

OXAMYL 310SL

Nematicide/Insecticide

A soluble concentrate nematicide/insecticide for the protection of groundnuts against groundnut pod nematode; potatoes and tobacco against root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) as well as suppression of aphids on potatoes.

Reg. No. 19-G-6-30

<u>Composition:</u>	<u>mass/volume</u>
Oxamyl	310g/L
Inert ingredients	to 1 Litre

Chemical Group: Carbamate

5Litres Net



VERY DANGEROUS POISON

INHALATION OF SPRAY VERY HARMFUL – HARMFUL BY SKIN ABSORPTION

TO CAUSE A HAZARD IN THE USE, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL OF THIS SUBSTANCE IS AN OFFENCE.

Registration held by:

MAGCHEM (PVT) LIMITED
2274 TILBURY ROAD,
WORKINGTON, HARARE,
ZIMBABWE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Handle with care. Product is corrosive.
- Wear protective clothing, boots, rubber gloves and face shield when handling the product.
- KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
- KEEP APART FROM FOOD AND FOODSTUFFS.
- KEEP UNDER LOCK AND KEY.
- DO NOT** inhale fumes or spray mist.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or other areas not under treatment.
- DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying or before washing hands and face and changing clothes.
- Wash contaminated clothing daily.
- Toxic to fish and birds.
- Wash with soap and water after use and accidental skin contact.
- Clean all equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers, dams and boreholes.
- Triple rinse empty containers in the following manner: Rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10% of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the described manner.
- Destroy the empty container by perforating and flattening and dispose of it in a safe manner.
- Never** re-use the empty container for any other purpose whatsoever.
- Clean applicator after use by adding 250g sodium carbonate per 10 litre spray mixture still in the tank to deactivate excess oxamy.

WARNINGS:

THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS MUST BE ALLOWED BETWEEN LAST

APPLICATION AND HARVEST:

Potatoes40 Tobacco42
Groundnuts80

DOSAGE RATES

CROP AND PEST	DOSAGE	REMARKS
GROUNDNUTS: Groundnut pod nematode (Ditylenchus destructor)	1.2t per 100t water	Apply in at least 250t water/ha as a foliar spray at the commencement of peg formation. Ensure thorough wetting of the foliage.
POTATOES: Root knot nematode and suppression of Aphids.	800 ml per 100t water	Fumigate soil before planting with a registered fumigant. Apply 250t spray mixture per ha one week after emergence. Repeat after 4 weeks at a rate of 600t spray mixture/ha. In the case of heavy infestations, a further application of 600t spray mixture/ha must be made 3-4 weeks after second spray.
TOBACCO: Root knot nematode	Seedbed:** 80 ml per 10t water After transplanting: 800 ml per 100t water	Fumigate soil before planting with a registered fumigant. Implement the full recommended programme to ensure effective protection against eelworm infestation. Drench the seedbeds 24-48 hours prior to transplanting with 2t of the spray solution/metre ² of seedbed surface. Do not use the solution as transplant water or for dipping. Where no or inadequate control of nematodes occurred during the preceding planting season, or where severe nematode infestation may occur, apply 250t spray mixture/ha as a foliar application 2 weeks after transplanting. Repeat after 3 weeks with 500t mixture/ha. Where light nematode infestation normally occurs and where effective nematode control was applied during the preceding planting season, apply 500t spray mixture per ha as a foliar application 5 weeks after transplanting.

** Soil of seedbeds or seed trays must be fumigated with a registered fumigant as usual against nematodes prior to sowing.

NOTE: The excellent results which this chemical normally yields are not however warranted or guaranteed as effectiveness can be greatly influenced by factors outside the control of either the manufacturers or the suppliers. No warranty whatsoever, express or implied, is therefore given concerning the performance or effectiveness of this chemical and responsibility is specifically excluded for any damage, injury or loss of any kind during or resulting from its handling, use or storage, whether or not such has been in accordance with directions.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**Empty container disposal**

Invert the empty container over the spray tank or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter, rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10% of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank. Destroy the empty container by perforation and flattening. Return to supplier for recycling. **DO NOT** use for any other purpose. Dispose of the wash water at a site for the disposal of pesticides.

Decontamination of sprayer

Clean applicator thoroughly after use and ensure that all traces of OXAMYL 310 SL are removed. Make use of the following method:

- Drain and rinse tank, spray boom and hoses with clean water for at least 10 minutes.
- Fill tank with clean water and add it to 1 litre household bleach (5%) or 1.5 Litres of household bleach (3.5%) per 200 Litres of water. Rinse hoses and spray boom and leave in tank for 15 minutes whilst agitating. Drain through nozzle to outside.
- Repeat step (b) and thereafter, rinse thoroughly with clean water and dispose of the wash water at a site designated for the disposal of pesticides.

WARRANTY: This product is warranted to consist of the ingredients shown on the label.

SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING:

Headache, fatigue, faintness, giddiness, excessive sweating, nausea, abdominal pains, vomiting, blurred vision, muscle twitching, unusually small pupils, respiratory distress, coma.

In a case of poisoning, **CALL A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY AND MAKE THIS LABEL AVAILABLE TO HIM**

FIRST AID TREATMENT:

- Remove patient from source of poisoning (to a cool and well-ventilated area) and keep him quiet and reassured.
- Remove contaminated clothing and rinse contaminated body area thoroughly with plenty of soap and cold water.
- DO NOT** rub skin.
- Flush contamination out of eyes with clean water for about 15 minutes.
- If swallowed drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by tickling the back part of the throat.
- Repeat until vomit is clear and free from the smell of poison.
- DO NOT** apply direct mouth-to-mouth respiration.
- Never** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Take the patient to the nearest physician immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Administer Atropine sulphate, intravenously (1.2-2.0 mg/adult) every 10-30 minutes until signs of atropinization (dry flushed skin and tachycardia) appear. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Pralidoxime (2-PAM, Protopam) and other oximes are contra indicated for OXAMYL 310SL exposure alone. However, for exposure to OXAMYL 310SL and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

Optimal efficacy of OXAMYL 310SL will be obtained in water of pH 5-6. Water of pH higher than 7 should be buffered to pH 5-6.
Optimal systemic activity of OXAMYL 310SL depends on translocation of the active ingredients inside the treated plant. Therefore reduced efficacy may occur when stress factors such as drought impairs translocation.

Date of Manufacture: MAR. 2019

Batch No.: 20190304

Manufactured by:

NOVAAGRO (HK) LTD
6TH FLOOR, WYNDHAM PLACE,
44 WYNDHAM STREET,
CENTRAL HONG KONG

Registration held by:

MAGCHEM (PVT) LIMITED
2274 TILBURY ROAD,
WORKINGTON, HARARE,
ZIMBABWE



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SUPPLIER : NOVA AGRO (HK) LTD
(Reg. No. 1023146)
27/F Tesbury Centre
28 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
HONG KONG

SPILLAGES :

Emergency telephone : +27-32-946 3472
Fax : +27-32-946 3472

POISONINGS:
National Poison Centre : +27-21-931 6129 (after hours).
UFS Pharmacology/Toxicology information center
: +27-82 491 0160

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE

Product name OXAMYL 310SL
Common name Oxamyl
Chemical name of the Substance methyl n'n'-dimethyl-n-[(methyl-carbanoyl)-oxy]-1-thiooxamimidate (IUPAC).
CAS N^o. 23135-22-0
Chemical family Carbamate
Chemical formula C₇H₁₃N₃O₃S (Mol. wt.: 219.3)
Use A soluble concentrate systemic nematicide/insecticide for the control of pests as listed on the label.
NIOSH No. Not available
UN No. 2902

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components: Oxamyl 310g/l
Methyl alcohol
Methylene chloride
EEC classification: T, F; N

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Toxicity class: WHO I
ADI 0.03mg/kg/day
NOEL 50ppm, 2 year

Main Hazard:

Oxamyl is a carbamate compound which inhibits cholinesterase. It is of very high toxicity. Inhalation of spray, or swallowing may be fatal. Very toxic to aquatic organisms and bees.

Fire and explosion hazard:

Product is flammable due to the solvent.

Chemical Hazard:

None known.

Biological Hazard:

May be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, through the intact skin, and through inhalation of fine spray mist or dust.

Eye contact:

Irritating to eyes.

Skin contact:

Non-irritating to rabbit skin.

Ingestion:

Highly toxic by ingestion. See point 4 for symptoms.

Inhalation:

Highly toxic by inhalation. See point 4 for symptoms.

Carcinogenicity:

Not carcinogenic

Mutagenicity:

Not mutagenic

Neurotoxicity:

Not neurotoxic

Reproductive /Teragenicity:

Oxamyl is not teratogenic in rats or rabbits

4. FIRST AID MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS

Proper care should be taken during occupational use to avoid any inhalation of spray particles.

Oxamyl is a cholinesterase inhibitor.

Inhalation :

Highly toxic by 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. Other reported central nervous system or neuromuscular effects include ataxia, slurred speech, weakness, fatigue, twitching, fasciculation, tremor, and eventually paralysis of the extremities and possibly of the respiratory muscles. In severe cases, there may also be involuntary defecation and urination, bradycardia, hypertension, pulmonary oedema, convulsions, coma, and death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest. Oxamyl does not accumulate in mammalian tissue and the cholinesterase



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inhibition reverses rather rapidly. 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. Administration of oxygen should be performed by qualified personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact :

Acute exposure:

Oxamyl may cause irritation. Localized sweating and fasciculation may occur at the site of contact. If sufficient amounts are absorbed through the skin, other 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. Oxygen should be administered by qualified medical personnel.

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 Oxamyl.

THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED. ADMINISTER ATROPINE SULPHATE

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Administration of oxygen and gastric lavage must be performed by qualified medical personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Advice to physician:

Antidote:

The following antidote has been recommended: **Atropine Sulphate**. 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 fibrillation, and delirium are main signs of atropine



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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

Extinguishing agents:

Extinguish small fires with carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol-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. Avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

Fire fighting:

Remove spectators from surrounding area. Remove container from fire area if possible. Fight fire from maximum distance. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Contain fire control agents for later disposal. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire. Water can be used to cool unaffected containers but must be contained for later disposal. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours. Keep upwind.

Special Hazards:

Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours containing sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide or other products of combustion.

Personal protective equipment:

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:

Do not inhale fumes. Ventilate area of spill or leak, especially confined areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothes. 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:

For **small spills**, soak up sand or suitable non-combustible absorbent material, place into containers for subsequent disposal. Thoroughly wash body areas, which come into

contact with the product. Avoid runoff to sewer as it may cause fire/explosion. Do not allow the product to come in contact with water systems. For **large spills** contact the manufacturer. Contain liquid far ahead of spill. Contain spillage and contaminated water for subsequent disposal. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Keep spectators away and upwind.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Handling:

Remove sources of naked flame or sparks. Harmful by inhalation or if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and inhalation of fumes. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking or using the toilet. Operators should change and wash clothing daily. 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:

Store in its original container in isolated, dry, cool (avoid temperatures above 40°C) and well-ventilated area. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Product hydrolyzed rapidly in alkaline media and hydrolyzed slower in acidic and neutral aqueous media. Keep under lock and key out of reach of unauthorized persons, children and animals. Store away from incompatible substances. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs and water supplies. Local regulations should be complied with.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits:

No occupational limits established by OSHA, ACGIH or NIOSH

Engineering control measures:

It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Only spark-resistant equipment should be used. 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 equipment including approved respiratory protection.

Respirator:

An approved full-face respirator suitable for protection from mists of pesticides is required. Limitations of respirator use

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specified by the approving agency and the manufacturer must be observed.

Clothing:

Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent skin contact with the substance.

Gloves:

Employee must wear appropriate chemical resistant protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye protection:

Employee must wear splash-proof safety goggles and face-shield to prevent contact with this substance.

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:**

Green to blue liquid.

Odour:

Slight sulfurous odour.

Flammability:

Flammable

Explosive properties:

No information currently available.

Flash point:

23°C

Oxidising properties:

No information currently available.

Relative density:

0.97 – 0.98 g/l at 20°C

Storage stability:

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

Solubility in water:

Miscible in water.

Partition-coefficient in *n*-octanol / water:

(Information for the active ingredient)

K_{ow} (log P): -0.44 (20-22 °C, pH 5).

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability:**

Stable in neutral media and weakly basic media, but unstable in acidic and strong basic media. The rate of decomposition increases at higher temperatures.

Incompatibility:

The product is compatible with most other pesticides (except those which are strong alkaline or acidic) when used at normal

rates. However, a compatibility test is required before using with other products. Do not physically mix concentrate directly with other pesticide concentrates; always dilute first with water.

Thermal decomposition:

Toxic vapours are released when the product decomposes on heating.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

[Information on the active ingredient.]

Acute oral LD₅₀:

73 mg/kg in rats.

Acute dermal LD₅₀:

>2960 mg/kg in rats.

Acute inhalation LC₅₀:

LC₅₀ for male rats 0.14 mg/l air

Acute skin irritation:

Non-irritant to skin (rabbit).

Acute eye irritation:

Irritating to eyes (rabbit).

Carcinogenicity:

Animal studies did not detect any carcinogenic activity.

Teratogenicity:

Animal studies did not detect any teratogenic activity.

Mutagenicity:

Ames and Micronucleus studies did not detect any mutagenic activity.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Degradability:**

Oxamyl is of low persistence in soil with reported field half-lives of 4 to 20 days. Loss is due to decomposition by aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Oxamyl is hydrolyzed rapidly in neutral and alkaline soils and more slowly in acid soils. It does not readily bind, or "adsorb," to soil or sediments and it has been shown to leach in soil. Its adsorption is strongest in soils of high organic matter, and on sandy loam is fairly weak. An increase in temperature causes a decrease in adsorption.

Mobility:

Oxamyl does leach in lighter soils

Accumulation:

When oxamyl is administered to rats, most of the dose is rapidly eliminated in the urine and feces as breakdown by-products, or metabolites. Carbamates generally are excreted rapidly and do not accumulate in mammalian tissue.

Plants take oxamyl up through both leaves and roots; it is translocated in treated plants. Oxamyl is metabolized rapidly by plants

ECOTOXICOLOGY:

(Information on the Active ingredient)

Birds:



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Oxamyl is very highly toxic to birds. The acute oral LD₅₀ for oxamyl in quail is 4.18 mg/kg. Hens given single oral doses of oxamyl at 20 to 40 mg/kg of body weight followed by intramuscular injections of 0.5 mg of atropine, an antidote, exhibited early symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition with full recovery after 12 hours. No signs of delayed neurotoxicity were observed in these same hens. The oral LD₅₀ for oxamyl is 2.6 mg/kg in mallard ducks and 9.4 mg/kg in bobwhite quail.

Fish:

Oxamyl is moderately to slightly toxic to fish. The reported 96-hour LC₅₀ values for technical oxamyl are 5.6 mg/l in bluegill sunfish, 27.5 mg/l in goldfish, 4.2 mg/l in rainbow trout and 17.5 mg/l in channel catfish.

Bees:

Highly toxic to bees.

Daphnia:

Concentrations of 0.5 to 5.0 mg/l may have an effect on *Daphnia magna*, an aquatic invertebrate.

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 labeled 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 2902
ADR/IRD
Substance name: Carbamate pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable (Oxamyl 31%)
Substance ID no. 2902
IMDG/IMO
Packaging group: I
Label of class: 6.1 ,sub 3 **Marine pollutant**, Flammable liquid.
Shipping name: Carbamate pesticide, liquid,toxic, flammable (Oxamyl 31%)

AIR/IATA

Shipping name: Carbamate pesticide, liquid,toxic, flammable (Oxamyl 31%)
Class: 6.1
Sub Risk: 3
Hazard Label: Toxic & flammable liquid
Packaging Group: I
Passenger Aircraft: 609 (max 1litre)
Cargo Aircraft: 611 (max 30 litre)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Symbol: T; F; N
Indication of danger: Toxic; Flammable; Dangerous for the Environment

Risk phrases:

R10 Flammable
R 26/28 Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R50/53 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.
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.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. See label and MSDS.

National Legislation:

In accordance with 91/155/EEC Directive and with French standard T 01-102 and the South African Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act. No. 85 of 1993).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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.

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.



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 - *IPCS*; Health and Safety Guide No. 22; World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1990.
 - *Pharmacological Basics of Therapeutics; International Edition*; Alfred Goodman Gilman, Joel G. Hardman, Lee E. Limbird, Perry B. Molinoff, Raymond W. Ruddon.
 - *Dangerous Goods Regulations; IATA*; International Air Transport Association, 41st Edition, Effective 1 January 2000.
 - *South African Medicine Formulary*. Emergency Treatment of Poisoning. Merck Manual
-