

**Nichino America, Inc.**  
**COURIER® SC Insect Growth Regulator**  
**Safety Data Sheet**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name:** COURIER® SC Insect Growth Regulator  
**General Use:** Insecticide  
**Product Description:** Suspension Concentrate  
**EPA Reg. No.:** 71711-20

**Manufacturer**  
**Main Headquarters:** Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., Kyobashi OM Building, 19-8  
Kyobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8386 JAPAN

**US Connection:** Nichino America Inc.  
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**Emergency and health and safety inquiries: (800) 348-5832 (24 hours)**  
**In case of fire or spills: (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)**  
**In case of international shipments: (703) 527-3887 (24 hours)**

**2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

*According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS*

**Classification:** None  
**Signal Word:** None  
**Hazard Statements:** None  
**Precautionary Statements:** None

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percentage
Buprofezin CAS Name: 4H-1,3,5-Thiadiazin-4-one, 2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)imino]tetrahydro-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-phenyl-, (2Z)-	953030-84-7	40.00%
*Other ingredients		60.00%

\*Specific chemical identity and percentage of composition withheld as a trade secret

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye ContactEye Contact:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

**Skin ContactSkin 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.

**InhalationInhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.

**IngestionIngestion:** If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). If large quantities are swallowed, call a physician immediately.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Refer to Section 11 Toxicological Information.

**Note to physician:** There is no specific antidote. All treatment should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, and water spray.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	No information available
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g. nature of any hazardous combustion products)</b>	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters</b>	Firemen should wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**General and Disposal:** Use proper protective equipment to minimize personal exposure (see Section 8). Take all necessary action to prevent and to remedy the effects of the spill. Ensure that the disposal is in compliance with federal or local disposal regulations (see Section 13). Notify the appropriate authorities immediately (see Section 15 for any applicable Reportable Quantity (RQ)). Report to authorities if water enters watercourse or sewer.

### **Land Spill or Leak:**

Evacuate non-essential personnel. If a large spill occurs, wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid contact. Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourse, or low areas.

Liquid spills on the floor or other impervious surfaces should be contained or diked and then absorbed with sawdust, sand, bentonite, or other absorbent clay. Collect contaminated absorbent, and place it in a metal drum. Thoroughly scrub the floor or other impervious surface with a strong industrial-type detergent and rinse with water.

Liquid spills that soak into the ground should be dug up and placed in metal drums. When a large spill or leakage is found, wear protective clothing and respirator to avoid exposure.

Avoid contaminated absorbents or water flow into ponds, rivers, and lakes, due to the danger of acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling Precautions:

- Open container with care.
- Use adequate ventilation.
- Avoid handling near an open flame or heat source or ignition source.
- Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, or chew gum or tobacco while handling this product and until hands and face are thoroughly washed with soap and water.
- Do not use the toilet before thoroughly washing hands.
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash thoroughly before reuse.

### Storage Precautions:

- Keep container closed. Store in original container.
- Keep container at room temperature or store in a cool, dry place.
- Avoid storage in direct sunlight, excessive heat or cold.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering Controls

**(Local exhaust):** Ventilation may be necessary under certain confined conditions. If practical, use ventilation at the sources of air contamination. Control airborne contaminants below the exposure guidelines (see below for any applicable OSHA / ACGIH exposure limits).

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

#### Applicators and other handlers of agricultural products must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant (such as nitrile or butyl) gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

**Agricultural Use Requirements – for uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170 - PPE required for early entry into treated areas:**

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant (such as nitrile or butyl) gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

**Manufacturing and packaging personnel:**

- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical-resistant (such as nitrile or butyl) gloves
- Ensure good ventilation. Avoid breathing spray mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use approved respiratory protection equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance</b>	Off white
<b>Odor</b>	No characteristic odor
<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>pH</b>	6.35 (as a 1 % w/v solution)
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	104.8°C (220.64°F) (technical active ingredient)
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	252.3°C (486.14°F) (technical active ingredient)
<b>Flash point</b>	>93°C (>199.4°F)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	$5 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa at 25°C (technical active ingredient)
<b>Vapor density</b>	No data available
<b>Relative density</b>	1.08 g/mL
<b>Solubility</b>	637 µg/L at 20°C (technical active ingredient)
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	695 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20°C

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under storage conditions of 40°C for 8 weeks.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	None known.

<b>Incompatible materials</b>	No data available
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	In the event of fire, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

The following data were developed using formulated product:

**Acute Studies**

<b>Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (rat)</b>	> 5000 mg/kg (males and females)
<b>Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> (rat)</b>	> 2000 mg/kg (males and females)
<b>Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> (rat)</b>	> 2.08 mg/L (4 hrs.) (males and females)
<b>Eye irritation (rabbit)</b>	Mild irritant; eye irritation cleared within 10 days
<b>Skin irritation (rabbit)</b>	Moderate skin irritant
<b>Skin sensitization (guinea pig)</b>	Not a sensitizer

The following data were developed using buprofezin technical:

**Subchronic and Chronic Effects:**

In a 24-day dermal toxicity study, histopathologic alterations were observed in the liver of high-dose female rats (1000 mg/kg/day) and the skin of high-dose male rats (1000 mg/kg/day). In subchronic (90-day) studies with buprofezin, increased organ weight and microscopic changes in the liver and thyroid of both male and female rats, and in the kidney of male rats, were observed in animals exposed to approximately 69 mg/kg/day. Upon chronic (up to 2-year) exposure to buprofezin, effects included increased liver weight (dogs, rats, mice at doses ≥ to approximately 17 mg/kg/day), increased thyroid weight (dogs, rats at doses ≥ approximately 9 mg/kg/day), elevated incidences of hyperplasia or hypertrophy of hepatocytes (rats, mice at doses ≥ 90 mg/kg/day), and hyperplasia of thyroid epithelial cells (rats only at ≥ approximately 9 mg/kg/day).

**Cancer Effects:**

No treatment-related increases in tumor incidence were reported in male or female rats or male mice; female mice from the high-dose group (493 mg/kg/day) had an elevated incidence of liver tumors. The EPA has classified buprofezin into the category “Suggestive Evidence of Carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess

human carcinogenic potential". The relevance of this finding to humans is unknown. Buprofezin has not been classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

**Teratogenicity (Birth Defects):**

Buprofezin is not a developmental toxicant.

**Reproductive Effects:**

Buprofezin is not a reproductive toxicant.

**Neurotoxicity:**

There was no evidence of neurotoxicity in rats upon subchronic (90-day) exposure to buprofezin.

**Immunotoxicity:**

In a 28-day immunotoxicity study in rats, the high-dose (346 mg/kg/day) female group had statistically significant decreases in antigen-specific, T-cell dependent antibody formation. These changes were concomitant with a 38% decrease in body weight gain in this group. The relevance of the immunosuppressive effect of buprofezin is unknown given the systemic toxicity observed at the same dose level.

**Mutagenicity (Genetic Effects):**

Buprofezin is not mutagenic or genotoxic.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecological data were developed using buprofezin technical.**

**Environmental Precautions:**

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**General Disposal:**

Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all federal, state/provincial, and local laws and regulations. State (provincial) and local requirements for waste disposal may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing, storage or otherwise altering this material may make the waste disposal information presented in

this SDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are the responsibility solely of the party generating the waste or deciding to discard or dispose of the material.

Refer to appropriate federal (RCRA: 40 CFR.261), state/provincial, or local requirements for proper classification information. For regulatory information on the ingredient components, see Section 15.

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Disposal:**

Nonrefillable container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>DOT:</b>	Not regulated
<b>IATA:</b>	UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., (buprofezin), Class 9, PG III.
<b>IMDG:</b>	UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., (buprofezin), Class 9, PG III, MARINE POLLUTANT; EmS: F-A, S-F

**COURIER SC is not regulated for transport** unless shipped by water or air.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard



information required for safety data sheets and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

**WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury

**U.S. Federal Regulatory Information:**

**EPA Registration Number:** 71711-20

**TSCA Inventory:** Registered pesticide; exempt from TSCA

**SARA Title III Notification and Information:**

**Section 302 (EHS) Ingredients:** None

**Section 304 (EHS)**

**or CERCLA Ingredients (RQ):** None

**Section 313 Ingredients:** None

**U.S. State Regulatory Information:**

**U.S. State Right-to-Know (RTK) Ingredients:**

- 1,4-dioxane (CAS 123-91-1)
- Acetaldehyde (CAS 75-07-0)
- Propylene glycol (CAS 57-55-6)

**California Proposition 65 List:**

- 1,4-dioxane (CAS 123-91-1) – chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer
- Acetaldehyde (CAS 75-07-0) – chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**HMIS® Hazard Rating:**

Health: 1\*

Flammability: 1

Physical Hazard.: 0

\*indicates both acute and chronic health hazard

**NFPA Hazard Rating:**

Health: 2

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0  
Specific Hazard: 0

Prepared by: Regulatory Affairs  
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**Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:**

This information is provided in good faith but without express or implied warranty. Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with FIFRA label instructions.