

VILLA KARBA 50 DP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Product Name: KARBA 50 DP
 Insecticide

UN No. 2757

Supplier: Villa Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd
 PO Box 10413
 Aston Manor, 1630, South Africa

Telephone: (011) 3962233

Fax: (011) 3964666

Website: www.villacrop.co.za

Emergency telephone: +27 11 396 2233
 (08:00 – 16:30)

24 Hr Emergency Numbers:

Bateleur: +27 83 1233 911 or
 (Client: Villa Crop Protection) +27 860 333 911

In case of Poisoning:

Western Cape Poisons Tel. Service +27 861 555 777
 Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
 Tygerberg Hospital +27 21 931 6129

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common name: Carbaryl

Chemical Name: 1-naphthyl methylcarbamate (IUPAC)

CAS No.: 63-25-2

Chemical Family: Carbamate 50 g/kg

Chemical Formula: C₁₂H₁₁NO₂

Molecular weight: 201.2

Use: A dusting powder insecticide with a residual contact and stomach poison for the control of insect pests as listed on the label.

Formulation: Dusting Powder

Symbols: Xn, N

Risk-phrase(s): R22, R36/37, R40, R50

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Toxicity class: WHO II, EPA I

ADI: 0.01 mg/kg b.w

NOEL: 200 mg/kg (rats) - 2 year

ACGIH: 5 mg/m³ Carbaryl
 10 mg/m³ Nuisance dust

STEL: 15 mins 10 mg/m³

TWA: 8 hours 5 mg/m³

Main Hazard: Toxic to fish and bees.

Carbaryl is a carbamate compound, which inhibits cholinesterase. It is toxic. Contact with skin, inhalation of dust or spray, or swallowing may be fatal.

Fire and explosion hazard: Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Dust-air mixtures may ignite or explode.

Biological Hazard: Likely routes of exposure: May be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, through the intact skin, and through inhalation of fine dust.

Eye contact: The product is minimally toxic, however caution should be practiced when handling the product. The talc in the product can be irritating to eyes.

Skin contact: The product is minimally toxic, however caution should be practiced when handling the product. Carbaryl and Talc is non-irritating.

Ingestion: Toxic by ingestion. See point 4 for symptoms.

Inhalation: Toxic by inhalation. See point 4 for symptoms. The carrier, talc, in the formulation can be irritating to the respiratory system.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Proper care should be taken during occupational use to avoid any inhalation of dust particles, and to prevent accidental contamination of food products and water.

Acute aspiration of **talc, the carrier in Karba 50 DP**, causes cough, dyspnea, tachypnea, sneezing, vomiting, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema which may be delayed up to several hours. Cardiorespiratory arrest may occur following severe aspiration.

Inhalation:

Acute exposure:

When inhaled, the first effects of cholinesterase inhibition are usually respiratory and may include nasal hyperaemia and watery discharge, chest discomfort, dyspnea, and wheezing due to increased bronchial secretions and bronchoconstriction. Other systemic effects may begin within a few minutes or several hours of exposure. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, headache, vertigo, ocular pain, ciliary muscle spasm, blurring or dimness of vision, miosis, or in some cases mydriasis, lacrimation, salivation, sweating, and confusion. In non-fatal cases, the illness generally lasts less than 24 hours.

Chronic exposure:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause effects as described in acute exposure.

First aid:

Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give mechanical artificial respiration (not direct mouth-to-mouth). Maintain airway and blood pressure and administer oxygen if available. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Qualified personnel should perform administration of oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact:

Acute exposure:

Karba 50 DP may cause irritation. Localised sweating and fasciculation's may occur at the site of contact. If sufficient amounts are absorbed through the skin, other

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effects of cholinesterase inhibition may occur as described in acute inhalation. Symptoms may be delayed for 2-3 hours, usually no more than 8 hours.

Chronic exposure:

Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause effects as described in acute exposure.

First aid:

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash contaminated areas with soap and water followed by alcohol. Emergency personnel should wear gloves and avoid contamination. Treat respiratory difficulty with mechanical artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye contact:

Acute exposure:

Direct contact may cause pain, hyperaemia, lacrimation, twitching of the eyelids, miosis, and ciliary muscle spasm with loss of accommodation, blurred or dimmed vision and browache. Sometimes mydriasis may occur instead of miosis. With sufficient exposure, other symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition may occur as described in acute inhalation.

Chronic exposure:

Prolonged exposure may cause effects as described in acute exposure. Some compounds have caused toxic effects on the crystalline lens, conjunctival thickening and obstruction of nasolacrimal canals when used as miotic eye drops.

First aid:

Irrigate eyes with water or saline solution. If symptoms of poisoning occur, treat respiratory difficulty with mechanical artificial respiration and oxygen. Observe patient for at least 24-36 hours. Get medical attention immediately. Qualified medical personnel should administer oxygen.

Ingestion:

Acute exposure:

When ingested, the first effects may be nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal cramps, and diarrhoea. With absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, the other effects of cholinesterase inhibition as described in acute inhalation may occur. Symptoms may begin within minutes or be delayed several hours.

Chronic exposure:

Repeated ingestion may cause effects as described in acute exposure.

First aid:

If person is alert and respiration is not depressed, give syrup of Ipecac followed by water (if vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration). If consciousness level declines or vomiting has not occurred in 15 minutes empty stomach by gastric lavage with the aid of cuffed endotracheal tube using isotonic saline or 5 % sodium bicarbonate follow with activated charcoal. Establish and maintain airway. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen.

Do not give morphine, aminophylline, phenothiazines, reserpine, furosemide, or ethacrynic acid. Drugs like 2 PAM are not effective in poisoning with Carbaryl. AND SHOULD NOT BE USED.

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Qualified medical personnel must perform administration of oxygen and gastric lavage. Get medical attention immediately.

Advice to physician:

Antidote:

The following antidote has been recommended: **Atropine.** However, the decision as to whether the severity of poisoning requires administration of any antidote and actual dose required should be made by qualified medical personnel.

For cholinesterase inhibitors: Establish clear airway and tissue oxygenation by aspiration of secretions, and if necessary, by assisted pulmonary ventilation with oxygen. Improve tissue oxygenation as much as possible before administering atropine to minimise the risk of ventricular fibrillation. Administer atropine sulphate intravenously, or intramuscularly if iv injection is not possible. In moderately severe poisoning administer atropine sulphate, 0.4-2.0 mg repeated every 15 minutes, until atropinization is achieved (tachycardia, flushing, dry mouth, mydriasis). Maintain atropinization by repeated doses for 2-12 hours, or longer, depending on the severity of poisoning. The appearance of rales in the lung bases, miosis, salivation, nausea, bradycardia, are all indications of inadequate atropinization. Severely poisoned individuals may exhibit remarkable tolerance to atropine. Two or more times the dosages suggested above may be needed. Persons not poisoned or only slightly poisoned, however, may develop signs of atropine toxicity from such large dosages: fever, muscle fibrillations, and delirium are main signs of atropine toxicity. If these signs appear while the patient is fully atropinized, atropine administration should be discontinued, at least temporarily. Observe treated patients closely at least 24 hours to ensure that symptoms (possibly pulmonary oedema) do not recur as atropinization wears off. In very severe poisonings, metabolic disposition of toxicant may require several hours or days during which atropinization must be maintained. Markedly lower levels of urinary metabolites indicate that atropine dosage can be tapered off. As dosage is reduced, check the lung bases frequently for rales. If rales are heard or other symptoms return, re-establish atropinization promptly.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and explosion hazard: Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Dust-air mixtures may ignite or explode.

Extinguishing agents: Extinguish small fires with carbon dioxide, dry powder, Halon, water spray, or alcohol-

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resistant foam. Water spray can be used for cooling of unaffected stock, but avoid water coming in contact with the product. Contain water used for fire fighting for later disposal

Firefighting: Move containers from fire area if possible. Fight fire from maximum distance. Stay away from storage tank ends. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Do not scatter material, extinguish only if flow can be stopped. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog as solid streams may be ineffective. Cool containers with flooding amounts of water as far a distance as possible. Use water spray to absorb toxic vapours. Avoid breathing toxic vapours. Keep upwind. Consider evacuation of downwind area if material is leaking.

Special Hazards: Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours (carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides), mists or other products of combustion.

Personal protective equipment: Carbaryl dust may be transported in the smoke from a fire. Fire fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe in dust. For personal protection see Section 8.

Environmental precautions: Do not allow entering drains or watercourses. When the product contaminates public waters, inform appropriate authorities immediately in accordance with local regulations.

Occupational spill: Do not touch spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to reduce dust (contain any water used). Neutralise with sodium hydroxide and allow standing for 4 hours. For **small spills**, sweep up with sand or other suitable absorbent material, such as sawdust, and place into containers for later disposal. Move containers from spill area. For **larger spills**, contain material far ahead of spill for later disposal. Keep spectators away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Toxic by inhalation or if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, prolonged contact with skin, and inhalation of dust and vapour. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if this product gets inside. Then wash skin thoroughly using a non-abrasive soap and put on clean clothing. Do not apply directly to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high

water mark. Water used to clean equipment must be disposed of correctly to avoid contamination.

Storage: The product must be kept under lock and key. Keep out of reach of unauthorised persons, children and animals. Store in its original labelled container in shaded, well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks and other sources of ignition. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs and water supplies. Local regulations should be complied with.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits:

Carbaryl: Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Average: 5 mg/cu m.

Talc:

Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time Weighted Average: 2 mg/cu m (resp). Containing no asbestos and less than 1% quartz.

Engineering control measures: It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection.

Respirator: An approved respirator suitable for protection from dusts and mists of pesticides is adequate. Limitations of respirator use specified by the approving agency and the manufacturer must be observed.

Clothing: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the substance.

Gloves: Employee must wear appropriate synthetic protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye protection: The use of full-face protection is recommended.

Emergency eyewash: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White to off-white powder.

Odour: Odourless.

Flammability: Not flammable

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Explosive properties: Like most organic powders, under severe dusting conditions, this dust can form explosive mixtures in air.

Oxidising properties: Not oxidative.

pH: Not applicable.

Bulk density: Data not available.

Stability: Stable in neutral and acidic media, but hydrolysed in alkaline media to 1-naphthol. Rapidly converted by oxidising agents. Stable in light and heat.

Solubility in water: Not soluble in water. Does not wet or suspend in water.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable up to 2 years under normal storage conditions. Stable in neutral and acidic media, but hydrolysed by concentrated alkalis to form 1-naphthol. Half life is 12 days (pH 7) and 3.2 days (pH 9). The rate of decomposition increases at higher temperatures.

Carbaryl is stable to light and heat.

Incompatibility: The product is ready for use and should not be mixed with any other product.

Hazardous decomposition: Toxic oxides of nitrogen are released when the product decomposes on heating.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All data is for technical **Carbaryl**, except where mentioned.

Acute oral LD₅₀:

264 mg/kg in male rats.

500 mg/kg in female rats.

710 mg/kg in rabbits

Acute dermal LD₅₀:

> 4000 mg/kg in rats.

> 2000 mg/kg in rabbits.

Although tests indicate high LD₅₀ values, caution should be practiced when handling the product.

Acute inhalation LC₅₀: > 206.1 mg/ℓ of air over 4 hours (rats).

Acute skin irritation: **Carbaryl** was found to be non-irritating to skin (rabbit).

Acute eye irritation: **Carbaryl** was found to be non-irritating to eyes (rabbit), but the talc in the formulation, can cause eye irritation.

Dermal sensitisation: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Studies did not detect carcinogenic activity. No human information available.

Teratogenicity: Studies did not detect any teratogenic effects. No human information available.

Mutagenicity: Studies did not detect any mutagenic effects. No human information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability: In soil, the active ingredient is metabolised to form 1-naphthol. The half-life of the product is 7-14 days in sandy loam soils and 14-28 days in clay loam. Soils with high organic matter content retain residues for longer periods than do mineral soils.

Mobility: The product is adsorbed on soil and is unlikely to leach into water sources.

Accumulation: The product adsorbs to soil but shows little or no tendency to bio-accumulate. **Carbaryl** has very limited persistence in the environment.

ECOTOXICOLOGY:

Birds: Minimally toxic to birds.

Acute oral LD₅₀: > 2179 mg/kg (young mallard ducks)

> 2230 mg/kg (Japanese quail)

> 2000 mg/kg (young pheasants)

1000 - 3000 mg/kg (pigeons)

Fish: Toxic to fish.

LC₅₀ (96 hr): 1.3 mg/ℓ (rainbow trout)

10 mg/ℓ (bluegill sunfish)

2.2 mg/ℓ (sheepshead minnow)

Bees: Toxic to bees.

LD₅₀ (topical): 1 µg/bee.

Daphnia: Very toxic to Daphnia.

Acute toxicity to *Daphnia magna*: EC₅₀ (48h): 0,006 mg /ℓ

Earthworms: Toxic for earthworms.

Beneficial insects: Toxic to beneficial insects.

Soil micro-organisms: Various soil fungi are able to metabolize **Carbaryl** and in soils previously treated with carbamates and cloethocarb, 80 % of **Carbaryl** was completely mineralized to carbon dioxide during a four-week incubation period.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Pesticide disposal: Contaminated absorbents, surplus product, etc., should be burned at 1000°C in a high-temperature incinerator with effluent gas scrubbing. Where no incinerator is available, hydrolysis under alkaline conditions (pH 12 or above) is a suitable method to dispose of small quantities of the product. Before disposal of the resultant waste, the material must be analysed to ensure that the active ingredient has been degraded to a safe level. Never pour untreated waste or surplus products into public sewers or where there is any danger of run-off or seepage into water systems. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.

Package product wastes: If container is broken, handle with rubber gloves. Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed. Combustible containers should be disposed of in pesticide incinerators. Non-combustible

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containers must be punctured and transported to a scrap metal facility for recycling or disposal.

Packed in 200, 250, 500 g and 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 & 50 kg 3-ply paper bags or polyprop woven bags. Labelled according to South African regulations and guidelines.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER 2757
ADR/IRD
 Substance name: Carbamate pesticide, solid, toxic (Carbaryl 50 g/kg)
 Hazard ID no. 60
 Label: 6.1
IMDG/IMO
 Packaging group: III
 Label of class: 6.1
Marine pollutant
 Shipping name: Carbamate pesticide, solid, toxic (Carbaryl 50 g/kg)
AIR/IATA
 Shipping name: Carbamate pesticide, solid, toxic (Carbaryl 50 g/kg)
 Class: 6.1
 Hazard Label: Toxic
 Packaging Group: III
 Passenger Aircraft: 619 (max 100 kg)
 Cargo Aircraft: 619 (max 200 kg)

Declaration: All information and instructions provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date indicated on the present MSDS and is presented in good faith believed to be correct. This information applies to the PRODUCT AS SUCH. In case of formulations or mixes, it is necessary to ascertain that a new danger will not appear. It is the responsibility of persons in receipt of this MSDS to ensure that the information contained herein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. If the recipient subsequently produces formulation(s) containing this product, it is the recipient's sole responsibility to ensure the transfer of all relevant information from this MSDS to their own MSDS.

END OF DOCUMENT

Compiled: November 2004
Revised: May 2017

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Symbol: Xn, N
Indication of danger: Harmful, Environmentally Dangerous Substance

EU Classification: Carc Cat. 3.

Risk phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.
R 36/37 Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R 40 Possible risk of irreversible effects.
R 50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Safety phrases:

S 2 Keep out of reach of children.
S 22 Avoid breathe dust.
S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S 46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show label or MSDS.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions on the label and MSDS.

National legislation:

In accordance with the South African National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996), the Fire Brigade Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987) and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act. No. 85 of 1993)

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Packing and Labelling