

International Chemical Safety Cards

PARATHION

ICSC: 0006

<p>PARATHION</p> <p>O,O-Diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl)phosphorothioate</p> <p>Phosphorothioic acid O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester</p> <p>Ethyl parathion; thiophos</p> <p>$(C_2H_5O)_2PSOC_6H_4NO_2$</p> <p>Molecular mass: 291.27</p> <p>CAS # 56-38-2</p> <p>RTECS # TF4550000</p> <p>ICSC # 0006</p> <p>UN # 3018</p> <p>EC # 015-034-00-1</p>

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• INHALATION	Convulsions. Diarrhoea. Dizziness. Headache. Laboured breathing. Unconsciousness. Vomiting. Weakness. Pupillary constriction, muscle cramp, excessive salivation.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! (further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES	VAPOUR WILL BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal cramps (further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable		Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Cool. Dry. Keep locked up.	T+ symbol R: 27/28 S: 08 36/37 45

containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Cautiously neutralize remainder with an alkaline substance (extra personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus).

S: 28-36/5 / -45
UN Hazard Class: 6.1

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

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Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities © IPCS CEC 1993

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I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: PALE YELLOW TO BROWN (TECHNICAL PRODUCT) LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin, by ingestion and through the eyes.
	PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic gases including carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, phosphorous oxides, nitrogen oxides. Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. Rapidly hydrolysed by alkalis.	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the nervous system, resulting in convulsions, respiratory failure, muscle weakness. Cholinesterase inhibitor. Exposure may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OELs): TLV: ppm; 0.1 mg/m ³ (skin) (ACGIH 1992-1993). PDK: 0.05 mg/m ³ P (USSR 1987).	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Cholinesterase inhibitor; cumulative effect is possible: see acute hazards/symptoms.
	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		

NOTES

Technical grade may contain flammable impurities. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT take working clothes home.

When the exposure limit value is exceeded or exceeded, do not take working clothes home.
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-755a
NFPA Code: H4; F1; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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IMPORTANT
LEGAL
NOTICE:

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