



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

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 South Africa and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : TRACER™ 480 SC

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub- : Plant Protection Product, Insecticide

stance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer

Corteva Agriscience RSA Proprietary Limited Block A, 2nd Floor, Lakefield Office Park, 272 West Avenue Centurion, Gauteng, 1063 SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information : +27 (0) 12 683 5700

Number

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-Hour Local Emergency Contact: +27 82 895 0621 24-Hour Emergency Contact: +32 3 575 55 55

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

gory 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

egory 1 eff

effects.

2.2 Label elements





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Hazard pictograms :

*

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the envi-

ronment, comply with the instructions for use.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P391 Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
spinosyn A	131929-60-7	Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	22,1
	603-209-00-0	Aquatic Acute 1; H400	
		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10	
		M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
spinosyn D	131929-63-0	Aquatic Acute 1; H400	22,1
	603-209-00-0	Aquatic Chronic 1;	

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
Spinosyn B	131929-61-8	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	0,489
Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer	9069-80-1	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	>= 1 - < 3
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,025 - < 0,05

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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 re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

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.

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023 0.0

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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific antidote. Treatment

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

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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 prod- :

ucts

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)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This Further information

must not be discharged into drains.

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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

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 over-

pressurization 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 infor-

mation.

6.4 Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

practice.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

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.

Advice on common storage : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No

1107/2009.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value	
Propylene glycol	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects		
	Remarks:No da	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects		
	Remarks:No da	ita available	•		
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute local effects		
	Remarks:No data available				
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects		
	Remarks:No data available				
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects		
	Remarks:No da	Remarks:No data available			
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m3	
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects		
	Remarks:No data available				
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10 mg/m3	
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects		
	Remarks:No da	ta available			





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	
Remarks:No data	a available		
Consumers	Skin contact	Acute local effects	
Remarks:No data available			
Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	
Remarks:No data available			
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	
Remarks:No data	a available		
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term local ef- fects	
Remarks:No data available			
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	10 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Propylene glycol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	183 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	57,2 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)
	Soil	50 mg/kg dry
		weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

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

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

Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with

EN 166 or equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when pro-

longed or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: 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"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). When pro-

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

longed or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilaver laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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.

Skin and body protection Respiratory protection

Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid.
Colour : Off-white
Odour : Mild

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

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

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

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- : No data available

octanol/water

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

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : 43 mN/m

Particle Size Distribution : No data available

Self-ignition : No data available

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids

Strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materi-

als

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

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 inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Components:

spinosyn A:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse, male): 6.124 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse, female): 7.119 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5,18 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Spinosyn B:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 3.162 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5,18 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 675,3 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,25 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Result : No eye irritation





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Components:

Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

spinosyn A:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Spinosyn B:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Species : Mouse

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

spinosyn A:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Spinosyn B:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

Not mutagenic when tested in bacterial or mammalian sys-

tems.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

spinosyn A:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Spinosyn B:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

spinosyn A:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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.

Spinosyn B:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction., In ani-

mal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

spinosyn A:

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.

Spinosyn B:

Remarks : In animals, Spinosad has been shown to cause vacuolization

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

of cells in various tissues.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Remarks : Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

spinosyn A:

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

Spinosyn B:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50

below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: For similar material(s):

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 120 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

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

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

EC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0,86 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

Test Type: Based on information for a similar material:

LC50: > 458 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

LC50: > 291 mg/kg Exposure time: 56 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50: 0,049 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: 0,05 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Components:

spinosyn A:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 3,49 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 4,99 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 14 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

105,5 mg/l

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): 0,107 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 d Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0,498 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC: 1,15 mg/l End point: weight Exposure time: 35 d

Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

LOEC: 0,962 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: flow-through test

LOEC: 2,38 mg/l End point: weight Exposure time: 35 d

Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 0,692 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Test Type: flow-through test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 1,65 mg/l

End point: weight Exposure time: 35 d

Species: Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0,0842 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC: 0,0016 mg/l Exposure time: 25 d

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Species: Midge (Chironomus riparius)

Test Type: flow-through test

LOEC: 0,173 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia

Test Type: flow-through test

LOEC: 0,0032 mg/l Exposure time: 25 d

Species: Midge (Chironomus riparius)

Test Type: flow-through test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 0,121 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia

Test Type: flow-through test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level): 0,0022 mg/l

Exposure time: 25 d

Species: Midge (Chironomus riparius)

Test Type: flow-through test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

10

: LC50: 48.000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

dietary LC50: > 5253 mg/kg diet.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: 0,06 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: 0,05 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

spinosyn D:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

10

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

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

Spinosyn B:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 21,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: semi-static test

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6,39 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6,5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom)): 0,29 - 0,36

mg/

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

ı

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 1

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50: > 1.000 mg/kg Exposure time: 14 d

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

GLP:yes

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50 (Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)): 1,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,8

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,21

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50 (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,36 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC (diatom Skeletonema costatum): 0,15 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

•

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria (active sludge)): 28,52 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition of activated sludge

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

spinosyn A:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 1 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Remarks: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is

not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Stability in water : Test Type: Photolysis

Degradation half life: 200 - 259 d

pH: 9

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 24 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent Remarks: Abiotic degradation: The material is rapidly de-

gradable by abiotic means.

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023 0.0

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

spinosyn A:

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33

Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Spinosyn D.

Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 19

Remarks: Spinosyn A.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,2

Method: Calculated.

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 1,19 octanol/water

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117 or Equivalent

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log

Pow < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

spinosyn A:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 701

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500

and 2000).

Stability in soil Test Type: Photolysis

Dissipation time: 8,68 - 9,44 d Test Type: aerobic degradation

Dissipation time: 14,5 d

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Koc: 104

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an im-

portant fate process.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

Components:

spinosyn A:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Spinosyn B:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Naphthalenesulfonic acid, formaldehyde ammonium salt copolymer:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Components:

spinosyn A:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Spinosyn B:

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:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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 regu-

lations.

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all appli-

cable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

 UNRTDG
 : UN 3082

 IMDG
 : UN 3082

 IATA
 : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UNRTDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Spinosad)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (Spinosad)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Spinosad)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 UNRTDG
 : 9

 IMDG
 : 9

 IATA
 : 9

14.4 Packing group

UNRTDG





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

Packing group : III Labels : 9

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen- : 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes(Spinosad)

14.6 Special precautions for user

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.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

E1

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS





Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance when it is used in the specified applications.

The mixture is evaluated within the frame of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009. Refer to the label for exposure assessment information.

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.

Classification was done in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Purple Book and complies with the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021.

Full text of H-Statements

H302 : Harmful if swallowed. H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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 - Interna-

TRACER™ 480 SC



Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: -

0.0 30.05.2023 800080003708 Date of first issue: 30.05.2023

tional Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Based on product data or assessment Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Based on product data or assessment

Product code: GF-976

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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