

# Naled

sc-208086

## Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

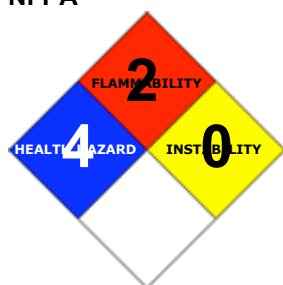
### PRODUCT NAME

Naled

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and  
Canada: 877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436  
2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### PRODUCT USE

Insecticide and acaricide. Reagent

### SYNONYMS

C4-H7-Br2-Cl2-O4-P, "phosphoric acid, 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl dimethyl ester", "phosphoric acid, 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl dimethyl ester", Arthodibrom, Bromchlophos, Bromex, Dibrom, "o-(1, 2-dibrom-2, 2-dichlor-aethyl)-o, o-dimethyl phosphate", "o-(1, 2-dibrom-2, 2-dichlor-aethyl)-o, o-dimethyl phosphate", "1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate", "1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate", "dimethyl 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate", "dimethyl 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate", "ethanol, 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloro-, dimethyl phosphate", "ethanol, 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloro-, dimethyl phosphate", Hibrom, Naledu, Orthodibrom, "Nalead (misspelling)"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Very toxic by inhalation.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion may produce nausea, vomiting, depressed appetite, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea.

### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Direct eye contact can produce tears, eyelid twitches, pupil contraction, loss of focus, and blurred or dimmed vision. Dilation of the pupils occasionally occurs.

### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- There may be sweating and muscle twitches at site of contact. Reaction may be delayed by hours.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

### INHALED

- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Poisoning due to cholinesterase inhibitors causes symptoms such as increased blood flow to the nose, watery discharge, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and wheezing. Other symptoms include increased production of tears, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, involuntary passing of urine and stools, chest pain, breathing difficulty, low blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, loss of reflexes, twitching, visual disturbances, altered pupil size, convulsions, lung congestion, coma and heart failure. Nervous system effects include inco-ordination, slurred speech, tremors of the tongue and eyelids, and paralysis of the limbs and muscles of breathing, which can cause death, although death is also seen due to cardiac arrest.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.



Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Repeated or prolonged exposures to cholinesterase inhibitors produce symptoms similar to acute effects. In addition workers exposed repeatedly to these substances may exhibit impaired memory and loss of concentration, severe depression and acute psychosis, irritability, confusion, apathy, emotional lability, speech difficulties, headache, spatial disorientation, delayed reaction times, sleepwalking, drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza-like condition with nausea, weakness, anorexia and malaise has been described. There is a growing body of evidence from epidemiological studies and from experimental laboratory studies that short-term exposure to some cholinesterase-inhibiting insecticides may produce behavioral or neuro-chemical changes lasting for days or months, presumably outlasting the cholinesterase inhibition. Although the number of adverse effects following humans poisonings subside, there are still effects in some workers months after cholinesterase activity returns to normal. These long-lasting effects include blurred vision, headache, weakness, and anorexia. The neurochemistry of animals exposed to chlorpyrifos or fenitrothion is reported to be altered permanently after a single exposure. These effects may be more severe in developing animals where both acetyl- and butyrylcholinesterase may play an integral part in the development of the nervous system. Padilla S., The Neurotoxicity of Cholinesterase-Inhibiting Insecticides: Past and Present Evidence Demonstrating Persistent Effects. Inhalation Toxicology 7:903-907, 1995.

BE AWARE: Repeated minor exposures with only mild symptoms may have serious cumulative poisoning effect.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max	
Flammability:	1			
Toxicity:	4			
Body Contact:	2			
Reactivity:	1			
Chronic:	2			
			Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	 

NAME	CAS RN	%
naled	300-76-5	N/A

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed:
  - Contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
  - If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised.
  - Give atropine if instructed.
  - REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.
  - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided.
- Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

## EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

- If product comes in contact with skin:
  - Contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
  - DO NOT allow clothing wet with product to remain in contact with skin, strip all contaminated clothing including boots.
  - Quickly wash affected areas vigorously with soap and water.
  - DO NOT give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness.
  - Give atropine if instructed.
  - DO NOT delay, get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

## INHALED

- - If spray mist, vapor are inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
  - Contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
  - Lay patient down in a clean area and strip any clothing wet with spray.
  - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
  - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
  - DO NOT give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness.
  - Give atropine if instructed.
  - Get to doctor or hospital quickly.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- - Most organophosphate compounds are rapidly well absorbed from the skin, conjunctiva, gastro-intestinal tract and lungs.
  - They are detoxified by Cytochrome P450-mediated monooxygenases in the liver but some metabolites are more toxic than parent compounds.
  - Metabolites are usually detected 12-48 hours postexposure.
  - Organophosphates phosphorylate acetylcholinesterase with resultant accumulation of large amounts of acetylcholine causing initial stimulation, then exhaustion of cholinergic synapse.
  - gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-ergic and dopaminergic pathways provide compensatory inhibition.
  - The clinical manifestation of organophosphate toxicity results from muscarinic, nicotinic and CNS symptoms.
  - A garlic-like odor emanating from the patient or involved container may aid the diagnosis.
  - Immediate life-threatening symptoms usually are respiratory problems.
  - Frequent suction and, if necessary, endotracheal intubation and assisted ventilation may be necessary to maintain adequate oxygenation.
  - Theophylline compounds, to treat bronchospasm, should be used cautiously as they may lower the seizure threshold.
  - Excessive secretions and bronchospasm should respond to adequate doses of atropine.
  - Diazepam is the drug of choice for convulsions.
  - Usual methods of decontamination, (activated charcoal and cathartics) should be used when patients present 4-6 hours postexposure.
  - The administration of atropine, as an antidote, does not require confirmation by acetylcholinesterase levels. Severely poisoned patients develop marked resistance to the usual doses of atropine. [Atropine should not be given to a cyanosed patient - ICI] NOTE: Hypoxia must be corrected before atropine is given. For adult: 2 mg repeatedly SC or IV until atropinization is achieved and maintained (atropinization is characterised by decreased bronchial secretions, heart rate >100 bpm, dry mouth, dilated pupils).
  - Pralidoxime (2-PAM, Protopam) is a specific antidote when given within 24 hours and perhaps up to 36-48 hours postexposure. Although it ameliorates muscle weakness, fasciculations and alterations of consciousness, it does not relieve bronchospasm or bronchorrhea and must be given concurrently with atropine. NOTE: Pralidoxime should be given as an adjunct to, NOT a replacement for atropine and should be given in every case where atropine therapy is deemed necessary. Traditional dose: 1 g (or 2 g in severe cases) by slow IV injection over 5-10 minutes. 1-2 g, 4 hourly (maximum dose 12 g in 24 hours) until clinical and analytical recovery is achieved and maintained.
  - Avoid parasympathomimetic agents. Phenothiazines and antihistamines may potentiate organophosphate activity. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Acute pancreatitis in organophosphate intoxication may be more common than reported. The possible pathogenesis of pancreatic insult are excessive cholinergic stimulation of the pancreas and ductular hypertension. Early recognition and appropriate therapy for acute pancreatitis may lead to an improved prognosis. Cheng-Tin Hsiao, et al; Clinical Toxicology 34(3), 343-347 (1996) BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Cholinesterase activity in red cells	70% of individual's baseline	Discretionary	NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous. Should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice

- physical examination
- baseline estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity levels by the Ellman method. Estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity towards the end of the working day

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.96
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- 
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, phosphorus oxides (POx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

1.TEFLON

Respirator:

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

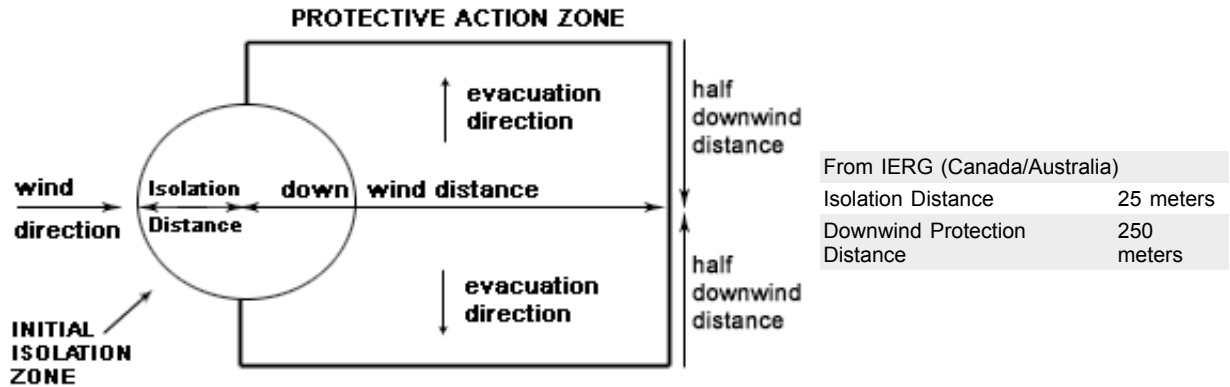
- 
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- 
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



## FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 152 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

## ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages \* . - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage \*. - \* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

+: May be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate (Dibrom, Naled))		0.1						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	naled (Naled, Inhalable)		0.1 (V)						Skin; S
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naled (Naled)		0.1						TLV Basis: cholinesterase inhibition. BEI-A
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	naled (Naled (Dibrom®))		3						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate)		3						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air	naled (Dimethyl 1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-		2						

Contaminants	dichloroethyl phosphate (Dibrom))	0.1				
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	naled (Naled, inhalable, vapour and aerosol)	0.1				Skin
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)	3				
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	naled (Naled; o,o-dimethyl o-(1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl) phosphate)	3				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	naled (Dimethyl-1, 2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)	3				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	naled (Naled)	3		6		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2- dichloroethyl phosphate)	3				
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	naled (Naled, (inhalable fraction++ and vapour))	0.1		0.3		Skin, SEN
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	naled (Dibrom)	-	3	-	6	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2-dichloroethyl phosphate, see Dibrom(R))	-	3	-	6	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate (Naled))	3			6	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate (Dibrom(R)))	3			6	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	naled (Naled)	0.1				TLV Basis: cholinesterase inhibition. BEI-A
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	naled (Naled)	0.1				TLV Basis: cholinesterase inhibition. BEI-A
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	naled (Dibrom(R))	3			6	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate)	3				
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	naled (Dibrom«)	3				*
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	naled (Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate)	3				

#### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
naled	200	

#### MATERIAL DATA

##### NALED:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation



- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The TLV-TWA is analogous to that of dichlorvos and is thought to be protective against cholinesterase inhibition. The skin notation has been added because of significant percutaneous absorption and also reflects reports of clinical sensitisation.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE



- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### OTHER



- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Ensure that there is a supply of atropine tablets on hand
- Ensure all employees have been informed of symptoms of carbamate poisoning and that the use of atropine in first aid is understood .

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: naled

- Protective Material CPI \*

TEFLON

A

- \* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-1 P	-
1000	50	-	A-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-



5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Toxic or noxious vapors/ gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	380.80
Melting Range (°F)	80.6	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	230	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	>141.8	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.96
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

### APPEARANCE

Pure compound is a white solid; insoluble in water. Hydrolysed in water within 2 days at room temperature and may be degraded by sunlight. The technical material is a yellow liquid with a slight pungent odour. Soluble in ketones, alcohols, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons; sparingly soluble in petroleum solvents and mineral oils.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- 
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

A number of phosphate and thiophosphate esters are of limited thermal stability and undergo highly exothermic self-accelerating decomposition reactions which may be catalyzed by impurities. The potential hazards can be reduced by appropriate thermal control measures.

BREITHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

naled

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 0.16 mg/kg	Skin (man): 4 mg/21d -I- Open
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 7.7 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
Dermal (rat) LD50: 800 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1100 mg/kg	

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Bacterial mutagen

ADI: 0.002 mg/kg/day

NOEL: 0.2 mg/kg/day

### CARCINOGEN

Non-arsenical insecticides (occupational exposures in spraying and application of)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A
Naled	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
BROMINE COMPOUNDS (ORGANIC OR INORGANIC)	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC

### SKIN

naled	Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notes	Skin
naled	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) - Skin	Notes	Skin
naled	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Skin	Skin	Yes
naled	Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants - Skin (French)	Notes	Skin
naled	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X
naled	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X
naled	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin	Skin	X
naled	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin	Skin Designation	Yes
naled	Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Notation	Skin; S
naled	US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	X
naled	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation	Skin Designation	X
naled	ND	Skin Designation	X
naled	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	X
naled	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	Skin	X
naled	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	Skin	S
naled	Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin	Substance Interaction	1

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NALED:

- Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):

■ Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):

0.35

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

■ Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

■ Organophosphorus pesticides are relatively non-persistent in the environment with half-lives ranging from hours to several weeks or months. Only rarely are they found in crops beyond the growing season during which they are applied. Chemical or photochemical mechanisms may produce a leaving group which is easily degraded. As a rule these compounds do not represent a serious problem as contaminants of soil and water. Breakdown products are usually non-toxic being composed of low-molecular weight, volatile molecules that are easily degraded and utilized by micro-organisms.

Being esters they are also susceptible to hydrolysis. Most organophosphorus pesticides are stable to acid pHs but under alkaline conditions hydrolysis is rapid with the breakdown rate increasing 10-fold for each pH unit above 7. An increase of 10 deg. C of temperature will increase the hydrolysis rate approximately 4-fold. When these compounds are present in the soil their disappearance is affected by their interaction with the physical characteristics and water content of the soil, and the microflora present.

In certain types of soil strong binding may make them unavailable for biological decomposition. In such soils even running water produces little movement and thus minimal contamination of water supplies. Less tightly bound substances are similarly unlikely to produce substantial contamination because of rapid breakdown. Metallic ions in the soil interact with organophosphorus pesticides through hydrogen linkage whilst increased organic matter facilitates further binding.

In general only minute amounts of pesticide residue and their breakdown products are found in natural water systems. In soil however there is a greater likelihood of the presence and buildup of toxic residues.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

■ The material is classified as an ecotoxin\* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

\* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

log Kow: 3.2

Toxicity Fish: LC50(48)<500ppb

Nitrif. inhib.: inhib at 32mg/L

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient  
naled

Persistence: Water/Soil  
HIGH

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation  
LOW

Mobility  
HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible. Special hazard may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN3018	PG:	I
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	N76, T14, TP2, TP13, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Packaging: Non-bulk:	201
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	1 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	30 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	B

Vessel stowage: Other: 40

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Organophosphorus pesticides, liquid, toxic

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3018	Packing Group:	I
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC \*(CONTAINS NALED)

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3018	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A	Special provisions:	61 274

Limited Quantities: None

Shipping Name: ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC(contains naled)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### naled (CAS: 300-76-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada - Saskatchewan Environmental Persistent or Chronic Hazardous Substances","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits","Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances","US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides","US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List","US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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