

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Ensysrex Philippines Inc.
330 Calvo Building
266 Escolta Street, Manila
Phone: 02 553 3665

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

Trade Name: **BITHOR® SC**

Product Code: FDA Reg. No. HSR-8093

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

Creation Date: **July, 2014**

This version issued: **October, 2022** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. 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.

Risk Phrases: R22, R50, R57. Harmful if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Toxic to bees.

Safety Phrases: S20, S23, S36, S61, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe vapours or spray mists. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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**

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

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

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.

P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

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.

DISPOSAL

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued by: Ensysrex Philippines Inc.

Phone: 02 553 3665

National Poison Control and information Service, c/- Philippines General Hospital - Emergency

Nos: 02-8524-1078 / 02-8521-8450 loc 2311.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Pale beige opaque suspension.

Odour: Mild 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 LD₅₀ 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 ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	4.13	not set	not set
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	5.18	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.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call National Poison Control and information Service, c/- Philippines General Hospital - Emergency Nos: 02-8524-1078 / 02-8521-8450 loc 2311 if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. Have this SDS with you when you call.

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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.

Note to Physician: In case of any adverse effect detected due to product use, treat symptomatically and provide necessary supportive care.

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. 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.

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 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Description & colour:	Pale beige opaque suspension.
Odour:	Mild odour.
Specific Gravity:	1.0 approx.
Water Solubility:	Dispersible.
pH:	5 – 7 (1% solution)
Density:	1.04 - 1.06
Viscosity:	150 - 250 cP (Spindle 2 @ 12rpm)
Wet sieve test:	2% max retained
Pourability:	5% max residue, 0.25% max rinsed
Suspensibility (Bifenthrin and Imidacloprid):	Not less than 60% to not greater than 105%
Spontaneity of dispersion (Both Bifenthrin and Imidacloprid):	Not less than 60% to not greater than 105%

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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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

LD₅₀ (Oral), Rat, female, was estimated at 1,098 mg/kg (OECD 425).

LD₅₀ (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. LD₅₀ for bifenthrin is about 54 mg/kg in female rats and 70 mg/kg in male rats. The LD₅₀ 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).

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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.	

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 LC₅₀, is 1,280 ppm for mallard ducks and 4,450 ppm for bobwhite quail. The acute oral LD₅₀ 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 LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ of Imidacloprid is 211-280 mg/L for a range of species. In tests with Daphnia, the 48-hour EC₅₀ 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.

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Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: 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

The active ingredients Bifenthrin and Imidacloprid are listed in Philippines inventory of chemicals and chemical substances (implementing title II of RA 6969).

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:

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 fire-fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
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.

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