SAFETY DATA SHEET

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Product name: Entrust™ SC Naturalyte™ Insect Control **Issue Date:** 06.10.2021

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE NEW ZEALAND LIMITED encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Entrust™ SC Naturalyte™ Insect Control
Identified Uses: End-use insecticide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
Private Bag 2017
NEW PLYMOUTH 4342
NEW ZEALAND

Customer Information Number: 0800-803-939
NZCustomerservice@corteva.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +64 6 751 2407
Local Emergency Contact: 0800 844 455

For medical advice, contact the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre:
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
Transport Emergency Only Dial 111

This SDS may not provide exhaustive guidance for all the GHS controls assigned to this substance. The NZ EPA website www.epa.govt.nz should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
NEW ZEALAND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Refer to Section 15 for EPA Approval Number.

GHS Classification
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2,
Hazardous to terrestrial invertebrates
Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute - Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic - Category 1

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements:
May cause damage to organs (vacuolization of cells in various tissues or central nervous system effects) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates.

Prevention:
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.
Do not breathe vapours/mist/spray.
Avoid release to the environment.

Response:
Get medical advice if you feel unwell
Collect spillage.

Storage:
Store locked up.

Disposal
Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Spinosad A & D*		22.54%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	≥ 10.0 - < 20.0 %
Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol	9002-92-0	> 1.0 - < 3.0 %
Spinosyn B	131929-61-8	≥ 0.25 - < 1.0 %
Balance	Not available	≥ 53.46 - ≤ 66.21 %

Note
*Spinosad is comprised of Spinosyn A (CAS # 131929-60-7) and Spinosyn D (CAS # 131929-63-0)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Consult the National Poisons Information Centre (0800 POISON (0800 764 766)) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.

Description of first aid measures
General advice: If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem: •3Z

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire-fighting clothing (includes fire-fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7: Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12: Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Corteva Agriscience for clean-up assistance. See Section 13: Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

This substance is subject to a requirement for an emergency management plan, secondary containment and signage, whenever it is held in quantities of 100 L or more, either alone or in aggregate with other hazardous substances. See Hazardous Substances Emergency Management and Identification Regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Spinosad A & D	Dow IHG	TWA	0.3 mg/m3
Propylene glycol	NZ OEL	WES-TWA	10 mg/m3
	NZ OEL	WES-TWA	474 mg/m3 150 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Skin protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapour cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for occupational eye protection.
AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.
AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Tan to brown
Odour	Mild
Odour Threshold	No test data available
pH	8.0 - 9.5 1% *pH Electrode*
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available

Flash point - closed cup	> 100 °C *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapour Pressure	Spinosad A = 3.0×10^{-5}; Spinosad D = 2.0×10^{-5}
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No test data available
Water solubility	Spinosad A (235 ppm at 25 °C, pH 7); Spinosad D (0.332 ppm at 25 °C, pH 7)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Spinosad A (Log P^{ow} = 4); Spinosad D (Log P^{ow} = 4.5)
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	Not an oxidiser
Liquid Density	1.0564 g/cm3 at 20 °C *Digital density meter*
Molecular weight	Spinosyn A: 731.98 Spinosyn D: 745.99

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Stable at ambient temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible materials: None known.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. LD50, rat, female > 5,000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.
LC50, rat, male and female, Aerosol > 4.19 mg/l. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Essentially non-irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.
For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
In animals, Spinosad has been shown to cause vacuolization of cells in various tissues.
Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Carcinogenicity
Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the foetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity
For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Spinosad A & D

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 5.9 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 1.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
EC50, Eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 0.295 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EbC50, *Diatom navicula* sp., 5 d, Biomass, 0.107 mg/l
EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 7 d, 39 mg/l
EC50, *Lemna gibba*, 14 d, 10.6 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
Bacteria, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout), flow-through test, mortality, 0.5 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 0.0012 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg).
Oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2,000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5,000 ppm).
Dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d, > 5,253 mg/kg diet.

Oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, 0.06 micrograms/bee
Contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, 0.05 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, > 970 mg/kg

Propylene glycol

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, *Ceriodaphnia Dubia* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
NOEC, *Pseudomonas putida*, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia Dubia* (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 6.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Spinosyn B

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 21.4 mg/l
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 6.39 mg/l
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 6.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0.29 - 0.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Spinosad A & D

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD 20 or BOD 28/ThOD > 40%). Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: < 1 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	66.0 %
10 d	68.0 %
20 d	76.0 %
28 d	77.0 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Stable
Hydrolysis, Half-life, 200 - 259 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C
Hydrolysis, pH 5, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Stable
Photolysis, Half-life, 0.84 - 0.96 d, pH 7

Propylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 64 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg
Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.0 %
10 d	70.0 %
20 d	86.0 %

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 10 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol

Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 74 %
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Spinosyn B

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Spinosad A & D

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.01
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 Fish 28 d Measured

Propylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Estimated.

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
Bioaccumulation: No relevant information found.

Spinosyn B
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Balance
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in Soil
Spinosad A & D
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2,000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 701 Measured

Propylene glycol
Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
No relevant data found.

Spinosyn B
No relevant data found.

Balance
No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Spinosad A & D
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Propylene glycol
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Spinosyn B
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Balance
This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Other adverse effects
Spinosad A & D
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polyethoxylated dodecyl alcohol
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Spinosyn B
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance
This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

Waste handling, treatment and disposal practices must be in compliance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Regulations concerning waste management may vary in different locations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLE TRANSPORT: To be transported ONLY in the sealed original container.

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinosad)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Spinosad

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinosad)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Spinosad
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinosad)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

Hazchem: •3Z

Matters needing attention for transportation
Marine Pollutants 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 and IATA special provision A197. If the product meets these special provisions, it may be shipped in New Zealand as a non-dangerous goods under provisions in NZS 5433 code which accepts IMDG and IATA classification.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/ information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ACVMG APPROVAL NUMBER: P9135
EPA Approval Code: HSR000714

ADVICE TO PRODUCT USERS REGARDING GHS CONTROLS: Users of this product should make reference to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and Regulations, and the Health and Safety at Work Act for relevant risk management controls. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Refer to Environment Protection Authority for more information http://www.epa.govt.nz

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision
Identification Number: 101215180 / A157 / Issue Date: 06.10.2021 / Replaces: 20.08.2021
DAS Code: GF-2887
Sections amended: 1, 2, 15

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
NZ OEL	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
WES-TWA	Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
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; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; 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 x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE NEW ZEALAND LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.