SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

SUCCESS™ Insecticide

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	04/09/2025	800080003705	Date of first issue: 04/09/2025

Corteva Agriscience™ 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. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Canada and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : SUCCESS™ Insecticide
Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY
SUITE 240, 115 QUARRY PARK RD. SE
CALGARY AB, T2C 5G9
CANADA

Customer Information Number : 800-667-3852
E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

Emergency telephone number : Corteva Canada Solutions: 1-800-667-3852

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : End use insecticide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Other hazards
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50)	spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50)	168316-95-8	44.04
Propylene glycol	Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>= 3 - < 7 *
Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer	Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer	9069-80-1	>= 1 - < 5 *
Balance	Balance	Not Assigned	> 50

* Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled : 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.

In case of 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.
In case of 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.
If swallowed	:	No emergency medical treatment necessary.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	None known.
Protection of first-aiders	:	If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).
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.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Dry chemical Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapours/dust. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store in a closed container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidizing agents
Packaging material	:	Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA (Vapour and aerosols)	50 ppm 155 mg/m3	CA ON OEL
		TWA (aerosol)	10 mg/m3	CA ON OEL

Engineering measures : 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.

Personal protective equipment

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.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. 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"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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.

Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Off-white

Odour : pungent

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH	:	7.52 Method: CIPAC MT 75.1 GLP: yes (neat)
Melting point/ range	:	Not applicable
Freezing point		No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 100 °C Method: EC Method A9, closed cup GLP: yes none below boiling point
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable to liquids
Self-ignition	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.09 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: Calculated.
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	Dispersible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Method: EC Method A15 GLP: yes none below 400 degC
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	134.6 mPa,s (20 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No Method: EEC A14 GLP: yes
Oxidizing properties	:	No GLP: yes
Surface tension	:	43 mN/m

Particle characteristics

Particle size	:	Not applicable
Particle Size Distribution	:	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned. None known.
Conditions to avoid	:	None known.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong acids Strong bases
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5.0 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: Aerosol Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Remarks: For similar material(s):

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg LD50 (Rat, male): 4,444 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5.18 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rabbit): 317.042 mg/l Exposure time: 2 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Remarks: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation
Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Product:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Product:

Test Type	:	Buehler Test
Species	:	Guinea pig
Assessment	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Humans
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Propylene glycol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity
Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Propylene glycol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Propylene glycol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure
Product:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Propylene glycol:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure
Product:

Assessment	:	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity
Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Remarks	:	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.

Propylene glycol:
Remarks : In rare cases, repeated excessive exposure to propylene glycol may cause central nervous system effects.

Aspiration toxicity
Product:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Components:
spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Propylene glycol:
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: Based on information for a similar material: 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 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: For similar material(s):
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 19 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent Remarks: Information source: Internal study report
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h EbC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.667 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 120 h EC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.86 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Information source: Internal study report
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	Test Type: Based on information for a similar material: LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 2,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 291 mg/kg Exposure time: 56 d
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.11 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.12 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 4 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 27 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 5.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 0.295 mg/l

EC50 (Chironomus sp. (midge)): 0.014 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EbC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0.107 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 5 d

EbC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 39 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 10.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d

EC50 (blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae): 6.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 120 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0012 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : (Bacteria): > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 970 mg/kg
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5156 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 5 d

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5253 mg/kg diet.
Exposure time: 5 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.06 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.05 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 19,000 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 13,020 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 7 d
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 18 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
Biodegradation: < 1 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 66.000 %
Incubation time: 5 d
Method: DOW Test

68.000 %
Incubation time: 10 d
Method: DOW Test

76.000 %
Incubation time: 20 d
Method: DOW Test

77.000 %
Incubation time: 28 d
Method: DOW Test

Stability in water	:	Test Type: Hydrolysis Method: Stable Test Type: Hydrolysis Method: Stable Test Type: Hydrolysis Degradation half life (half-life): 200 - 259 d (25 °C) pH: 9 Test Type: Hydrolysis Degradation half life (half-life): 0.84 - 0.96 d pH: 7

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability	:	aerobic Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 96 % Exposure time: 64 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	:	69.000 % Incubation time: 5 d 70.000 % Incubation time: 10 d 86.000 % Incubation time: 20 d
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	:	1.53 kg/kg
ThOD	:	1.68 kg/kg
Photodegradation	:	Rate constant: 1.28E-11 cm3/s Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

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

Propylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation	:	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Method: Estimated.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.07 Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 701
Method: Measured
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Stability in soil : Dissipation time: 8.68 - 9.44 d
Method: Photolysis

Propylene glycol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: < 1
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: 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).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

spinosad (reaction mass of spinosyn A and spinosyn D in ratios between 95:5 to 50:50):

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : 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).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : 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).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

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

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Spinosad)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	964

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Spinosad)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
EmS Code	:	F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	:	yes(Spinosad)
Remarks	:	Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

TDG

UN number	:	UN 3082

Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (spinosad)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
ERG Code	:	171
Marine pollutant	:	yes(spinosad)
Remarks	:	For Canadian Ground transportation TDG Exemption: 1.45.1 Marine Pollutants (Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply if they are in transport solely on land by road vehicle or railway vehicle).

Special precautions for user

Remarks	:	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.

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DSL	:	This product contains components that are not listed on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) Registration Number : 26835

Read the PCPA label, authorized under the Pest Control Products Act, prior to using or handling this pest control product.
This chemical is a pest control product registered by Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency and is subject to certain labelling requirements under the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA). There are Canada-specific environmental requirements for handling, use, and disposal of this pest control product that are indicated on the label. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for GHS-consistent safety data sheets. Following is the hazard information required on the pest control products label:
PCPA Label Hazard Communications:
Read the label and booklet before using. Keep out of reach of children.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on blooming plants.
This product is highly toxic to:
Aquatic invertebrates
Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

CA ON OEL	:	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA ON OEL / TWA	:	Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.
DSL - Domestic substances List. WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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