Material Safety Data Sheet
Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.

Product Name: GF-120 Fruit Fly Bait **Issue Date:** 2013.12.17

Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
GF-120 Fruit Fly Bait

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
Suite 2100, 450 1st Street SW
Calgary, AB T2P 5H1
Canada

For MSDS updates and Product Information: 800-667-3852

Prepared By: Prepared for use in Canada by EH&S, Hazard Communications.
Revision 2013.12.17

Customer Information Number: 800-667-3852
solutions@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666
Local Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Brown
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Acidic
Hazards of product:

CAUTION! May cause eye irritation. Isolate area.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.
Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Inhalation: Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.
Aspiration hazard: Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.
Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): 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. For the minor component(s): Repeated excessive exposures may cause Diarrhea.
Reproductive Effects: 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.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Spinosad A & D	131929-60-7 & 131929-63-0	0.02 %
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	2.5 %
Balance	Not available	97.48 %

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

4. First-aid measures

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.
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.
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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media
To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

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. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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.
See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

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.
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 Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

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

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.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Propylene glycol	WEEL	TWA Aerosol.	10 mg/m3
	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV Total vapor and aerosol.	155 mg/m3 50 ppm
Spinosad A & D	Dow IHG	TWA	0.3 mg/m3

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	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV Total vapor and aerosol.	155 mg/m3 50 ppm
Spinosad	Dow IHG	TWA	0.3 mg/m3

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.
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.

Personal Protection
Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls
Ventilation: 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Brown
Odor	Acidic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	4.9 (@ 1 %) *CIPAC MT 75.2* 1% aqueous solution.
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	102 °C
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 102 °C *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93* none below boiling point
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: No test data available **Upper**: No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.21 20 °C/20 °C *ASTM D941*
Solubility in water (by weight)	Soluble
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	none below 400degC
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive *EEC A14*
Oxidizing properties	No
Liquid Density	1.23 g/cm3 @ 20 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability
Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

As product: LD50, rat > 5,000 mg/kg
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Dermal

As product: LD50, rat > 5,000 mg/kg
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Inhalation

As product: LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat > 5.18 mg/l
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Sensitization

Skin

As product: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): 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. For the minor component(s): Repeated excessive exposures may cause Diarrhea.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): For the component(s) tested: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother. For the component(s) tested: Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

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.

Genetic Toxicology

For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: **Spinosad A & D**

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). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

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

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: 1.5 mg/l

EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), shell growth inhibition: 0.295 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EbC50, diatom Navicula sp., biomass growth inhibition, 5 d: 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 Micro-organisms
; Bacteria: > 100 mg/l
Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV)
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, mortality, NOEC:0.5 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value
Daphnia magna (Water flea), NOEC: 0.0012 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 5253 mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 0.06 micrograms/bee
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 0.05 micrograms/bee
Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: > 970 mg/kg

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 40,613 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
LC50, Ceriodaphnia Dubia (water flea), static test, 48 h: 18,340 mg/l
Aquatic Plant Toxicity
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 19,000 mg/l
Toxicity to Micro-organisms
EC50, activated sludge test (OECD 209), Respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value
Ceriodaphnia Dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, NOEC: 13020 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Spinosad A & D**

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Stability in Water (1/2-life):
; 25 °C; pH 7;Stable
200 - 259 d; 25 °C; pH 9
0.84 - 0.96 d; pH 7
; 25 °C; pH 5;Stable
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
< 1 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test	fail

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
66.000 %	68.000 %	76.000 %	77.000 %

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).
OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
81 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	pass
96 %	64 d	OECD 306 Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.28E-11 cm3/s	10 h	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
69.0 %	70.0 %	86.0 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **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; Measured

Data for Component: **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.

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: **Spinosad A & D**

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 701 Measured
Henry's Law Constant (H): For similar active ingredient(s):: 1.89E-07

Data for Component: **Propylene glycol**

Mobility in soil: 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, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.2E-08 atm*m3/mole Measured

13. Disposal Considerations

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.

14. Transport Information

TDG Small container
NOT REGULATED

TDG Large container
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

15. Regulatory Information

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification
This product is exempt under WHMIS.

Pest Control Products Act Registration number: 28336

National Fire Code of Canada
Not applicable

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	2	0	0

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Identified uses
End use insecticide product

Revision

Identification Number: 61739 / 1023 / Issue Date 2013.12.17 / Version: 3.1
DAS Code: GF-120
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
VOL/VOL	Volume/Volume

Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc. 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.