1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	**Enviromax Imidacloprid FlyBait**
Other means of identification:	**None**
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:	**Ready-to-use fly bait granules for the control of adult houseflies and lesser houseflies (including organophosphate resistant strains) in commercial, industrial and domestic areas**
Supplier:	**EnviroMax Technologies Pty Ltd**
ABN:	**132 643 577**
Street Address:	**Level 6, 10 Eagle Street, Brisbane QLD 4000**
Telephone No:	**+61-7-3897 8300**
Fax:	**+61-7-3386 3333**
Email:	**www.awct.com.au**
Distributed by:	**Australasian Wholesale Chemical Technologies Pty Ltd PO Box 984 North Lakes QLD, Australia 4509**
Emergency Telephone:	**+ 61- (0) 409 926 561**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance mixture: Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion (w/w)
The components in this formulation are considered not to be hazardous and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations. Following is the information for the active constituents which are not classified as hazardous in this formulation.		
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	5 g/kg
(Z)-9 Tricosene	27519-0204	1 g/kg

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash with plenty of water and soap. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline solution, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth immediately and then drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the Poisons Information Centre or doctor. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

First Aid Facilities: Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Soft stream water fog, Foam, CO2 or dry chemical. Contain all runoff.
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing to prevent risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/ Environmental precautions:	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. In the event of a spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses with absorbent material and call emergency services. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Personal precautions/ Protective equipment:	Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles e.g. silica & asbestos.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Clean contaminated floors and surfaces thoroughly with water and detergents.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. Avoid skin and eye contact. Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Refer to Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under 'Storage' should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	Store in the original container, in a cool dry well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.
Appropriate engineering controls: Use in well ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.
Observe good standards of hygiene and cleanliness. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

Respiratory Protection: A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use however if ventilation is not adequate then a respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Eye and Face protection: Safety glasses/goggles with side shield protection should be worn as a general precaution. Consult AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for further information.

Skin Protection: PVC or nitrile rubber gloves should be worn as a general precaution. Always check with the glove manufacturer or your personal protective equipment supplier regarding the correct type of glove to use. Consult AS/NZS 2161 for further information.
Trousers, long sleeved shirt or overalls and closed in shoes or safety footwear should be worn as a general precaution. Consult AS/NZS 2210 and AS/NZS 2919 for further information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Granulated solid.
Colour:	Blue
Odour:	No odour.
pH:	No data available.
Specific Gravity:	Not applicable.
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No data available. Solid at normal temperatures.
Boiling Point/range:	Decomposes before boiling at 100kPa.
Flash Point:	No data available.
Evaporation Point:	Not applicable.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Solubility:	Soluble.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available.
Viscosity:	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials:	Should not be stored or transported with flammable gases, explosives, spontaneously combustible substances, oxidizing agents or food stuffs.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, may be produced during combustion.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No toxicity studies were performed on the product. Below are published information on the technical grade active constituents.

Acute toxicity: No toxicity data for this specific product, however toxicity data for the hazardous ingredient is listed below.

	Toxicity data for Imidacloprid active constituent: It is moderately toxic. Oral LD50 (rat) 450 mg/kg Oral LD50 (mice) 131 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat); aerosol > 69 mg/m^3; dust >5323 mg/m^3 It is considered non-irritating to eyes and skin (rabbits), and non-sensitizing to skin (guinea pigs). Toxicity data for (Z)-9 Tricosene active constituent: No significant signs of acute toxicity.
Ingestion:	No studies available for the product. For Imidacloprid: Based on the reports of human poisoning, non-fatal doses typically range from about 75 to 140 mg/kg bw and fatal doses typically range from about 180 to over 1000 mg/kg bw.
Inhalation:	No studies available for the product. For Imidacloprid: No gross pathological findings at any level of exposure.
Skin:	For Imidacloprid: Not a skin irritant in rabbits. For (Z)-9 Tricosene: Slight dermal irritant, and possibly a moderate dermal sensitiser.
Eye:	For Imidacloprid: Non-irritating to rabbit eyes. For (Z)-9 Tricosene: Slight eye irritant.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Not considered a skin sensitiser and not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard. For Imidacloprid: Evidence of mutagenic effects from exposure to Imidacloprid is inconclusive. In 23 laboratory mutagenicity assays, imidacloprid tested negative for mutagenic effects in all but two. It did test positive for causing changes in chromosomes in human lymphocytes, as well as testing positive for genotoxicity in Chinese hamster ovary cells.
Carcinogenicity:	Not considered to be a carcinogenic. For Imidacloprid: Imidacloprid is considered to be of minimal carcinogenic risk. There were no carcinogenic effects in a 2-year carcinogenicity study in rats fed up to 1,800 ppm imidacloprid.
Reproductive toxicity:	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction. For Imidacloprid: A three generation reproduction study in rats fed up to 700 ppm imidacloprid resulted in a No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) of 100 ppm (equivalent to 8 mg/kg/day) based on decreased pup body weight observed at the 250 ppm dose level.
STOT-single exposure:	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure:	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Other information:	**Chronic Toxicity:** For Imidacloprid, a NOEL from a 2-year feeding study in rats fed up to 1,800 ppm was 100 ppm. Adverse effects included decreased body weight gain in females at 300 ppm, and increased thyroid lesions in males at 300 ppm and females at 900 ppm. **Teratogenic Effects:** For Imidacloprid, a developmental toxicity study in rats given doses up to 100 mg/kg/day by gavage on days 6 to 16 of gestation resulted in a NOEL of 30 mg/kg/day (based on skeletal abnormalities observed at the next highest dose tested of 100 mg/kg/day. **Fate in Humans and Animals:** Imidacloprid is quickly and almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and eliminated via urine and faeces (70-80% and 20-30%, respectively). The most important metabolic steps

include the degradation to 6-chloronicotinic acid, a compound that acts on the nervous system as described above. This compound may be conjugated with glycine and eliminated, or reduced to guanidine.

The ADI for Imidacloprid is set at 0.06mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 6mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake. Values taken from Australian ADI List, 30 September 2011.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No toxicity studies were performed on the product. Below are published information on the technical grade active constituents.

Ecotoxicity:

Avoid contaminating waterways. Under normal and intended conditions of use, the product does not present an ecotoxicity hazard however accidental spills and leaks directly into waterways is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

For Imidacloprid:
Imidacloprid is toxic to birds (LD50 is 152 mg/kg for bobwhite quail, and 31 mg/kg in Japanese quail), HOWEVER risk to birds from instructed use is low. Red- winged blackbirds and brown-headed cowbirds were observed to learn to avoid imidacloprid treated seeds and based on these studies, imidacloprid appears to repel birds.
Imidacloprid has moderately low toxicity to fish. The 96-hour LC50 is 211 mg/l for rainbow trout, 280 mg/l for carp, and 237 mg/l for golden orfe. The aquatic invertebrate Daphnia has a 48- hour EC50 of 85 mg/L.
Imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees. Do not use when bees are nearby or near flowering plants.

For (Z)-9-tricosene:
(Z)-9-tricosene has low toxicity to mammalian species that may come in contact with this pesticide in the environment. The chemical is practically non-toxic to birds or freshwater fish on an acute oral basis. On a subacute dietary basis, it is practically non-toxic to upland game birds and waterfowl. (Z)-9-tricosene is very highly toxic, even in low doses, to waterfowl for reproductive effects and is also highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates.

Persistence/degradability:

For Imidacloprid:
Half-life in soil is 48-190 days, depending on the amount of ground cover (faster in soils with plant ground cover.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Imidacloprid is not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment.

Mobility in Soil:

There is generally not a high risk of groundwater contamination with imidacloprid if used as directed. The chemical is soluble, and has moderate binding affinity to organic materials in soils. However, there is a potential for the compound to move through sensitive soil types including porous, gravelly soils, depending on irrigation practice.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON- DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON- DANGEROUS GOODS.transport
Air Transport:	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON- DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP):	Not a scheduled poison.
APVMA:	86910
AICS:	All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), not required due to the nature of the chemical, or have been assessed under the National Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

General Information:	None
Issue Number:	001
Issue Date:	25 October 2018

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of an SDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

Reason(s) for Issue:	First issue.
Literary Reference:	USDA, Imidacloprid: Human health and ecological risk assessment, https://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/pdfs/ImidaclopridFinalReport.pdf US EPA, (Z)-9 Tricosene https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/fs_PC-103201_1-Sep-94.pdf
Key abbreviations or acronyms used:	ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition) AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances AgVet Code Act 1994 – Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 APVMA – Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Australia GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (3rd revised edition) 2009 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer LD_{50} or LC_{50} – Estimated lethal dose / concentration to kill 50% of the population/sample. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (December 2016) STEL - Short term exposure limit means the average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period. The STEL should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour working day. STOT – Specific Target Organ Toxicity SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons SWA - Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC TGA – Therapeutic Goods Australia WHS – Workplace Health and Safety

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall the manufacturer be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special,

indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if the manufacturer has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

END OF SDS