highest dose of Amitraz which has no observable effect on the death of unborn rats (foetotoxic NOEL) is 3 mg/kg/day. The highest dose of Amitraz that does not cause an observable effect in the death of rat embryos (Embryotoxic NOEL) is 5 mg/kg/day. Rats who received 12 mg/kg/day of Amitraz from day one of pregnancy until the young were weaned at 21 days old had a reduced number of young born and alive at day four. Rabbits who received 25 mg/kg/day of Amitraz from days 6 to 18 of pregnancy had fewer and smaller litters. Although there have been reproductive effects observed in laboratory animals at some dose levels, likely human exposures are very much less than those which produced effects. These effects are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

Teratogenic Effects: In one study, rats treated with 12 mg/kg/day of Amitraz from days 8 to 20 of pregnancy, the offspring were heavier but had less bone development than the offspring of untreated rats. However, an EPA study indicates that the highest dose at which Amitraz has no observable effect on test rats' offspring (teratogenic NOEL) is 12 mg/kg/day. The teratogenic NOEL of rabbits is 25 mg/kg/day. These studies indicate that high doses of Amitraz exposure during pregnancy produced adverse effects in laboratory animals. Likely human exposures are very much less than those which produced effects, and these effects are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

Mutagenic Effects: A variety of tests indicate that Amitraz is not mutagenic and does not cause damage to DNA.

Carcinogenic Effects: Long term feeding studies show that Amitraz is not carcinogenic in rats. However, it can cause tumours in female mice. Amitraz causes an increase in tumours of the lungs and lymph nodes in female mice, but not males, at 57 mg/kg/day over 20 months. A two-year study of female mice also showed an increase in tumours of the liver (hepatocellular tumours) at 57 mg/kg/day of Amitraz. Because Amitraz causes cancer in female mice, but not male mice or male or female rats, it is unclassifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

Organ Toxicity: At high doses, Amitraz can reduce the function of the hypothalamus, which helps regulate the metabolism by controlling hormone release in the body. A daily dose of 200 mg of Amitraz per kilogram of body weight for ten weeks causes decreased growth and food consumption.

Fate in Humans and Animals: Available data suggest that Amitraz, following absorption into the blood, is not readily absorbed into tissues, and is mostly excreted unchanged via the urine).

Amitraz is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

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Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Amitraz	Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R48/22; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute toxicity – category 4 • Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – category 2 • Skin sensitisation – category 1 • Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1 • Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1 	
Ethoxylated Nonyl Phenol	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute toxicity – category 4 • Skin irritation – category 2 • Eye irritation – category 2A 	

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to amitraz should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: Believed to be cumulative by ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

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

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Effects on Birds: Amitraz is not toxic to birds. The dietary LC₅₀ (8 day) is 7,000 mg/kg for mallard ducks and 1,800 mg/kg for Japanese quail. The oral LD₅₀ for bobwhite quail is 788 mg/kg. Amitraz may affect reproduction in birds.

The avian reproduction NOEL is less than 40 ppm.

Effects on Aquatic Organisms: Amitraz is moderately toxic to fish. The LC₅₀ (96-hour exposure) is 1.3 mg/L for bluegill sunfish and 3.2-4.2 mg/L for harlequin fish. For a 48-hour exposure of rainbow trout, a cold water species, the LC₅₀ is 2.7-4.0 mg/L. Daphnia, a fresh water invertebrate, exhibited toxic effects at 35 ppb of Amitraz in water.

Effects on Other Animals (Nontarget species): Amitraz is relatively non-toxic to bees. The LD₅₀ is 12 µg per bee by ingestion and 3.6 mg/l by direct spraying.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Breakdown of Chemical in Soil: Amitraz is broken down rapidly in soil containing oxygen. The half-life in soil, the amount of time needed for the chemical to degrade to half its original concentration, is less than one day. Degradation occurs more rapidly in acidic soils than in alkaline or neutral soils.

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Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation: Reports indicate that Amitraz may cause crop injury to young peppers and pears during high temperature conditions.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Amitraz, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

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

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS 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 SDS 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 SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016)

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