

UNIVERSAL TARTAR EMETIC SP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TARTAR EMETIC SP
 Insecticide
UN Number: 1551
Company: Universal Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd.
Co. Reg. No.: 1983/008184/07
 PO Box 801,
 Kempton Park, 1620, South Africa
Telephone: (011) 396 2233
Fax: (011) 396 4666
Website: www.villacrop.co.za

Emergency telephone numbers:

24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no:

Envirosure. +27 31 205 4918
 (Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411
 (Client: Villa Crop Protection)
 Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
 (Client: Villa Crop Protection)

Poisoning Emergency telephone numbers:

Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
 Poisons Information Centre +27 861 555 777

Villa Crop Protection Emergency number:

National Safety, Health and Environmental Manager:
 +27 63 698 0668

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common Name: Tartar emetic
Chemical Name: Antimony potassium tartrate (IUPAC)
CAS No.: 28300-74-5 (Natural)
Chemical Formula: C₈H₄O₁₂Sb₂.3H₂O.K₂
 (Mol. wt.: 635.88)
Use: A water-soluble salt to be sprayed as a bait for control of Thrips in citrus.
Formulation: tartar emetic: 995 g/kg
 Water Soluble Powder
Symbols: X_n, T₊
Risk-Phrases: R 20/22

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Toxicity class: WHO II.

Likely routes of exposure: Ingestion, absorption through skin and inhalation.

Tartar emetic can affect you when breathe in and by passing through your skin.

Exposure can cause poor appetite, rash, nausea, headaches, sore throat and irritation of air passages, with cough. Higher levels can cause abdominal pain, fluid build-up in the lungs and may make the heartbeat

irregularly or stop. High or repeated exposure may damage the liver or heart muscle.
 Eye contact can cause irritation.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS

Burning pains in esophagus and stomach, nausea, vomiting, water or bloody diarrhoea, dehydration with intensive thirst and muscular cramps, occasional convulsions, feeble pulse, cold clammy skin and coma. Exposure can cause nausea, headache, sore throat and irritate the air passages, causing cough. Higher exposures can cause vomiting, abdominal pain and may cause the heart to beat irregularly or stop, or cause a fluid build-up in the lungs. These can cause death.

Eye contact can cause irritation.

Skin rash can occur.

Long-Term Effects: Repeated exposure can cause headaches, poor appetite, dry throat, and loss of sleep. Damage to the liver and heart muscle, with abnormal EKG, may also occur, especially with frequent or higher exposures.

In case poisoning is suspected: Remove the patient from the source of poisoning to a well-ventilated area and keep him/her calm and at rest. **Call a physician immediately.** Keep the airway clear to maintain respiration, particularly when the patient is unconscious or has vomited. Do not apply direct mouth-to-mouth respiration.

Inhalation: Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Supply oxygen if necessary. Treat symptomatically and supportively. **Seek medical advice immediately.**

Skin contact: Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse contaminated body area thoroughly with plenty of cold water and non-abrasive soap. Do not rub the skin. **Get medical attention if irritation persists.**

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with gently flowing cold water or saline solution for 15 to 20 minutes, holding the eyelid(s) open. **Seek medical advice if irritation persists.**

Ingestion: **Seek medical advice immediately.** If swallowed, induce vomiting by tickling the back part of the throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear and free from smell of poison. Administer artificial respiration or closed chest cardiac massage if necessary. **Never** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Advice to physician: In case of severe poisoning B.A.L. 3 to 4 mg per kg by deep intramuscular injection every 4 hours for 2 days; next day every 6 hours and thereafter every 12 hours until recovery. Administer intravenous fluids to correct dehydration and electrolyte balance.

UNIVERSAL TARTAR EMETIC SP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and explosion hazard: May decompose on exposure to air. May evolve toxic fumes in a fire.

Extinguishing agents: Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO₂, Halon, water spray or standard foam.

Large Fires: Water spray, fog or standard foam is recommended. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk.

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, 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.

Personal protective equipment: Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours, mists or other products of combustion. Fire-fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (SPILLAGE)

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

Environmental precautions: Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. 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 it without risk. **Small Spills:** Take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. **Small Dry Spills:** With clean shovel place material into clean, dry container and cover; move containers from spill area. **Large Spills:** Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Keep spectators away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Handling: Highly toxic by absorption 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 the insecticide 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

It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular work site 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 eye wash: 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: Fine white powder, odourless, sweet metallic taste.

Relative density: 2.6 at 20°C.

Storage stability: Considered stable for a period of 2 years in normal air, warehouse and light conditions.

Boiling/Melting point: Not applicable.

pH: Aqueous solution slightly acidic.

Solubility in organic solvents: Insoluble in alcohol.

Flash point: Not applicable. > 500°C

UNIVERSAL TARTAR EMETIC SP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. **Reactivity:** Materials to avoid: Alkalines, carbonates, strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition components: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral LD₅₀: 115 mg/kg for rats and rabbits.
Dermal LD₅₀ intraperitoneal: 11 mg/kg in rats.
Acute eye irritation: Irritating to eyes.
Skin irritation: Irritating to skin.
Inhalation: Highly irritating to mucous membranes.
Carcinogenicity, Neurotoxicity, Teratogenicity: Not listed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability: Does not readily biodegrade.
ECOTOXICOLOGY: Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Birds: No data available.
Fish: 20 ppm (96 hr) fathead minnow fresh (soft) water
 12 ppm (96 hr) fathead minnow/TLm/ fresh (hard) water as antimony.
Bees: No data available.
Daphnia: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Pesticide disposal: Contaminated absorbents, used containers, surplus product, etc., should be burnt at 1000°C in an incinerator, preferably designed for pesticide disposal, or buried in designated landfill. Hydrolysis under alkaline conditions (e.g. sodium hydroxide) is a suitable method to dispose of small quantities of the product. After hydrolysis, dilute and dispose of via the sewage system. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal.
Package product wastes: Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed. Combustible containers should be disposed of in pesticide incinerators. Metal containers must be crushed and transported to a scrap metal facility for disposal or burial in a designated landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER: 1551
ICAO/IATA:
 Proper shipping name: **Antimony potassium tartrate**

Class: 6.1
Hazard label: Toxic
Packaging group: III
Passenger aircraft: 611 (max 100 kg)
 Y611 (max 10 kg)
Cargo aircraft: 619 (max 20 kg)
IMDG/IMO:
Shipping name: **Antimony potassium tartrate**
Packaging group: III
Label of class: 6.1 **Marine pollutant**
ADR/IRD:
Group: **Antimony potassium tartrate**
Substance ID no. 60
Label: 6.1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Symbol: T+
Indication of danger: Very toxic. Dangerous to the environment.

Risk phrases:
R 26/27/28 Very toxic by inhalation with skin and if swallowed.
R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases:
S 1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach children.
S 23 Do not breathe vapour or spray.
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging: Paper and/or plastic bags – 20, 25 and 50 kg.
Disclaimer: 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 are presented in good faith and believed to be correct. This information applies to the PRODUCT AS SUCH. In case of new formulations or mixes, it is necessary to ascertain that a new danger will not appear.

UNIVERSAL TARTAR EMETIC SP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 formulations(s) containing this product, it is the recipients sole responsibility to ensure the transfer of all relevant information from this MSDS to their own MSDS.

REFERENCES

- Applicable own physical and chemical, toxicity and ecotoxicity research studies.
- *The Pesticide Manual*; Tenth Edition; Editor, Clive Tomlin; Crop Protection Publications, 1994.
- *Pestline*. Material Safety Data Sheets for Pesticides and Related Chemicals, Volume II, Occupational Health Services Inc.; 1991.
- *Agriculture and Public Health*; Guide to the Treatment of Poisoning by Chemicals, 1993
- MICROMEDEX, Environmental Health & Safety Series. Volume 34.

END OF DOCUMENT

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For detailed information on revisions, contact the Registration holder.