SAFETY DATA SHEET

Updated on 15/05/2025

1. Material Identification

Product Name : Methyl phenkapton
Catalog Number : io-2678
CAS Number : 3735-23-7
Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, manufacture of chemical compounds
Company : Ionz

>> R&D Use only

2. Hazards Identification

Health Hazards:

>> (Non-Specific -- Organic Phosphorus Insecticides) Organic phosphorus insecticides are absorbed by the skin, as well as by the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Toxic hazard rating (oral) is high. (EPA, 1998)

>> (Non-Specific -- Organophosphorus Pesticide, n.o.s.) Cylinder may explode in heat of fire. Heat may cause decomposition and evolution of highly toxic fumes of phosphorus oxides and chlorides. (EPA, 1998)

3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical name : Methyl phenkapton
CAS Number : 3735-23-7
Molecular Formula : C9H11Cl2O2PS3
Molecular Weight : 349.3000 g/mol

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid:

>> Warning: Effects may be delayed up to 12 hours. Caution is advised.

>> Note: Methyl phenkapton is a cholinesterase inhibitor.

>> Signs and Symptoms of Methyl Phenkapton Exposure: Acute exposure to methyl phenkapton may produce the following signs and symptoms: sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, headache, dizziness, profound weakness, muscle spasms, seizures, and coma. Mental confusion and psychosis may occur. Excessive salivation, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, and abdominal pain may also occur. The heart rate may decrease following oral exposure or increase following dermal exposure. Chest pain may be noted. Hypotension (low blood pressure) may be observed, although hypertension (high blood pressure) is not uncommon. Respiratory symptoms include dyspnea (shortness of breath), pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, and respiratory paralysis.

>> Emergency Life-Support Procedures: Acute exposure to methyl phenkapton exposure may require decontamination and life support for the victims. Emergency personnel should wear protective clothing appropriate to the type and degree of contamination. Air-purifying or supplied-air respiratory equipment should also be worn, as necessary. Rescue vehicles should carry supplies such as plastic sheeting and disposable plastic bags to assist in preventing spread of contamination.

>> Inhalation Exposure:

>> 1. Move victims to fresh air. Emergency personnel should avoid self-exposure to methyl phenkapton.

>> 2. Evaluate vital signs including pulse and respiratory rate, and note any trauma. If no pulse is detected, provide CPR. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen or other respiratory support.

>> 3. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for administration of an antidote or performance of other invasive procedures.

>> 4. Rush to a health care facility.

>> Dermal/Eye Exposure:

>> 1. Remove victims from exposure. Emergency personnel should avoid self-exposure to methyl phenkapton.

>> 3. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible.

>> 4. If eye exposure has occurred, eyes must be flushed with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes.

>> 5. Wash exposed skin areas three times with soap and water.

>> 6. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for administration of an antidote or performance of other invasive procedures.

>> 7. Rush to a health care facility.

>> Ingestion Exposure:

>> 1. Evaluate vital signs including pulse and respiratory rate, and note any trauma. If no pulse is detected, provide CPR. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen or other respiratory support.

>> 2. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for administration of an antidote or performance of other invasive procedures.

>> 3. Vomiting may be induced with syrup of Ipecac. If elapsed time since ingestion of methyl phenkapton is unknown or suspected to be greater than 30 minutes, do not induce vomiting and proceed to Step

>> 4. Ipecac should not be administered to children under 6 months of age.Warning: Ingestion of methyl phenkapton may result in sudden onset of seizures or loss of consciousness. Syrup of Ipecac should be administered only if victims are alert, have an active gag-reflex, and show no signs of impending seizure or coma. If ANY uncertainty exists, proceed to Step

>> 5.The following dosages of Ipecac are recommended: children up to 1 year old, 10 mL (1/3 oz); children 1 to 12 years old, 15 mL (1/2 oz); adults, 30 mL (1 oz). Ambulate (walk) the victims and give large quantities of water. If vomiting has not occurred after 15 minutes, Ipecac may be readministered. Continue to ambulate and give water to the victims. If vomiting has not occurred within 15 minutes after second administration of Ipecac, administer activated charcoal.

>> 5. Activated charcoal may be administered if victims are conscious and alert. Use 15 to 30 g (1/2 to 1 oz) for children, 50 to 100 g (1-3/4 to 3-1/2 oz) for adults, with 125 to 250 mL (1/2 to 1 cup) of water.

>> 6. Promote excretion by administering a saline cathartic or sorbitol to conscious and alert victims. Children require 15 to 30 g (1/2 to 1 oz) of cathartic; 50 to 100 g (1-3/4 to 3-1/2 oz) is recommended for adults.

>> 7. Rush to a health care facility. (EPA, 1998)

5. Fire Fighting Measures

>> (Non-Specific -- Organophosphorus Pesticide, n.o.s.) Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance. Dike fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Wear positive pressure breathing apparatus and special protective clothing.

>> (Non-Specific -- Organophosphorus Pesticide, n.o.s.) This material may burn, but does not ignite readily. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or foam. (EPA, 1998)

6. Accidental Release Measures

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7. Handling And Storage

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8. Exposure Control/ Personal Protection

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9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight:

>> 349.3

Exact Mass:

>> 347.9035855

Physical Description:

>> Methyl phenkapton is a liquid. Used as an acaricide, insecticide. Not registered as a pesticide in the U.S. (EPA, 1998)

10. Stability And Reactivity

>> No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

11. Toxicological Information

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12. Ecological Information

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13. Disposal Considerations

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14. Transport Information

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15. Regulatory Information

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16. Other Information

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"The information provided is believed to be accurate but is not comprehensive and should be used as a reference. It reflects our current knowledge and is intended for safety guidance related to the product. This document does not constitute a warranty of the product's properties. Ionz is not responsible for any damages resulting from handling or contact with the product incorrectly."