



Material Safety Data Sheet

Douglas Products

Product name: PROFUME™ Gas Fumigant

Issue Date: 05/19/2016

Print Date: 05/19/2016

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use fumigant.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Douglas Products
1550 East Old 210 Highway
Liberty, MO 64068
UNITED STATES

For MSDS Updates and Product Information: customer@douglasproducts.com

Revision Date: 05/19/2016

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Customer Information:

customer@douglasproducts.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1-844-845-3129 OR 1-352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance

Physical state	Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Odorless

Hazard Summary	<p><u>DANGER!!</u> May be fatal if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May cause frostbite. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Contents under pressure.</p>
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Potential Health Effects

Eyes: No hazard from gas.
 Liquid may cause frostbite.

Skin: Essentially nonirritating to skin.
 Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.
 Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

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.

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

Chronic Exposure: 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.
 Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Weight percent
Sulfuryl fluoride	2699-79-8	99.8%
Balance	Not available	0.2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). 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 label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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 fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

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

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

Conditions for safe 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

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Sulfuryl fluoride	ACGIH	TWA	5 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	CA AB OEL	TWA	21 mg/m3 5 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	42 mg/m3 10 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	5 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	10 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	21 mg/m3 5 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	42 mg/m3 10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

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.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures

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

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.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Odorless
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	-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
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	16,000 hPa at 20 °C
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.5 at 20 °C
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.35
Water solubility	1.04 g/L 20°C, Unbuffered
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.41 <i>Estimated.</i>
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Molecular weight	no data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: 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

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing is unlikely because of the physical state. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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, rat, 4 Hour, 991 - 1122 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No hazard from gas.
Liquid may cause frostbite.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Causes damage to organs.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Kidney

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

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.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Sulfuryl fluoride

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Balance

Acute oral toxicity

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.62 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EyC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.05 mg/l

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.58 mg/l

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

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

LC50, Apis mellifera (bees), 2 Hour, mortality, 6.5mg/l

LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 4 Hour, 7.69mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment.

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

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 6 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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

TDG

Proper shipping name	SULFURYL FLUORIDE
UN number	UN 2191
Class	2.3
Packing group	
Marine pollutant	Sulfuryl fluoride

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	SULPHURYL FLUORIDE
UN number	UN 2191
Class	2.3
Packing group	
Marine pollutant	Sulfuryl fluoride
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Transport forbidden by regulation

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. 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

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

This product is exempt under WHMIS.

National Fire Code of Canada

Not applicable

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) (DSL)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from CEPA DSL Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) requirements.

Pest Control Products Act Registration Number: 28241

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	0	1

Revision

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Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
STEL	short-term exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

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.