

(Material) Safety Data Sheet

Douglas Products

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

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name PROFUME™ Gas Fumigant

Identified uses

Fumigant for insect control

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Douglas Products
1550 East Old 210 Highway
Liberty, MO 64068 USA

Customer Information contact:

customer@douglasproducts.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:

02 9037 2994

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126
Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

2. Hazards Identification



DANGER!

Fatal if inhaled

Toxic if swallowed



Causes damage to organs (kidney) if inhaled.

May cause damage to organs (respiratory system, nervous system, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.



Contains gas under pressure;
may explode if heated.

GHS Toxicity Classifications

Gases Under Pressure Cat. 1

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Cat. 2

Specific Organ Toxicity Cat. 1 (single exposure)

Specific Organ Toxicity Cat. 2 (repeated exposure)

Other Hazards

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired respiratory or pulmonary function may be at increased risk to the effects of this substance. May cause lung, liver and kidney damage.

Hazard Classification

Classified as hazardous to health according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australia.

Prevention

Do not breathe gas. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

IF EXPOSED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition Information

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #
Sulfuryl fluoride	99.8 %	T: R23; Xn: R48/20; N: R50	2699-79-8

Risk Phrases

R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Safety Phrases

S1/2	Keep locked up and out of reach of children
S23	Do not breathe gas
S39	Wear eye/face protection
S45	In the case of an accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately

4. First Aid Procedures

Consult the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131126) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc.). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. If the person is not breathing and has no pulse, consider cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); use pocket resuscitation mask, bag valve mask etc., to avoid risk of poisoning rescuer. To prevent pulmonary edema have the person inhale 5 shots of an aerosol corticosteroid metered dose inhaler (if available), such as beclomethasone or fluticasone, etc., every 10 minutes until the person is evaluated by a physician.

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. In case of frostbite, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye Contact: In case of frostbite, immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention promptly, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Sulfuryl fluoride is a gas which has no warning properties such as odor or eye irritation. The prediction of possible human effects is based in part on observations made on laboratory animals. Treat for frostbite if present (eyes, skin) with gentle rewarming by water irrigation for at least 15 minutes. It is predicted that persons exposed to sulfuryl fluoride will show little evidence of intoxication at first, unless the concentration is very high (greater than 400 ppm). Early symptoms of exposure to sulfuryl fluoride are respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Excitation may follow. Slowed movement, reduced awareness, and slow or garbled speech may be noted. It is essential to keep such an individual at bed rest for at least 24 hours. Clinical observations should be directed at the pulmonary, hepatic, and renal systems. Prolonged exposure can produce lung irritation, pulmonary edema, nausea, and abdominal pain. Repeated exposure to high concentrations can result in significant lung and kidney damage. Convulsions may ensue with respiratory arrest being the terminal event. Assisted respiration may be necessary. Clinical observation is essential. There is no known antidote for overexposure to sulfuryl fluoride. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Consider administering a complete aerosol corticosteroid metered dose inhaler (100-150 shots) or equivalent as initial preventive treatment for incipient pulmonary edema. Consider administering 250-1000 mg prednisolone IV on the first day of treatment. Treat for frostbite, if present. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Hazardous Combustion Products: Fire conditions may cause this product to decompose. Refer to section 10 - Thermal Decomposition.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance. Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

HAZCHEM: 2RE

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Small spills: Knock down and dilute vapors with water fog or spray. Apply vapor suppression foams until spill can be cleaned up. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Large spills: Contact Douglas Products for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

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

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Sulfuryl fluoride	ACGIH	TWA	5 ppm BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	10 ppm BEI

EU IOELV	TWA	2.5 mg/m ³
AU OEL	TWA	21 mg/m ³ 5 ppm
AU OEL	STEL	42 mg/m ³ 10 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: For handling the gas, wear safety glasses (with side shields). When contact with the liquid (condensed gas) is possible, wear chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Ingestion: No precautions necessary due to the physical properties of the material.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Other Information

Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:

AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.

AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Odorless
pH	Not applicable
Melting Point	-137 °C Estimated.
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	-54 °C <i>EC Method A2</i> .
Flash Point - Closed Cup	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: Not applicable Upper: Not applicable

Vapor Pressure	18,000 hPa @ 20 °C
Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.5 @ 20 °C
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.35
Solubility in water (by weight)	1.04 g/l 20°C, Unbuffered
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	0.41 <i>Estimated.</i>
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen fluoride. Sulfur oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing is unlikely because of the physical state.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Aspiration hazard

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

Dermal

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Inhalation

Vapor concentrations are attainable which may be fatal with single exposure. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. For narcotic effects: Relevant data not available.

LC50, 4 h, rat 991 - 1,122 ppm

LC50, 4 h, mouse 400 – 600 ppm

Eye damage/eye irritation

No hazard from gas. Liquid may cause frostbite.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Essentially nonirritating to skin. Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Sensitization

Skin

No relevant data found.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Causes damage to organs.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Kidney

Repeated Dose Toxicity

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Kidney. Lung. Respiratory tract. Thyroid. Observations in animals include: Convulsions. Tremors. May cause fluorosis of teeth and bones.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

Most in vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative, but in some were positive due to artifacts associated with the test system.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 h: 0.89 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 0.62 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 0.58 mg/l

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 1.13 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

LC50, Apis mellifera (bees): 6.5 mg/l

LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 1,844 ppm

Persistence and Degradability

No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.41 Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 6 Estimated.

13. Disposal Considerations

If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. Transport Information

ADG Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURYL FLUORIDE

Hazard Class: 2.3 **ID Number:** UN2191

Classification: 2T

Hazard identification No: 26

Environmental Hazard: Yes

ADG Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURYL FLUORIDE

Hazard Class: 2.3 **ID Number:** UN2191

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURYL FLUORIDE

Hazard Class: 2.3 **ID Number:** UN2191

EMS Number: F-C,S-U

Marine pollutant: Yes

ICAO/IATA

FORBIDDEN ON BOTH PASSENGER AND CARGO AIRCRAFT PER IATA DUE TO INHALATION HAZARD

Environmental Hazard: Yes

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

APVMA Approval Number: 59952

Poison Schedule: S6

16. Other Information

Revision

Issue Date: 23.03.2016

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.

DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

Douglas Products urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

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