

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CARBOFL	JRAN 100 GR		SAFELY DATA SHEET
1. CHEMICAL IDENTIFIC		D COMPANY	Signal word: Danger
Product name: Other identifier: Recommended use: Restrictions on use:CARBOFURAN 100 GR 			 Hazard statements: H300: Fatal if swallowed. H312: Harmful if in contact with skin. H330: Fatal if inhaled. H400: Hazardous to the aquatic environment. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplier: Universal Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd Co. Reg. No.: 1983/008184/07 PO Box 10413, Aston Manor, 1630, South Africa			Precautionary statements: P260: Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray. P264: Wash hands and face thoroughly after
Telephone:	(011) 396 2233 (011) 396 4666		handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this
	www.villacrop.co.za		product.
(Hazcall24) (Client: Villa Cro Griffon Poison Ir (Client: Villa Cro Poisoning Eme Griffon Poison Ir Poisons Informa 2. HAZARDS UN GHS, Reg	op Protection) nformation Centre +27 op Protection) orgency telephone number nformation Centre +27 information Centre +27 ition Centre +27 IDENTIFICATION ulation EC 1272/2008	7 86 044 4411 7 82 446 8946 m bers: 7 82 446 8946 7 861 555 777	 P280: Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles. P273: Avoid release into the environment. P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER. P301+P316: IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty water and non-abrasive soap. P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P317: Get medical help. P321: Specific treatment (see on this label)
EU & SANS 1 Hazard	0234:2008 Hazard	Н-	P330: Rinse mouth.
classes	categories	statements	P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash
Health			it before reuse.
Oral	Acute toxicity 2	H300	P391: Collect spillage. P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep
Dermal	Acute toxicity 4	H312	container tightly closed.
Inhalation	Acute toxicity 2	H330	P405: Store locked up.
Environmental			P501: Dispose of content/container to suitable landfill
Aquatic acute Aquatic chroni	Aquatic acute 1	H400	in accordance with local regulations.
Aquatic chronicAquatic chronic 1H410The most important adverse effects:Physiochemical effects:None known.Human health effects:Fatal if swallowed. (Acute Tox 2)Fatal if inhaled. (Acute Tox 2)Harmful if in contact with skin. (Acute Tox 2)			Other hazards: May be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, through the intact skin, and through inhalation of dust. Toxicity: Classification according to GHS: Category 23. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON
l chal alamanta			

Label elements:



COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture Composition:



Chemical name	CAS	Conc. (m/m %)	Classification EC 1272/2008
Carbofuran	1563- 66-2	10.21	Acute toxicity 2 (H300)
			Aquatic Acute 1 (H400)
			Àquatic Chronic (H410)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. **Immediately consult a doctor.**

Inhalation: Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air and assist breathing as needed. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Eyes: Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 - 20 minutes. Lift eyelids to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses after 5 minutes and continue rinsing. **Seek medical attention.**

Ingestion: Seek medical attention or call a poison control centre for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If the person is alert, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If person is fully conscious, immediately give large quantities of water to drink and get medical help.

Anticipated acute effects: the first effects may be nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal cramps, and diarrhoea.

Anticipated delayed effects: None known.

Most important symptoms / effects: None known.

Advice to physician: The following antidote has been recommended. 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 administrating 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 to 2.0 mg repeated every 15 minutes, until atropinization is Document no: Effective date: Revision date (version) Product code:

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(tachycardia, dry mouth, achieved flushing, mydriasis). Maintain atropinization by repeated doses for 2 to 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

and full protective gear.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires and water fog or foam for large fires

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet. Use a water jet only to cool heated containers.

Specific hazards: Toxic dust and irritating fumes may be produced during fires.

Special fire-fighting procedures: Remove spectators from surrounding area. Isolate the fire area and evacuate all personnel downwind of the fire. Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Remain upwind of fire. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials. Remove container from fire area if possible and without risk. Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk. Do not scatter the burning material. Water can be used to cool unaffected containers but must be contained for later disposal. Contain fire control agents for later disposal. Avoid pollution of waterways by run-off from the site. Personal protective equipment: Wear NIOSH / MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASUR

Personal precautions: Avoid contact with eyes. Do not breathe in dust / fumes. Ventilate area of spill or leak, especially in contained areas.

Protective equipment: Refer to Section 8 for personal protective equipment to be worn during containment and clean-up of a spill involving this product.

Emergency procedures: Alert firefighting personnel, evacuate unprotected personnel and animals.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent spilled product from entering sewers, waterways or ground water. This product is classified as very toxic / toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Any spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses should be reported immediately to the police and the Department of Water / Environmental Affairs.

Methods and Materials for Containment: Contain spilt product by diking area with sand or earth.

Methods and Materials for Clean-up: Picking up with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and transfer to a container for disposal. Do not create a powder cloud by using a brush or compressed air. Label containers with the contents and dispose of according to local regulations. Do not place spilt material back in original container. Do not re-use spilt material. To decontaminate the spill area, tools and equipment, wash with water and suitable detergent. Collect washings and add to the drums already collected. Do not flush spilt material or washings into drains or waterways. See section 13 for disposal considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Precautions for safe handling: Fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation during handling and use. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Immediately clean up spills that occur during handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. In the case of contact with the product refer to First Aid Measures – Section 4.

General occupational hygiene: Practice good hygiene when using this material. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. Worker should shower at the end of each workday. Launder all clothing before it is re-used.

Storage:

Conditions for safe storage: Keep under lock and key and out of reach of unauthorised persons, children

and animals. Store in its original, labelled container, tightly closed in an isolated, dry, cool and wellventilated area. Do not store near heat, open flame, sources of ignition or hot surfaces. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs, feed and water supplies. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides and fertilisers.

Incompatible substances and mixtures: Refer to product label.

Packaging material: Paper/plastic/aluminium lined bags and/or containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Permissible concentration

Components	Exposure limits	Type of exposure limit	Source
Kaolinic clay	10mg/m ³	TWA	<u>www.osha.gov</u>

Engineering Controls:

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. Local Exhaust: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OELs or other specified exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire and other applicable regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: An approved respirator suitable for protection from dusts and mists of pesticides is adequate. Limitations of respirator use specified by the approved agency and the manufacturer must be observed. If used in a poorly ventilated area (airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits), use a NIOSH approved, air-purifying respirator with cartridges / canisters approved for organic vapours.

Hand Protection: The use of chemically protective (impervious) gloves is recommended to prevent against skin contact.

Eye Protection: The use of chemical safety goggles is recommended to prevent against eye contact. Contact lenses are not protective eye devices.

Skin and Body Protection: Employees must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing, (rubber) boots, hat and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

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



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fountain or appropriate alternative within the	Dermal LD ₅₀ > 1176.47 mg/kg (rat)		
immediate work area for emergency use.	Inhalation LC ₅₀ (4h) > 0.49 mg/l (rat)		
	Skin irritation: Not classified		
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	Eye Damage Irritation: Not classified.		
Appearance: Free-flowing granules.	Skin Sensitization: Not classified.		
Odour: Odourless to very faint phenolic odour.	Respiratory Sensitization: Fatal if inhaled.		
Odour threshold:	Reproductive cell mutagenicity: Not classified.		
pH (1% aqueous dilution):	Carcinogenicity: Not classified.		
Melting point: Not available.	Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.		
Freezing Point: 0 °C.	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure:		
Boiling Point: Not available.	Not classified.		
Flash Point: > Not available.	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated		
Flammability: Not available.	exposure: Not classified.		
Upper / lower explosion limits: Not available.	Aspiration hazard: Not classified.		
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Not available.	Chronic: Not available.		
Relative Vapour Density: Not available.	POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS:		
Bulk density: 135 to 140 g/100 ml at 20°C	Inhalation: Fatal if inhaled.		
Solubility:	Ingestion: Diarrhoea, vomiting and death. Fatal if		
Solubility in organic solvents:	swallowed		
All solubility figures in g/ℓ at 20oC for	Other information: Non identified.		
active material)	12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION		
dichloromethane: > 200			
isopropanol: 20 to 50	This product is expected to be harmful to aquatic		
toluene: 10 to 20	organisms		
n-octanol / water partition coefficient: Not			
available.	ECOTOXICITY DATA:		
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.	Active ingredient / inert name		
Decomposition temperature: Not available.			
Viscosity: Not available.	Fish:		
	LC_{50} (96 h) Rainbow trout >0.33mg/ ℓ		
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	Bluegill sunfish >0.18 mg/ℓ		
Chemical stability: The product is stable for two	Daphnia:		
years at ambient temperature and pressure, under	EC ₅₀ (48 h) >0.386 mg/ℓ		
normal storage and handling conditions. Avoid			
storage under extreme temperatures and conditions.	Algae: EC ₅₀ (72 h) Green algae 6.5 mg/ℓ		
Store below 50 °C, preferably below 30 °C, and not for	EC_{50} (72 h) Green algae 6.5 mg/ ℓ		
prolonged periods in direct sunlight.	<u>Birds:</u>		
Reactivity: None known.	Acute oral LD ₅₀ Quail 3.16mg/kg		
Possibility of hazardous reactions: Unlikely to	Dietary LD ₅₀ (8d) Mallard ducks >0.415mg/kg		
occur.	diet		
Conditions to avoid: Extreme heat or exposure to	Bobwhite quail >8 mg/kg diet		
flames	Bees:		
Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers, strong	LD ₅₀ contact >0.036µg/bee		
bases, strong reducing agents.	LD ₅₀ oral >0.05 μg/bee		
Hazardous decomposition products: Alcohols.	Worms:		
carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide may form under	LC ₅₀ >224 mg/kg		
burning conditions or with incomplete combustion.			
	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS		
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	Based on information for the active ingredient.		
	Plants: Carbofuran is quickly metabolised into 3-		
ACUTE TOXICITY:	hydroxycarbofuran and ketocarbofuran.		
Calculated according to GHS.	Persistence and degradability: Most important		
Oral LD ₅₀ (24h) > 48.97 mg/kg (rat)	metabolite is CO_2 formed by microbiological		
	degradation of the phenol compounds. Koc 22.		
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Bio-accumulative potential: Not determined. **Mobility in soil:** Not determined. **Other adverse effects:** Not determined.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste: Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product cannot be reused or re-processed. Never pour untreated waste or surplus product into public sewers or where there is any danger of run-off or seepage into water systems. Do not contaminate rivers, dams or any other water sources with the product or used containers. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal. The product may be taken to a registered waste disposal site or incineration plant.

Container: Empty containers by inverting the empty container over the spray or mixing tank. Thereafter, rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of one third of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner. Destroy the container by perforating and flattening and dispose of through an approved waste dump site, incineration plant or recycling company. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:3077Road Transport ADR / ORD:9Class:9Packaging group:IIIUN Proper Shipping Name:Environmentalhazardous substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Carbofuran100g/kg)

Maritime Transport IMDG / IMO:

Class: 9 Packaging group: III UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmental hazardous substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Carbofuran 100g/kg)

Marine pollutant (Y/N):

Air Transport IATA / ICAO: Class: 9 Packaging group: III UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmental hazardous substance, Solid, N.O.S. (Carbofuran 100g/kg)

Special / Environmental Precautions: Wedge drums tightly to avoid movement.

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Transport in bulk: Refer to MARPOL 73/78, Annex II and the IBC code.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation for the mixture:

OHSA 1993 Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances.

Relevant information regarding restrictions: None.

EU regulation: Regulation EC1272/2008 (EU-GHS/CLP)

Other national regulations: None.

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? No

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging: Packed in 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50kg lined paper, plastic or aluminium bags, labelled according to South African regulations and guidelines.

Other hazard statements, abbreviations and explanations:

H400: Hazardous to the aquatic environment. **IATA:** International Air Transport Association.

IBC: International Bulk Chemical.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization. **IMDG:** International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IMO: International Maritime Organization.

 LD_{50} value: The median lethal dose or the amount of a toxic agent that is sufficient to kill 50 percent of a population within a certain period of time.

TWA: Time-weighted average – The average exposure over a specified period, usually a nominal eight hours.

ST/STEL: Short-term exposure limits.

Disclaimer: The information on this sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed. All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.



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END OF DOCUMENT

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For detailed information on revisions, contact the Registration holder.

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