

Methomyl Oxime

sc-211810

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

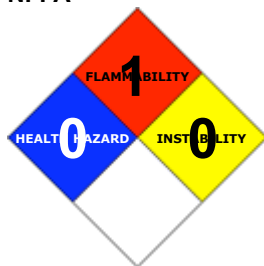
PRODUCT NAME

Methomyl Oxime

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
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(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C3-H7-N-O-S, CH₃C(NOH)SCH₃, "ethanimidothioic acid, N-hydroxy-, methyl ester", "N-hydroxy methyl ethanimidothioate", "acetohydroximic acid, thio-, methyl ester", "methyl thioacetohydroximate", "methyl N-hydroxyacetimidothioate", "methyl N-hydroxyethanimidothioate", "1-(methylthio)acetaldehyde oxime", 1-(methylthio)acetaldoxime, "methyl thioacetohydroxamate", "oximino fragrant of methomyl", lannateoxime, "methyl N-hydroxythioacetimidate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
oximino methomyl	13749-94-5	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh 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.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1):	>1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Safety Glasses.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	oximino methomyl (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)		10						(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	oximino methomyl (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	oximino methomyl (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	oximino methomyl (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	oximino methomyl (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	oximino methomyl (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

· Safety glasses.

- Safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear general protective gloves, e.g.. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Impervious protective clothing.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	105.16
Melting Range (°F)	197.6	Boiling Range (°F)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	Flash Point (°F)	Not available
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)	Not available	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

APPEARANCE

White powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Explosion or violent decomposition during distillation of aldoximes has been attributed to the presence of peroxides arising from autooxidation.
 - Peroxides may form on the -C=NOH system (both aldehydes and hydroxylamine peroxides) or perhaps arise from unreacted aldehyde.
 - Explosion hazards are inherent to ketoximes and many of their derivatives. Such hazard has been attributed to the inadvertent occurrence of acidic conditions leading to the highly exothermic Beckmann rearrangement accompanied by potentially catastrophic gas evolution.
 - The presence of acidic salts (iron(III) chloride), or the ketoxime hydrochloride markedly lowers decomposition temperatures.
 - A range of exothermic decomposition energies for oximes is given as 170-230 kJ/mol. The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.
- BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

OXIMINO METHOMYL

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

OXIMINO METHOMYL:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg	Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
oximino methomyl	HIGH		LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

oximino methomyl (CAS: 13749-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 4 (e) - ITC Priority Testing List", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes oximino methomyl 13749- 94- 5

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■ Classification of the preparation 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.

■ 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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