SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Amitra (5%) Formulation

Version: 2.5  Revision Date: 2020/03/23  SDS Number: 1829229-00007  Date of last issue: 2019/09/13
Date of first issue: 2017/07/11

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Amitra (5%) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: No. 485 Jing Tai Road
          Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China  200331
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: 86-571-87268110
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use: Veterinary product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid
Colour: yellow
Odour: characteristic, aromatic, hydrocarbon-like

Flammable liquid and vapour. May be harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage fertility. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids: Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 5
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 1B
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - multiple exposure: Category 2
repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 
Signal word : Danger
Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360F May damage fertility.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediate-
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Physical and chemical hazards
Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards
May be harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage fertility. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Environmental hazards
Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amitraz (ISO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternative CAS Numbers for some regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Alternative CAS Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
<td>68412-54-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: May be harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May damage fertility. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES


Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet.

Specific hazards during firefighting: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides.
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Specific extinguishing methods:
- Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
- Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
- Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
- In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions:
- Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
- Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
- Non-sparking tools should be used.
- Soak up with inert absorbent material.
- Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.
- For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
- Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
- Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
- Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Technical measures:
- See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation:
- If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
- If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
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Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Avoidance of contact: Oxidizing agents

Storage
Conditions for safe storage:
Keep in properly labelled containers.
Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Materials to avoid:
Do not store with the following product types:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Flammable gases
Pyrophoric liquids
Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Poisonous gases
Explosives

Packaging material: Unsuitable material: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amitraz (ISO)</td>
<td>33089-61-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>200 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures:
Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., dripless quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds.
are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices). Minimize open handling.

**Personal protective equipment**

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Eye/face protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a face shield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>characteristic, aromatic, hydrocarbon-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
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Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity: May be harmful if swallowed.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 4,247 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 5.61 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,310 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Amitraz (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 400 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): > 1,085 mg/kg
LD50 (Guinea pig): > 400 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 1,600 mg/kg

bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 300 - 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
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Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: Skin irritation

Amitraz (ISO):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Amitraz (ISO):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Amitraz (ISO):
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.

bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange analysis in spermato-
gonia
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment: Positive result(s) from in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity
tests in mammals

Amitraz (ISO):
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
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**Result:** negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)  
Result: negative

**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**

Genotoxicity in vitro:

- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
  Result: negative

- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 473  
  Result: negative

- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 476  
  Result: negative

**Carcinogenicity**
May cause cancer.

**Components:**

- **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
  Species: Mouse  
  Application Route: Skin contact  
  Exposure time: 2 Years  
  Result: positive

  Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

- **Amitraz (ISO):**
  Species: Rat  
  Application Route: Oral  
  Exposure time: 2 Years  
  NOAEL: > 10.18 mg/kg body weight  
  Result: negative

  Species: Mouse  
  Exposure time: 2 Years  
  LOAEL: 2.3 mg/kg body weight  
  Result: positive  
  Target Organs: Liver, Stomach
Reproductive toxicity
May damage fertility.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on foetal development</th>
<th>Test Type: Embryo-foetal development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amitraz (ISO):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fertility: NOAEL: &gt; 4.8 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: No significant adverse effects were reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on foetal development</th>
<th>Test Type: Embryo-foetal development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 3 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test Type: Embryo-foetal development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: Effects on foetal development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test Type: Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result: positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on foetal development</th>
<th>Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Route: Ingestion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Method: OECD Test Guideline 421
Result: equivocal

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:
Amitraz (ISO):
Target Organs: Liver, Central nervous system
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Kidney, Heart, Gastrointestinal tract, Lymph nodes
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

Amitraz (ISO):
Species: Mouse
NOAEL: 3 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 90 Days
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.25 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 90 Days
Target Organs: Central nervous system, Liver
**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>4 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>16 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>28 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspiration toxicity**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Product:**

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**

**Amitraz (ISO):**

| Ingestion | Target Organs: Central nervous system |

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity**

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

| Toxicity to fish | LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l |
| Exposure time: 96 h |
| Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction |

| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l |
| Exposure time: 48 h |
| Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction |
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 |

| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3.1 mg/l |
| Exposure time: 96 h |
| Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction |
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |

| NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0.5 mg/l |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2020/03/23</td>
<td>1829229-00007</td>
<td>2019/09/13</td>
<td>2017/07/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposure time**: 96 h  
**Test substance**: Water Accommodated Fraction  
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 201

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**:  
NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
**Test substance**: Water Accommodated Fraction  
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 211

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**

**Toxicity to fish**:  
LC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**:  
EC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**:  
NOEC: 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Amitraz (ISO):**

**Toxicity to fish**:  
LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.45 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**:  
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.035 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h

**Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**:  
NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.04 mg/l  
Exposure time: 91 h

**M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)**:  
10

**Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**:  
NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.00148 mg/l  
Exposure time: 32 d

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**:  
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0011 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d

**M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)**:  
10

**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**

**Toxicity to fish**:  
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 0.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
**Method**: OECD Test Guideline 203  
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**:  
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- **ErC50** (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  - Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
- **NOEC** (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- **EC50**: > 1,000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 3 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

**Persistence and degradability**

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
- **Biodegradability**: Result: Inherently biodegradable.
  - Biodegradation: 94 %
  - Exposure time: 25 d

**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**
- **Biodegradability**: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
  - Biodegradation: 3 %
  - Exposure time: 28 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**Amitraz (ISO):**
- **Bioaccumulation**: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
  - Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,333
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: log Pow: 5.5

**bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide:**
- **Bioaccumulation**: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): > 500
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: log Pow: > 6.2

**Mobility in soil**

**Components:**

**Amitraz (ISO):**
- **Distribution among environment**: log Koc: 3.3
mental compartments

Other adverse effects
No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
Waste from residues: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number: UN 3295
Proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: 3

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No.: UN 3295
Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 355

IMDG-Code
UN number: UN 3295
Proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Amitraz (ISO))
Class: 3
Packing group: III
Labels: 3
EmS Code: F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant: yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

GB 6944/12268
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. / Code</th>
<th>Chemical name / Category</th>
<th>Threshold quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W5.4</td>
<td>Flammable liquids</td>
<td>5,000 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information


Date format : yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with...
Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.