

Pro DDVP-20 ULV Insecticide

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	Pro Professional DDVP-20 Ultra-Low Volume Insecticide	
Other Means of Identification	Code 5180190	P.C.P. Act Registration No.: 19680
Recommended Use	Insecticide	
Restrictions on Use	None Known	
Initial Supplier Identifier	Premier Tech Brighton Ltd., 1, avenue Premier Rivière-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

Classification	Flammable Liquid – Category 4; H227 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1; H304 Acute Oral Toxicity – Category 2; H300 Acute Dermal Toxicity – Category 3; H311 Acute Inhalation Toxicity – Category 1; H330 Carcinogenicity – Category 1; H350
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Label Elements



Signal Word:
DANGER

Hazard Statement(s):
Combustible Liquid; H227
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; H304
Fatal if swallowed; H300
Toxic in contact with skin; H311
Fatal if inhaled; H330
May cause cancer; H350

Precautionary Statement(s):
Prevention:
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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No smoking.

Obtain special instruction before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear air-purifying or air-fed respirator, chemical-resistant impervious gloves, safety eyewear recommended: safety glasses with side-shields, personal protective equipment for the body should be selected, recommended: long-sleeved shirt.

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Do not breathe vapours/spray/fume/mist.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

In case of fire: Use Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Water. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON centre or doctor Get medical advice / attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON centre and obtain medical advice.

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by trained medical personnel.

Rinse mouth with copious amounts of water.

Do not give anything by mouth to unconscious individuals.

If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing of vomitus.

This product is an organophosphate (cholinesterase inhibiting) insecticide. Atropine is antidotal and should be administered only if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibitions are present.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash clothing before reuse.

Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Call Poison center and get medical attention if you feel unwell or irritation develops.

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

Immediately call a POISON center.

If individual has irregular or difficulty breathing or is under respiratory arrest seek medical attention immediately.

If other conditions or symptoms develop contact a physician.

Loosen restrictive clothing items if necessary.

This product is an organophosphate (cholinesterase inhibiting) insecticide. Atropine is antidotal and should be administered only if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibitions are present.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store locked up.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry area, away from incompatible materials, food and drink.

Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use.

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to

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prevent leakage.
Do not store in unlabelled containers.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Keep out of reach of children.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Dispose of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration of landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Other Hazards

Water polluting material.
May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	64742-94-5	15-40%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	15-40%
Dichlorvos (ISO)	62-73-7	19.55%

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If inhalation occurs, remove individual(s) to fresh air. Loosen restrictive clothing items if necessary. If individual has irregular or difficulty breathing or is under respiratory arrest seek medical attention immediately. If other conditions or symptoms develop contact a physician.

Skin Contact

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye Contact

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

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Ingestion	If ingestion occurs, rinse mouth with copious amounts of water. Do Not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by trained medical personnel. Do Not give anything by mouth to unconscious individuals. Seek immediate medical attention.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed	Contains material that may cause target organ damage to the following organs: blood, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin and eyes, based on animal data. Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment	No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. This product is an organophosphate (cholinesterase inhibiting) insecticide. Atropine is antodotal and should be administered only if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition are present. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it or wear gloves.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media Suitable	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Water. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious clothing.
Extinguishing Media Unsuitable	None known
Specific Hazards Arising from the Product	In a fire or if heated, pressure increase will occur, and the container may burst. Vapour is heavier than air, may travel along the ground to ignition sources and flash back. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, phosphorus oxides and halogenated compounds. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment, impervious clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Minimize the amount of water used and dike the area for runoff.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas.
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Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Do not breathe vapour or mist.
Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment: Air-purifying or air-fed respirator, chemical-resistant, impervious gloves, safety eyewear and PPE for the body, recommended long -sleeved shirt.
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods for Containment and Cleaning Up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment, NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator, safety eyewear with side shields, chemical resistant, impervious gloves and avoid contact with skin, recommend long sleeve shirt.
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating area. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations, Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination, Keep out of reach of children.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	List Name	TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Notations
		ppm	mg/m3	Other	ppm	mg/m3	Other	
Dichlorvos (ISO)	US ACGIH 1/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	[1][3][a]
	AB 6/2008	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	[1]
	BC 6/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	[1][3][b]
	ON 6/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	[1][c]
	QC 6/2008	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	[1]

Notes

[1] Absorbed through skin. [3] Skin sensitization
Form: [a] Vapour and aerosols [b] inhalable vapour and aerosol [c] inhalable, vapour and aerosol

Recommended Monitoring Procedures

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Individual Protection Measures
Eye/Face Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the tasks being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: long-sleeved shirt.
Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Respiratory Protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid, clear pale yellow
Odour	Hydrocarbon odour
Odour Threshold	Unknown
pH	No Data
Melting Point and Freezing Point	No Data
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	No Data
Flash Point	>62°C T.C.C.
Evaporation Rate	No Data
Flammability (solid, gas)	Unknown
Upper and Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	1% (Lower Explosion Limit) - 7% (Upper Explosion Limit)
Vapour Pressure	No Data
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Heavier than air
Relative Density (water = 1)	No Data
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Solubility in Other Liquids	No Data
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol / Water (Log Kow)	No Data
Auto-ignition Temperature	510°C

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Decomposition Temp. No Data

Viscosity No data

Specific Gravity 0.913

VOC 0% (w/w)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity No Hazardous Polymerization

Chemical Stability Stable

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid Prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures

Incompatible Materials Strong Acids and Bases. Corrosive to mild steel

Hazardous Decomposition Products Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

☒ Inhalation ☒ Skin contact ☒ Eye contact ☒ Ingestion

Acute Toxicity

Product/Ingredient Name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 mL/kg	-
	LC50 inhalation Vapour	Rat	>590 mg/m3	4 hours
Dichlorvos (ISO)	LD50 Dermal	Rat	0.75 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	17 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	15 mg/m3	4 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Eyes – Mild irritant	Rabbit		

Notes: Classification

Product / Ingredient Name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Dichlorvos (ISO)	A4	2B	-	-	-	-

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Skin Corrosion / Irritation	No specific Data
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation, Watering, Redness
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure	Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: Blood, Cardiovascular System, Upper Respiratory Tract, Skin, Eyes. Over-exposure signs/symptoms: <u>Inhalation</u> : convulsions, frothing from mouth, headache, nausea, vomiting <u>Ingestion</u> : convulsions, frothing from mouth, headaches, nausea, vomiting.
STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure	Dichlorvos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. The antidote is atropine.
Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization	Prolonged exposure may cause defatting and drying of the skin, possible progressing to dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	Possible cancer hazard – contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data
Reproductive Toxicity Development of Offspring	No known significant effects or critical hazards
Sexual Function and Fertility	No known significant effects or critical hazards
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is not required by WHMIS

Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity				
Product / Ingredient Name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Dichlorvos (ISO)	-	Acute LC50 0.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish – Rainbow trout, donaldson trout – Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	-	Acute LC50 0.085 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia – Water flea – Daphnia magna - <24 hours	48 hours

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waster packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group	Additional Information
DOT Classification	3018	Organophosphorus pesticide, Liquid, Toxic (dichlorvos (ISO)). Marine pollutant (dichlorvos (ISO))	6.1	III	Considered Limited Quantity when container is less than, or equal to 5 liters.
TDG Classification	3018	Organophosphorous pesticide, Liquid, Toxic (dichlorvos (ISO)). Marine pollutant (dichlorvos (ISO))	6.1	III	Considered Limited Quantity when container is less than, or equal to 5 liters.
Mexico Classification	3018	Organophosphorous pesticide, Liquid, Toxic (dichlorvos (ISO)). Marine pollutant (dichlorvos (ISO))	6.1	-	-

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.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

P.C.P. Act Registration No: 19680

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.

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 ₅₀) – 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 ₅₀ 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

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	(mg/l) for dusts, mists or vapours.
LD50	(Lethal Dose50) – 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 LD50 can vary depending on factors such as the species of animal tested and by the route of entry. The LD50 is usually expressed as milligrams of substance or mixture per kilogram of test animal body weight (mg/kg).
Local/Source Ventilation	The movement of air by mechanical means. The removal of contaminated air directly at its source. This type of ventilation can help 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
PPE	Personal protective equipment
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.
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

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	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 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.

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 (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 (November 12, 2016)

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 of Canada, <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutec/menu.htm> (November 12, 2016)

Date of Latest Revision

April 9, 2018

Additional Information: The information above is accurate to the best of our knowledge as at the date of preparation of the SDS. However, such information is not to be interpreted as representing a warranty or guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness. No warranty of any kind is given or implied under the terms hereof, and PREMIER TECH BIOTECHNOLOGIES will not be liable for any damages, losses, injuries or consequential damages which may result, directly and/or indirectly, from the uses or reliance on any information contained. The users must do their own research as for the pertinence of the information for specific use. For more information: www.premiertech.com