



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET #2021

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Emergency Phone: LESCO: (800) 321-5325
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

DATE ISSUED: 11/15/00
SUPERSEDES: 03/30/00

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product: LESCO Sevin Brand SL
Chemical Name/Synonyms: Carbaryl

Chemical Family: Carbamate

II. PRODUCT INFORMATION: INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	TLV/TWA	%(by wt.)	CAS #
1-Naphthyl N-methylcarbamate (Carbaryl)	5 mg/cu meter	41.2%	63-25-2
Other ingredients		58.8%	

III. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	98.8° C	Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.09-1.11 @ 20/20° C
Melting Point:	NA	Bulk Density (lbs./cu. ft.):	NA
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	17.8 mm Hg @ 20° C	Evaporation Rate:	ND
Vapor Density (air = 1):	41-46 lbs/cu. ft.	Percent Volatile:	ND
Solubility in Water:	Miscible	Appearance and Odor:	White to cream-colored liquid; mild odor.
pH:	4.0-5.0		

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (method Used): Noncombustible
Lower Explosion Limits: ND

Auto Ignition Temperature: None

Upper Explosion Limits: ND

NFPA/HMIS RATING:	HEALTH	FIRE	REACTIVITY
	2	1	1
Extinguishing Media:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foam	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Foam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Chemical
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Spray	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO ₂

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Not considered flammable or combustible; however, under fire conditions it may decompose to give off toxic materials.

Provide for the protection of employees and residents: a) Evacuate residents who are downwind to fire. b) Prevent unauthorized entry to fire area. c) Persons who may have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be examined by a physician and treated appropriately. d) Dike area to prevent runoff and contamination of water sources.

Notify local authorities that firemen should: a) Wear protective clothing and use self-contained breathing apparatus. b) Be immediately relieved from duty, if exposed to contaminated smoke, and checked for symptoms of poisoning. These should not be mistaken for heat exhaustion or smoke inhalation.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Thermal decomposition products may be hazardous. These may include oxides of nitrogen, sulfur and carbon and methyl isocyanate.

V. HEALTH HAZARDS

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

Signs & Symptoms of Exposure

Acute: Illness may occur rapidly after overexposure to this product. The principal hazard of this product is reversible cholinesterase inhibition. Symptoms are dose dependent, rapid in onset and reversible in time, including: Rapid onset of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, profuse sweating, salivation, tremor, muscle twitching and temporary paralysis. In severe poisoning, respiratory depression and convulsions may occur.

Chronic: Repeated overexposure may cause more severe cholinesterase inhibition with the signs and symptoms described for single overexposures being more pronounced.

Emergency First-Aid Procedures

Eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin: Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing separately before reuse.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation or artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: If patient is conscious and alert, give 2 to 3 glasses of water or milk to drink. Give one tablespoon of Syrup of Ipecac to induce vomiting. If vomiting has not occurred in 20 minutes, the same dose of Syrup of Ipecac may be repeated one additional time. Alternatively, induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. This product contains a methyl carbamate insecticide, which is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Overexposure to this substance may cause toxic signs and symptoms due to stimulation of the cholinergic nervous system. These effects of overexposure are spontaneously and rapidly reversible. Specific treatment consists of parenteral atropine sulfate. Improve tissue oxygenation as much as possible before administering atropine to minimize the risk of ventricular fibrillation. Mild cases may be given 1 to 2 mg intra-muscular every 10 minutes until full atropinization has been achieved and repeated thereafter whenever symptoms reappear. Severe cases should be given 2 to 4 mg. intravenously every 10 minutes until fully atropinized, then intra-muscular every 30 to 60 minutes as needed to maintain the effect for at least 12 hours. Dosages for children should be appropriately reduced. Caution

