

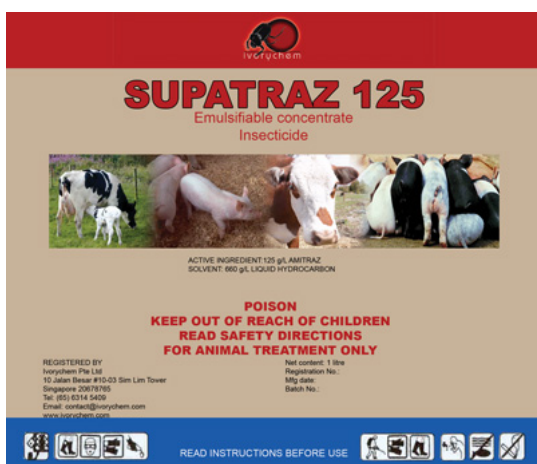
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READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

USE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SUPATRAZ 125



INGREDIENTS

Amitraz 12.5%
Other ingredients87.5%

SUPATRAZ 125 is a highly effective emulsifiable concentrate insecticide for the control of cattle tick, paralysis tick, lice and mange mites in cattle and pigs and contains as its active ingredient, Amitraz 12.5%.

It can be used as both a stock spray and dip, and for external use only.

Trade Names Of Other Firms: Trade names for products containing Amitraz include Aazdieno, Acarac, Amitraze, Baam, Edrizan, Mitac, Maitac, Triatox, Triatix, Vapcozin Taktic, Triazid, Topline, Tudy, Ectodex, Garial, Danicut, Ovidrex, Acadrex, Bumetran, and Ovasyn

What is Amitraz and how does it work?

SUPATRAZ 125 is a triazapentadiene compound, a member of the amidine chemical family. It is also an insecticide and acaricide used to control

red spider mites, leaf miners, scale insects, and aphids. On cotton it is used to control bollworms, white fly, and leaf worms. On animals it is used to control ticks, mites, lice and other animal pests. The EPA classifies Amitraz as Class III - slightly toxic.

Key Benefits of SUPATRAZ 125:

1. Quick knockdown effect.
2. Trusted performance. Reliable.
3. Used worldwide over many years by major partners.

PRECAUTIONS

Product is poisonous if swallowed or absorbed by skin contact. Will irritate eyes and skin. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid all contact by mouth, skin, and eyes. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overall buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray contacts skin and eyes, immediately wash affected area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Ingestion:

The concentrate is harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Eye:

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage.

Skin:

Causes moderate skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin

Inhalation:

Inhalation of excessive amount of spray may cause nausea, vomiting, and dizziness.

Chronic effects:

No evidence of carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic or reproductive effects. Gross skin absorption and ingestion may cause central nervous system depression.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Treatment is symptomatic.

FIRST AID

Ingestion:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor. Do not

give fluids or induce vomiting if person is unconscious or having convulsions. Get affected person to a doctor or hospital promptly.

Eye:

Irrigate for 15 minutes with copious quantities of water with eyelids held open.

Seek medical advice.

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing at once, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Obtain medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

DIP

1. It is essential to know the capacity of your dip tank.
2. It is essential to premix SUPATRAZ 125 with water before adding to a dip bath.
3. Pour a measured amount of SUPATRAZ 125 into a suitable container half full of water, stirring continuously until completely mixed. Then empty the mixture into the dip bath
4. Repeat 3 above until the required amount of SUPATRAZ 125 has been added to the dip bath.
5. Mix the wash by stirring thoroughly. Allowing 20-25 animals to go through the dip before dipping operation will help to mix the dip. These animals should go through the dip again for proper tick control. The level of the dip wash should be at least 1 foot below the entry point.

MIXING RATE

Initial fill: 1 part SUPATRAZ 125 per 500 parts water (1:500)

Replenishment rate: 1 part SUPATRAZ 125 per 250 parts of water (1:250) or per 125 heads of animals dipped.

For every 1 liter of SUPATRAZ 125 added to the dip tank, add 3.5 kg of stabilizer (calcium hydroxide) at the end of the dipping session.

Remove to fresh air. Get to a doctor or hospital promptly.

Advice to doctor:

If swallowed, use gastric lavage. Avoid aspiration.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

Do not use on horse or dogs.

Do not treat more than once in the last 21 days before slaughter.

No. of cattle dipped	Quantity of SUPATRAZ 125 to be added	Stabilizer used
125	1 litre	3.5 kg
250	2 litres	2 x 3.5 kg
375	3 litres	3 x 3.5 kg
500	4 litres	4 x 3.5 kg

1. Dip weekly for optimum tick and tick borne disease control
2. Dip testing – a dip wash sample should be taken immediately after the last head of cattle has been dipped. Add two teaspoonfuls of stabilizer (calcium hydroxide) and shake well.
3. Two baths with a 15-to-21-day interval between them. Each animal must be in contact with the bath for 15-20 seconds. Submerge the head 2 or 3 times.

Livestock	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Cattle	Cattle Tick <i>Boophilus microplus</i>	400 ml/200L water	Treat at intervals of 19-21 days
	New Zealand cattle tick <i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>		Treat at intervals of 7-21 days
	Paralysis Tick <i>Ixodes holocyclus</i>		Treat at intervals of 7-10days
			Spray cattle with a minimum of 10 litres for hand sprays and 4 litres for recirculating sprays. Controls organophosphorus and synthetic pyrethroid resistant strains of the cattle tick.

Pigs	Mange <i>Sarcoptes scabiei var suis</i>	40 ml/10 L water	Remove feed and bedding from pens. Cover drinking bowls and clean out pen. Spray pigs with minimum of 2L spray wash, especially inside ears and legs, under jowls and areas covered by scabs. Replace discarded bedding with clean material. Repeat treatment after 7-10 days. Two treatments at 7-10 days are recommended for sows and gilts before entering farrowing pens, for piglets at weaning, and for pigs newly brought into the piggery. Boars should be treated every 3 months.
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**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS
AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.
WITHHOLDING PERIOD: MEAT: NIL, MILK: NIL**

Spray races

Method	All spraywash must be used within 24 hours
Initial Charge	400 mL/200 L of water
Mixing	Do NOT treat more than once in the last 21 days before slaughter. Pour required amount of Amitraz EC into a bucket and stir thoroughly. Pour contents of bucket into reservoir or sump. Rinse bucket and add rinsings to the wash. Fill reservoir with total volume of water required.
Stirring	Spraywash in reservoir or sump must be thoroughly stirred for a minimum of 5 minutes at commencement of each spraying session and again if there is a break of more than half an hour during spraying.
Reinforcement	Each time the level of spraywash in the sump drops by 200 L, add 250 mL of Amitraz EC without adding water and continue spraying. If level of wash is allowed to fall excessively without reinforcement, concentration of Amitraz EC will fall and efficacy will be reduced. Repeat reinforcement until no more wash can be pumped out. If continuing spraying, make up more wash at the initial charge rate and complete spraying. When wash is polluted, clean out sump before recharging
Stability	Because the wash is not stabilised, any remaining wash must be discarded and a new batch made up for the next spraying session
Sampling	Sampling not required

Footbath: Use 2 containers of SUPATRAZ 125 of 1 liter each (total of 2 liters) and 10 kg of stabilizer (calcium hydroxide) every 1,000 liters of water.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Disposal of unwanted spraywash should be into a pit of adequate size on level ground

NOTE: The withholding period stated on the label applies only to meat destined for the Australian domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards which may require an export slaughter interval. If necessary, details of overseas standards should be obtained prior to use of this product. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, 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.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, flood, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Hand spraying:

of direct sunlight. After use tightly reseal container. Do not contaminate with water. Ensure all parts of the animal are thoroughly wet, especially the belly, inside legs and ear (especially in pigs).

Animals should be restrained in a crush for spraying. A pump capable of delivering a coarse spray should be used. Knapsack sprays are not recommended.

NOTICE: Purchaser assumes all risk of use and handling where product is not used in accordance with directions given.

Fresh spraywash must be made up for each day's treatment. Clean out the spray reservoir at the end of each day and discard any remaining wash.

Two treatments 7-10 days apart are recommended for sows and gilts before entering farrowing pens, for piglets at weaning and for pigs newly brought into the piggery. Boars should be treated every 3 months

For More Details including effects on environment email contact@ivorychem.com with Subject "SUPATRAZ 125 DETAILS"

More Details:

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **Acute Toxicity:** Amitraz is slightly toxic to mammals if ingested orally (226). The dose of Amitraz that is lethal to half of the test animals that ingest it is called the median lethal dose, or the LD50. The oral LD50 is 523-800 mg/kg for amitraz in rats (223, 211, 224, 228). 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 (1, 224, 22). The Lethal Concentration 50 or LC50 is the concentration of the chemical in air or water that kills half of the experimental animals exposed to it. 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 (1). 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 (227).
- **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 (1).
- **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 fetuses 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 (227). The highest dose of amitraz which has no observable effect on the death of unborn rats (fetotoxic 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 (228). 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

(227). Rabbits who received 25 mg/kg/day of amitraz from days 6 to 18 of pregnancy had fewer and smaller litters (223). 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 (227). 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 (228). The teratogenic NOEL of rabbits is 25 mg/kg/day (223). 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 (227).
- **Carcinogenic Effects:** Long term feeding studies show that amitraz is not carcinogenic in rats. However, it can cause tumors in female mice (227). Amitraz causes an increase in tumors 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 tumors of the liver (hepatocellular tumors) at 57 mg/kg/day of amitraz (224, 207). Because amitraz causes cancer in female mice, but not male mice or male or female rats, it is unclassifiable as to human carcinogenicity (229).
- **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 (224). A daily dose of 200 mg of amitraz per kilogram of body weight for ten weeks causes decreased growth and food consumption (227).
- **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 (1, 224, 227).

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **Effects on Birds:** Amitraz is slightly toxic to birds. The dietary LC50 (8 day) is 7,000 mg/kg for mallard ducks and 1,800 mg/kg for Japanese quail (1, 226). The oral LD50 for

bobwhite quail is 788 mg/kg (211). Amitraz may affect reproduction in birds. The avian reproduction NOEL is less than 40 ppm (224).

- **Effects on Aquatic Organisms:** Amitraz is moderately toxic to fish (211, 224, 207). 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 (1). Daphnia, a fresh water invertebrate, exhibited toxic effects at 35 ppb of amitraz in water (223).
- **Effects on Other Animals (Nontarget species):** Amitraz is relatively non-toxic to bees (207, 226). The LD50 is 12 micrograms per bee by ingestion and 3.6 mg/l by direct spraying (1).

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 (1).
- **Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation:** Reports indicate that amitraz may cause crop injury to young peppers and pears during high temperature conditions (207).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND GUIDELINES

Physical Properties:

- **Appearance:** Amitraz is a straw colored crystalline solid and odorless
- **Chemical Name:** N,N'-[(methylimino)dimethylidene]di-2,4-xylidine
- **CAS Number:** 33089-61-1
- **Molecular Weight:** 221.04
- **Water Solubility:** ca. 1 mg/l (211). Soluble in common organic solvents including acetone, toluene, and xylene (211)
- **Solubility in Other Solvents:** Not Available
- **Melting Point:** 86-87 degrees C (1)
- **Vapor Pressure:** 0.051 mPa at 20 degrees C (1)
- **Partition Coefficient:** (octanol/water) Kow = 316,000 (1)
- **Adsorption Coefficient:** Not Available



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