

# Safety Data Sheet

## 3610 ULV Insecticide

### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	Professional 3610 Ultra-Low Volume Insecticide	
Other Means of Identification	Code: 5180680	P.C.P. Act Registration No.: 11540
Recommended Use	Insecticide	
Restrictions on Use	None Known	
Initial Supplier Identifier	Premier Tech Brighton Ltd., 1 avenue Premier, Riviere-du-Loup, QC G5R 6C1	
Emergency Telephone Number	In the event of an emergency involving dangerous goods, call CANUTEC at 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832), 613-996-666 or *666 on a cellular phone.	

### SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid – Category 4; H227 Aspiration hazard – Category 1: H304 Acute Oral Toxicity – Category 5; H303 Acute Dermal Toxicity – Category 5; H313 Acute Inhalation Toxicity – Category 3; H331
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#### Label Elements



Signal Word:  
**DANGER**

Hazard Statement(s):  
Combustible Liquid; H227  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; H304  
Toxic if swallowed; H301  
May be harmful in contact with skin; H313  
Toxic if inhaled; H331

#### Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator, safety goggles, chemical resistant gloves and coveralls.  
Avoid breathing mists and vapours.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Response:

In case of fire: Use Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Water to extinguish.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call doctor and obtain medical advice. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give 1 to 2 glasses of water (200 to 500mL) to dilute material. Rinse mouth. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing of vomitus. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.



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### IF ON SKIN:

Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

Flush skin with running water and thoroughly wash with soap and water. If skin irritation persists, seek medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a doctor and restore breathing if required. Obtain medical advice if symptoms persist.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing with running water for 20 minute. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Wear self-contained Breathing Apparatus and impervious clothing. Minimize the amount of water used and dike the area for runoff.

### Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store locked up.

Keep container tightly closed.

Storage temperature Min: 0°C Max: 50°C

### Disposal:

Dispose of empty container with household garbage.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, provincial or federal government regulations.

### Other Hazards

This substance is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do Not contaminate local water supplies or environments.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	75% – 85%
N-Octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide	113-48-4	10.0%
Piperonyl Butoxide	51-03-6	6.0%
Pyrethrins	8003-34-7	3.0%

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air and restore breathing if required. Obtain Medical Advice if symptoms persist/. May cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract.

### Skin Contact

Flush skin with running water and thoroughly wash with soap and water. If irritation persist seek Medical Attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.



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<b>Eye Contact</b>	Flush eyes with running water for 20 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. If irritation persists, seek Medical Attention. May cause temporary irritation to the eyes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Immediately call doctor and obtain Medical Advice. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Give 1 to 2 glasses of water (200 to 500 mL) to dilute material. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing of vomitus. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<b>Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed</b>	Acute Effects of Overexposure: May cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract. Prolonged exposure to vapours can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and nervous system depression. Effects of Chronic Exposure Prolonged exposure may cause defatting and drying of the skin, possibly progressing to dermatitis.
<b>Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment</b>	None Known

### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Water. Wear self-contained Breathing Apparatus and impervious clothing.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** None Known.

#### Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Container may explode under intense heat. Vapour is heavier than air, may travel along the ground to ignition sources and then flash back. Materials to Avoid: Acidic or alkaline conditions may cause product to decompose. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

#### Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters

Fire-fighters must wear Self contained Breathing Apparatus and impervious clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources. Minimize the amount of water used and dike the area for runoff.

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Eliminate all ignition sources.  
Do not touch damaged containers or spilled product unless wearing appropriate protective equipment recommended: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator, safety goggles, chemical resistant gloves and coveralls.  
Evacuate the area immediately, isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel.  
Environmental Precautions:  
Do not allow in local waterways or environments.



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**Methods for Containment and Cleaning Up** Stop leak and contain spill by diking and absorb with suitable absorbent and transfer into waste containers for disposal.  
Clean area with detergent and water, absorb waste and place in waste container.  
Remove any contaminated soil for proper disposal.

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling** Ensure source of ventilation.  
Avoid breathing vapours and mists, contact with eyes, skin and clothing.  
Wash thoroughly after use.  
Wear personal protective equipment, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator, safety goggles, chemical resistant gloves and coveralls to avoid direct contact with product.

**Conditions for Safe Storage** Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area.  
Avoid prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures.  
Storage temperature Min: 0°C Max: 50°C  
Keep out of reach of children and pets.  
Store locked up.  
Materials to avoid: Acidic or alkaline conditions may cause product to decompose.

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH® TLV®	
	T.W.A. – T.L.V.	LD50 (mg/Kg)
Petroleum Distillates	300 ppm	Oral, rat >5000 Dermal, rabbit >3000
N-Octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide	LC50, rat >4.08 mg/L	Oral, rat 4220 Dermal, rabbit >2000
Piperonyl Butoxide	No data available	Oral, rat 2010
Pyrethrins	5 mg/m3	Oral, rat 200 Dermal, rat 1800
Calculated LD50 for Mixture		4900

**Appropriate Engineering Controls** Source of ventilation.

**Individual Protection Measures**  
**Eye/Face Protection** Safety Goggles

**Skin Protection** Chemical resistant gloves and coveralls

**Respiratory Protection** NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator

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### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, amber liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Hydrocarbon
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	No data available
<b>Melting Point and Freezing Point</b>	No data available
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range</b>	184 to 212°C
<b>Flash Point</b>	>61°C T.C.C.
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	1.1 approx.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available
<b>Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit</b>	9.3%(upper explosion limit); 1.4% (Lower explosion limit)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	0.147 kPa @ 20°C
<b>Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	5.4
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Insoluble
<b>Solubility in Other Liquids</b>	No data available
<b>Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol / Water (Log Kow)</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	227°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data available



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Specific Gravity 0.865

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Hazardous Polymerization will not occur
Chemical Stability	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None expected under normal conditions of storage and use.
Conditions to Avoid	Prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures
Incompatible Materials	Acidic or alkaline conditions may cause product to decompose
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation  Skin contact  Eye contact  Ingestion

#### Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	LD50 (mg/Kg)
Petroleum Distillates	Oral, rat >5000 Dermal, rabbit >3000
N-Octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide	Oral, rat 4220 Dermal, rabbit >2000
Piperonyl Butoxide	Oral, rat 2010
Pyrethrins	Oral, rat 200 Dermal, rat 1800
Calculated LD50 for Mixture	4900

#### Skin Corrosion / Irritation

Prolonged exposure may cause defatting and drying of the skin, possibly progressing to dermatitis.

#### Serious Eye Damage / Irritation

May cause temporary irritation to the eyes

#### Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

May cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract.



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### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) – Single Exposure

#### Acute Effects of Overexposure:

May cause temporary irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract.  
Prolonged exposure to vapours can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and nervous system depression.

### STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

#### Effects of Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged exposure may cause defatting and drying of the skin, possibly progressing to dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity:** No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No data available.

**Germ cell  
Mutagenicity:** No data available

**Sexual Function and Fertility:** No data available

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is not required by WHMIS.  
REACH registrations identify this substance is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal Methods** Dispose of empty container with household garbage. Dispose of waste product in accordance with Local, Provincial or Federal government regulations.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated under Canadian TDG regulations.

In the event of an emergency involving dangerous goods, call CANUTEC at 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832), 613-996-666 or \*666 on a cellular phone.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

P.C.P. Act Registration No.: 11540  
This chemical is a pest control product registered by Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) and is subject to certain labelling requirements under the Pest Control Products Act. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for GHS-consistent safety data sheets. There are Canada-specific environmental requirements for handling, use, and disposal of this pest control product that are indicated on the label. Refer to the PMRA registered label for all hazard information.

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### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Legend to abbreviations and acronyms**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
CANUTEC	CANUTEC stands for Canadian Transport Emergency Centre, which is operated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Directorate of Transport Canada. CANUTEC provides information and communications assistance in case of transportation emergencies involving dangerous goods. It is accessible in Canada by telephone, 24 hours a day, year-round at (613) 996-6666 (collect) or *666 on a cell phone.
CAS	CAS Registry Number – the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. This identification number is assigned to a chemical by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society.
HPA / HPR	Hazardous Products Act / Hazardous Products Regulations – The Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) are Canadian federal regulations enabled by the Hazardous Products Act (HPA). They are part of the national Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015), and replace the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR). The HPR applies to all suppliers (importers or sellers) in Canada of hazardous products intended for use, handling or storage in Canadian work places. The regulations specify the criteria for classification of hazardous products. They also specify what information must be included on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs).
LC50	(Lethal Concentration <sub>50</sub> ) – the airborne concentration of a substance or mixture that causes the death of 50 per cent of the group of animals in tests that measure the ability of a substance or mixture to cause poisoning when it is inhaled. These tests are usually conducted over a 4-hour period. The LC <sub>50</sub> is usually expressed as parts of test substance or mixture per million parts of air (ppm) for gases, or as milligrams of test substance or mixture per litre of air (mg/l) for dusts, mists or vapours.
LD50	(Lethal Dose <sub>50</sub> ) – the single dose of a substance or mixture that causes the death of 50 per cent of the group of animals in tests that measure the ability of a substance or mixture to cause poisoning when it is swallowed (oral exposure) or absorbed through the skin (dermal exposure). The LD <sub>50</sub> can vary depending on factors such as the species of animal tested and by the route of entry. The LD <sub>50</sub> is usually expressed as milligrams of substance or mixture per kilogram of test animal body weight (mg/kg).
LOCAL	The movement of air by mechanical means. The removal of contaminated air directly at its source. This type of ventilation can help



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EXHAUST VENTILATION	reduce worker exposure to airborne substances more effectively than general ventilation, because it does not allow the substance to enter the work environment. It is usually recommended for hazardous airborne substances.
MSHA	Mine Safety Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. NIOSH is a branch of the United States government. It is the mission of NIOSH to develop new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, and to transfer that knowledge into practice.
PCP	Pesticide Control Products Act
REACH	Stands for Registration, Evaluation, Authorization & Restriction of Chemicals. It is a regulation of the European Union, adopted to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals.
PPE	Personal protective equipment
STEL	Short-term exposure limit (STEL) is the average concentration to which workers can be exposed for a short period (usually 15 minutes) without harmful effects. ACGIH specifically defines the harmful effects as irritation, long-term or irreversible tissue damage, reduced alertness or other toxic effects. The number of times the concentration reaches the STEL and the amount of time between these occurrences can also be restricted.
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods – federal legislation that controls the conditions under which dangerous goods may be transported on public roads, in the air, by rail or by ship. Its purpose is to protect the health and safety of persons in the vicinity of transport accidents involving those goods.
TLV	Threshold limit values - airborne concentrations of substances to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be exposed day after day without experiencing adverse effects. ACGIH® develops these values.
TWA	Time-weighted average exposure limit is the time-weighted average concentration of a chemical in air for up to 10 hours a day, 40 hours a week, to which nearly all workers may be exposed day after day without harmful effects. “Time-weighted average” means that the average concentration has been calculated using the duration of exposure to different concentrations of the chemical during a specific time (usually 8 hours). In this way, higher and lower exposures are averaged over the day or week
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. WHMIS is Canada’s national hazard communication system for hazardous products in the work place. It applies to suppliers, importers, and



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	distributors of hazardous products that are sold in or imported into Canada and intended for use, handling or storage in Canadian work places, as well as to the employers and workers who use those products.
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### References

UNITED NATIONS (UN). 2015. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Sixth revised edition, New York and Geneva, 527 pages  
[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs\\_rev06/English/ST-SG-AC10-30-Rev6e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev06/English/ST-SG-AC10-30-Rev6e.pdf) (November 12, 2016)

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (CCOHS). 2016. WHMIS/GHS/(M)SDS, Website, Government of Canada,  
[www.ccohs.ca/topics/legislation/WHMIS/index.html](http://www.ccohs.ca/topics/legislation/WHMIS/index.html) (November 12, 2016)

#### Base INCHEM

<http://www.inchem.org/>

Information on Chemicals from European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals>

TRANSPORT CANADA. 2016. CANUTEC, Website, Canadian Transport Emergency Centre, Government du Canada, <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutec/menu.htm> (November 12, 2016)

### Date of Latest Revision

March 27, 2017

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