

CARBOPHENOTHION

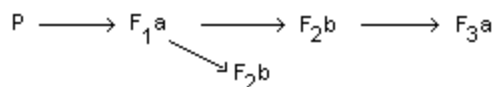
Overview

Carbophenothion is an [organophosphate insecticide](#) and an [acaricide](#) classified by the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) as a [Restricted Use Pesticide \(RUP\)](#)

Just the facts

Physical Information
Name: Carbophenathion
Use: insecticide and acaricide
Source: synthetic chemistry
Recommended daily intake: none
Absorption: ingestion
Sensitive individuals: workers and homeowners who employ bensulide
Toxicity/symptoms: slightly toxic
Regulatory facts: General Use Pesticide
Environmental: toxic to aquatic organisms, bees, and slightly toxic to birds
Recommendations: use sparingly

Chemical Structure



Structure received from Pesticideinfo.org

Chemical Description

Pure carbophenthion is a yellow-brown liquid with a "mild mercaptan-like odor" and is stable, but soluble in most industrial solvents

Uses and Benefits

It is applied on citrus fruits and cotton to control aphids and spider mites and is often combined with [petroleum](#) to neutralize numerous other pests as well

Health Effects

From

"Carbophenothion affects the nervous system by [inhibiting cholinesterase](#). Symptoms of poisoning include headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, discomfort in the chest, abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, salivation, sweating and pinpoint pupils (12, 16). It is highly toxic when eaten and nearly as toxic when absorbed through the skin."

There is no evidence of its chronic health effects.

Environmental Effects

Carbophenthion is highly toxic to birds, aquatic organisms, bees, and even certain citrus fruits including grapefruits

It is not terribly persistent in the environment, leaving residues in soil for up to six months after application.

Source : <http://www.toxipedia.org/display/toxipedia/Carbophenothion>