

**Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier**

Ensystem Australasia Pty Ltd  
Warehouse D, Building 6, The Switchyard  
161 Manchester Road, AUBURN, NSW 2144  
13 35 36 (all hours)

Ensystem New Zealand Ltd  
17C Corinthian Drive  
Albany, Auckland 0752  
0800 ENSYSTEM (0800 367 978)

**Chemical nature:** Bifenthrin is a pyrethroid derivative. Imidacloprid is a guanidine insecticide.

**Trade Name:** **BITHOR® DUAL ACTION Insecticide**

**Product Code:** Australia APVMA: 66870      New Zealand HSR Approval: HSR 100885

**Product Use:** Insecticide for use as described on the product label.

**Creation Date:** **July, 2014**

**This version issued:** **April, 2024** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

**Section 2 - Hazards Identification****Statement of Hazardous Nature**

**SUSMP Classification:** S6

**ADG Classification:** Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500 kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01).

**IATA/IMDG Classification:** Where net quantity per single or inner packaging is 5 L or less for liquids or 5 kg or less for solids, goods may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in special provision A197 of the IATA regulations and section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code. This product is always packed at 5 L or less.

See details in Section 14 of this SDS.

**UN Number:** 3082

**GHS Classification:**

Acute toxicity – Oral: Category 4

Hazardous to aquatic environment, short-term hazard: Category 1



**GHS Signal word: WARNING**

**HAZARD STATEMENT:**

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

**PREVENTION**

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P260: Do not breathe fume, mist, vapours, spray.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

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

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

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

**RESPONSE**

P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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.

P391: Collect spillage.

**STORAGE**

P405: Store locked up.

**DISPOSAL**

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

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**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Issued by: Ensystem Australasia Pty Ltd

Phone: 13 35 36 (ALL HOURS)

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** White to beige opaque suspension.

**Odour:** Characteristic odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Bifenthrin is harmful to mammals when ingested. Large doses may cause incoordination, tremor, salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch.

Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> for BITHOR DUAL ACTION Insecticide is greater than 2,000 mg/kg in female rats.

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation:

**Short term exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition, product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** This product may cause skin numbness in sensitive persons 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:** No data for health effects associated with long term 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 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients                     | CAS No      | Conc, %       | TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bifenthrin                      | 82657-04-3  | 45 g/L (4.5%) | not set                  | not set                   |
| Imidacloprid                    | 138261-41-3 | 55 g/L (5.5%) | not set                  | not set                   |
| Other non-hazardous ingredients | various     | 5 -15         | 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 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 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 11 26 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:** Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

**Eye Contact:** 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.

Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire.

This will only occur after heating to dryness.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.

**Extinguishing Media:** Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

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

**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. 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 cotton, rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). 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. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage and dispose of promptly. 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. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

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## 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**.

**SWA Exposure Limits**                      **TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**                      **STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**

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

The ADI for Bifenthrin is set at 0.01 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1 mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Imidacloprid is set at 0.06 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 6 mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

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 in a well-ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this 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: cotton, rubber, PVC.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b> | White to beige opaque suspension.          |
| <b>Odour:</b>                             | Characteristic odour.                      |
| <b>Boiling Point:</b>                     | Approximately 100 °C at 100 kPa.           |
| <b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>            | Approximately 0 °C.                        |
| <b>Volatiles:</b>                         | Water component.                           |
| <b>Vapour Pressure:</b>                   | 2.37 kPa at 20 °C (water vapour pressure). |
| <b>Vapour Density:</b>                    | As for water.                              |
| <b>Specific Gravity:</b>                  | 1.0 approx.                                |
| <b>Water Solubility:</b>                  | Dispersible.                               |
| <b>pH:</b>                                | No data.                                   |
| <b>Volatility:</b>                        | No data.                                   |
| <b>Odour Threshold:</b>                   | No data.                                   |
| <b>Evaporation Rate:</b>                  | As for water.                              |
| <b>Coeff Oil/water distribution:</b>      | No data                                    |
| <b>Autoignition temp:</b>                 | 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:** 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:** Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. 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.

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## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Toxicity:** BITHOR Dual Action Insecticide was tested under GLP conditions with the following results:

LD<sub>50</sub> (Oral), Rat, female, was estimated at 1,098 mg/kg (OECD 425).

LD<sub>50</sub> (Dermal), Rat (male and female) was found to be >2000 mg/kg (OECD 420).

Bifenthrin is harmful to mammals when ingested. Large doses may cause incoordination, tremor, salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch. LD<sub>50</sub>, for bifenthrin is about 54 mg/kg in female rats and 70 mg/kg in male rats. The LD<sub>50</sub> for rabbits whose skin is exposed to bifenthrin is greater than 2,000 mg/kg. Bifenthrin does not sensitize the skin of guinea pigs. Although it does not cause inflammation or irritation on human skin, it can cause a tingling sensation which lasts about 12 hours. It is virtually non-irritating to rabbit eyes.

**Chronic Toxicity:** Bifenthrin, no information available. For imidacloprid a 2-year feeding study in rats fed up to 1,800 ppm resulted in a NOEL of 100 ppm (5.7 mg/kg body weight in males and 7.6 mg/kg in females). A 1-year feeding study in dogs fed up to 2,500 ppm resulted in a NOEL of 1,250 ppm (41 mg/kg).

**Reproductive Effects:** The dose at which the no toxic effect of bifenthrin is observed on the mother (maternal toxicity NOEL) is 1 mg/kg/day for rats and 2.67 mg/kg/day for rabbits. The dose at which no toxic effect is observed on development (developmental toxicity NOEL) is 1 mg/kg/day for rats and is greater than 8 mg/kg/day for rabbits.

For imidacloprid a three-generation reproduction study in rats fed up to 700 ppm imidacloprid resulted in a NOEL of 100 ppm (equivalent to 8 mg/kg/day) based on decreased pup body weight observed at the 250 ppm dose level.

**Teratogenic Effects:** Bifenthrin does not demonstrate any teratogenic effects at the highest levels tested (100 ppm, approximately 5.5 mg/kg/day) in a two-generational study in rats. For imidacloprid a developmental toxicity study in rats given doses up to 100 ppm by gavage on days 6 to 16 of gestation resulted in a NOEL of 30 mg/kg/day

**Mutagenic Effects:** Evidence of mutagenic effects from exposure to bifenthrin are inconclusive. Studies of mouse white blood cells were positive for gene mutation. However, other tests of bifenthrin's mutagenic effects, including the Ames test and studies in live rat bone marrow cells, were negative.

**Carcinogenic Effects:** There was no evidence of cancer in a 2-year study of rats who ate as much as 10 mg/kg/day of bifenthrin. Imidacloprid is considered to be of minimal carcinogenic risk.

**Organ Toxicity:** Pyrethroids are poisons that affect the electrical impulses in nerves, over-stimulating nerve cells causing tremors and eventually causing paralysis. In short-term feeding studies in rats, there were thyroid lesions associated with very high doses of imidacloprid.

**Fate in Humans and Animals:** Bifenthrin is absorbed through intact skin when applied topically. It undergoes similar modes of breakdown within animal systems as other pyrethroid insecticides. In mammals, bifenthrin is rapidly broken down and promptly excreted. Rats treated with 4 to 5 mg/kg, excreted 70% in the urine and 20% in the faeces within 7 days. After 7 days, the remaining bifenthrin was found accumulated in tissues with high fat content such as the skin and fat in males and females and the ovaries of females. Bifenthrin is less toxic to warm-blooded animals, such as mammals, than to cold-blooded animals. Imidacloprid is quickly and almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and eliminated via urine and faeces (70-80% and 20-30%, respectively, within 48 hours).

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

| Ingredient  | Risk Phrases          |
|---|-----------------------|
| Bifenthrin  | >=3%Conc<25%: Xn; R22 |
| There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs. |                       |

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## Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is toxic to bees. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

**Effects on Birds:** Bifenthrin is moderately toxic to many species of birds. The dietary concentration (8 day) at which half of the test animals die, the LC<sub>50</sub>, is 1,280 ppm for mallard ducks and 4,450 ppm for bobwhite quail. The acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> is 1,800 mg/kg for bobwhite quail and 2,150 mg/kg for mallard ducks. There is concern about possible bioaccumulation in birds.

Imidacloprid is toxic to some game birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> is 152 mg/kg for bobwhite quail, and 31 mg/kg in Japanese quail. In some studies, it was observed that birds learned to avoid imidacloprid treated seeds after experiencing transitory gastrointestinal distress (retching) and ataxia (loss of coordination). It was concluded that the risk of dietary exposure to birds via treated seeds was minimal. Thus, imidacloprid appears to have potential as a bird repellent seed treatment.

**Effects on Aquatic Organisms:** Bifenthrin is very highly toxic to fish, crustaceans, and aquatic animals. The LC<sub>50</sub> after a 96-hour exposure is 0.00015 mg/L for rainbow trout, 0.00035 mg/L for bluegill, and 0.0016 mg/L for Daphnia. Because of its low water solubility and high affinity for soil, Bifenthrin is not likely to be found in aquatic systems.

The toxicity of imidacloprid to fish is moderately low. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> of Imidacloprid is 211-280 mg/L for a range of species. In tests with Daphnia, the 48-hour EC<sub>50</sub> was 85 mg/L. Products containing imidacloprid may be very toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

**Effects on Other Animals (Non-target species):** Bifenthrin and imidacloprid are toxic to bees.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

**Breakdown of Chemical in Soil & Groundwater:** Bifenthrin does not move in soils with large amounts of organic matter, clay, and silt. It also has a low mobility in sandy soils that are low in organic matter. Bifenthrin is relatively insoluble in water, so there are no concerns about groundwater contamination through leaching. Its half-life in soil, the amount of time it takes to degrade to half of its original concentration, is 7 days to 8 months depending on the soil type and the amount of air in the soil.

The half-life of imidacloprid in soil is 48-190 days, depending on the amount of ground cover (it breaks down faster in soils with plant ground cover than in fallow soils). Organic material aging may also affect the breakdown rate of imidacloprid.

**Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation:** Bifenthrin is not absorbed by plant foliage, nor does it translocate in the plant.

Imidacloprid penetrates the plant and moves from the stem to the tips of the plant. It has been tested in a variety of applications and crops and is metabolized following the same pathways.

## 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:                 | 3082  |
| UN proper shipping name:   | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Bifenthrin and imidacloprid contained) |
| Transport class:           | 9   |
| Packing group:             | III   |
| Environmentally hazardous: | Yes   |

According to AU01 of Australian Special Provision, Environmentally Hazardous Substance meeting the descriptions of UN3082 is not subject to this Code (ADG 07) when transported by road and rail in;

- packaging that does not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L); or
- IBCs

Marine Pollutants assigned UN number 3077 and 3082 in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 kg or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code, IATA special provision A197, and ADR/RID special provision 375.

This material is not a hazardous material as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation 49 CFR Parts 100 through 185, unless shipped in bulk packaging. This classification pertains only to the shipment in bulk packaging [( $>119$  gal, liquid) or (882 lb, solid)].

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## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.  
The following ingredients: Bifenthrin, Imidacloprid, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

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

If there is any conflict between this SDS and the registered label, instructions on the label prevail.

### Acronyms:

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

## SAFETY DATA SHEET