DPX-HGW86 100 OD (Oil Dispersion)

E1001592 Revised 19-APR-2010 19-APR-2010

Substance ID : 130000097745

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

Grade : RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY

# Tradenames and Synonyms

DUP-BR 661
DPX-HGW86 10 OD

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR
DUPONT COMPANY
STINE-HASKELL RESEARCH CENTER
CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS
NEWARK, DE 19714

PHONE NUMBERS
Product Information : 1-888-638-7668
Transport Emergency : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
Medical Emergency : 1-800-441-3637

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPX-HGW86 Technical</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inert Ingredients</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inert Ingredients may contain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>* Methyl Alcohol</td>
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<td>67-56-1</td>
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</table>

* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Components (Remarks)

This material is a RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT chemical and has not been tested to determine the physical, chemical, or toxicological properties. Therefore, this chemical should be treated as a hazardous material and this Material Safety Data Sheet is provided to assist the laboratory personnel in handling the substance safely.
HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Unknown. This sample is for RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT purposes only. As the chemical's physical and toxicological properties have not been fully tested, this material should be handled AS A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL and only by technically qualified persons using good industrial hygiene practices to prevent ANY exposure.

Based on data from components, eye contact may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision.

Based on data from components, skin contact may cause skin irritation with itching, redness, swelling or rash.

Inhalation of mists or sprays may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages with coughing and discomfort.

Based on animal data, repeated, oral ingestion of large amounts may cause maternal, but no developmental, toxicity.

METHYL ALCOHOL
The fatal dose of Methyl Alcohol by ingestion is from 60 to 250 ml.

Inhalation of Methyl Alcohol may cause irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat or runny nose.

Skin contact with Methyl Alcohol may cause irritation with itching, burning, redness, swelling or rash. Skin permeation may occur in amounts capable of producing the effects of systemic toxicity.

Eye contact with Methyl Alcohol may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision.

Ingestion of Methyl Alcohol may cause irritation of the digestive tract with stomach pain, heartburn, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea; however there may be no symptoms at all.

Inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with Methyl Alcohol may cause temporary mild depression of the central nervous system with dizziness, confusion, incoordination or drowsiness followed by an asymptomatic period usually ranging from 12 to 24 hours. Metabolic acidosis develops followed by ocular toxicity (visual disturbance including blindness). Other effects include non-specific effects such as headache, nausea and weakness. Gross overexposure may cause pathological changes in the liver and kidneys; nerve damage with numbness, weakness or muscle rigidity; tremors; convulsions; and fatality.
Increased susceptibility to the effects of Methyl Alcohol may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the nervous system, visual system, liver, kidneys, and cardiovascular system.

INERT INGREDIENT 5
Inhalation of this ingredient may cause drying of mucous membranes and irritation of nose, throat, and lungs with nosebleeds, cough, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath. Based on animal experiments, long term exposures to high doses could lead to pulmonary inflammation and subsequent development of chronic lung disease.

No adverse effects are expected from incidental skin contact with Inert Ingredient 5 dust other than drying of the skin.

Eye contact with Inert Ingredient 5 may cause mechanical irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision.

Epidemiology studies have not shown any evidence of fibrosis in workers exposed to Inert Ingredient 5 dust levels ranging from 2 to 7 mg/m3.

Increased susceptibility to Inert Ingredient 5 effects may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the lung (e.g., asthma) or skin (e.g., dermatitis).

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.
INGESTION

Call a physician immediately.

Notes to Physicians

No information is available for DPX-HGW86 10 OD Insecticide.

METHYL ALCOHOL
Ethanol (ETOH) is antidotal and should be administered early in the treatment. Ethanol is a potent inhibitor of Methanol metabolism because it is preferentially acted on by liver alcohol dehydrogenase, thus delaying or preventing toxic metabolites from Methanol.

Treatment is started after residual ingested substance is removed from the stomach. Ethanol is administered orally or IV with a goal of maintaining a blood alcohol level of approximately 22 mmol/L or 1.0 mg/L.

To prepare antidote, make a solution using 100 mL of 100 proof ethyl alcohol and 1900 mL of water. Give 1.5 mL/kg or 100 mL for an average adult. This may be mixed with orange juice for oral use if necessary. More Ethanol is to be given at 2 hour intervals to achieve and maintain the desired blood alcohol levels. Treatment may be necessary for several days.

The patient should be monitored for metabolic acidosis. Use of appropriate buffering solutions, such as bicarbonate, may be indicated.

Hemodialysis may be required.

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FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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Flammable Properties

The fire and explosion potential has not been investigated. Therefore, handle the material as if it were a fire and explosion hazard.

Extinguishing Media

Use media appropriate for surrounding material.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective equipment.
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Evacuate personnel, thoroughly ventilate area, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Spill Clean Up

Soak up with sawdust, sand, oil dry or other absorbent material.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing after use. Do not store or consume food, drink or tobacco in areas where they may become contaminated with this material.

Storage

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store or consume food, drink or tobacco in areas where they may become contaminated with this material. Store away from sunlight.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear full face protection when handling in a non-enclosed system or when the possibility exists for eye and face contact.

RESPIRATORS: If this material is not used in a chemical fume hood, wear a NIOSH-approved air purifying respirator or positive pressure air-supplied respirator where there is a potential for inhalation exposure.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear impervious clothing such as gloves, whole bodysuit, apron, or boots, as appropriate. Consult the site safety professional for additional guidance, as needed.
Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits
Methyl Alcohol
PEL (OSHA) : 200 ppm, 260 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA
TLV (ACGIH) : 200 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, Skin
       STEL 250 ppm
AEL * (DuPont) : 200 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA, Skin

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

Exposure Guideline Comments
Inert Ingredient 5
PEL (OSHA) : 80 mg/m3 / % SiO2 - 8 Hr TWA
TLV (ACGIH) : 10 mg/m3, total dust, 8 Hr. TWA
AEL * (DuPont) : 3 mg/m3, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA, resolvable dust

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PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Physical Data
Form : Oil Dispersion
Color : White Liquid
Density : 0.975 g/cc

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STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
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Other Hazards
The hazardous reactivity of this material is unknown. DO NOT mix with other materials unless specifically instructed to do so under the guidance of a trained chemist. DO NOT expose to heat, flame, or extreme temperatures.

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TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Animal Data
DPX-HGW86 100 OD
Oral LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg in rats
Dermal LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg in rats
Inhalation 4-hour LC50: > 5.4 mg/L in rats (Technical)

DPX-HGW86 100 OD caused mild eye and skin irritation in rabbits clearing within 3 and 8 days after application, respectively, and qualifies for US EPA Category IV and no classification in the EU. This product is a skin sensitizer in animals.
DPX-HGW86 TECHNICAL
Repeated dose toxicity

The following effects occurred at levels of exposure that significantly exceed those expected under labeled usage conditions:

Oral, mouse
Organ weight changes

Oral, dog
Reduced body weight gain, Organ weight changes, Increased liver enzyme levels in serum, Liver effects

Oral, rat
Thyroid effects, Organ weight changes, No effect to neurotoxicity.

Dermal, rat
No toxicologically significant effects were found.

Oral - feed, multiple species
Immune System, No toxicologically significant effects were found.

Oral, rat
No effect to neurotoxicity.

Reproductive toxicity
Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity.

Teratogenicity
Animal testing showed effects on embryo-foetal development at levels equal to or above those causing maternal toxicity.

The weight of the evidence indicates that the pure compound, DPX-HGW86 does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures and in tests on animals.

METHYL ALCOHOL
Oral LD50: 9,100 mg/kg in rats
Dermal LD50: 15,840 mg/kg in rabbits
Inhalation 1-hour LC50: > 145,000 ppm in rats

Animal testing indicates Methyl Alcohol is an eye and skin irritant. Eye contact with Methyl Alcohol caused clouding of the eye (corneal opacity). Repeated skin contact with higher concentrations of Methyl Alcohol caused some mortality.

Single exposure by ingestion caused narcosis, liver effects and hypothermia. Repeated exposure caused pathological
changes of the eyes and acidosis.

Repeated exposure by inhalation caused irritation of the eyes, and blindness.

No animal data are available to define the carcinogenicity of Methyl Alcohol. Exposure of pregnant rats shows the following developmental effects: reduced birth weight, bone abnormalities and behavioral abnormalities. Exposure of pregnant mice shows the following developmental effects: reduced birth weight, resorption, and bone abnormalities. No adequate animal data are available to define the reproductive effects of Methyl Alcohol. Tests have shown that Methyl Alcohol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or animals. Methyl Alcohol has not been tested for its ability to cause permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

INERT INGREDIENT 1
Any health or toxicological information included in Section 3 from this ingredient is based upon data associated with the subcomponent or an analogous material.

INERT INGREDIENT 2
Data below is on a similar material.

Oral LD50: > 500 mg/kg in rats
Dermal LD50: > 2000 mg/kg in rabbits

Animal testing indicates that the Inert Ingredient 2 is a severe eye and a mild skin irritant.

INERT INGREDIENT 5
Oral LD50: > 5000 mg/kg in rats
Inhalation 4-hour LC50: > 2.08 mg/L (species unspecified)

Animal testing indicates Inert Ingredient 5 is a mild eye irritant. It is a negligible to slight skin irritant when tested as a 50% aqueous paste. The dust is not expected to be a skin irritant. Animal testing indicates Inert Ingredient 5 is not a skin sensitizer.

Single, repeated and long-term exposure by ingestion to Inert Ingredient 5 caused no significant toxicological effects.

Single exposure by inhalation to Inert Ingredient 5 caused no significant toxicological effects. Repeated exposure caused pulmonary changes including reversible inflammation. Long-term exposure caused pulmonary changes including reversible inflammation, vascular obstruction and
Animal testing indicates Inert Ingredient 5 does not have carcinogenic or reproductive effects. No animal data are available to define the developmental toxicity of Inert Ingredient 5. Inert Ingredient 5 has not produced genetic damage in bacterial or in mammalian cell cultures. It has not been tested for genetic toxicity in animals.

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ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Ecotoxicological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY:
DPX-HGW86 TECHNICAL
96-Hour LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykis (rainbow trout): > 12.6 mg/L
48-Hour EC50 - Daphnia magna: 20.4 ug/L
72-Hour LC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) > 13 mg/l

METHYL ALCOHOL
96-Hour LC50 - Fathead minnows: 28,100 mg/L
Very low toxicity.

INERT INGREDIENT 3
LC50 - Fish : > 100mg/L
EC0 - Bacteria: > 100 mg/L

OTHER:
DPX-HGW86 TECHNICAL
48-hour Oral LD50 : > 0.1055 ug/honeybee
72-Hour Contact LD50: > 0.0934 ug/honeybee
INERT INGREDIENT 3
BOD5 : 0.147 mg O2/mg (146,775 ppm)
COD : 2.251 mg O2/mg (2,250,550 ppm)
Biodegradable: 6.5%

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DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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Waste Disposal

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations.

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TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
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Shipping Information

IMDG
UN-Number: 3082
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance liquid, n.o.s. (Cyantraniliprole)

Class: 9
Packaging group: III
Labelling No.: 9

Marine pollutant
Not Regulated by DOT.
Not regulated as a hazardous material by IATA.
Optional classification as per IATA Special Provision A97.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

This material is for RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY. It is being supplied under the exemption for research and development under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and/or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Commercial use of this material is a violation of Federal law.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Responsibility for MSDS: DuPont Crop Protection
Address : Wilmington, DE 19898
Telephone : 1-888-638-7668

# Indicates updated section.