

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Prochlorperazine

Revision Date:2026-05-31 Revision Number:1

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## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**Product identifier**

Product name : Prochlorperazine  
CBnumber : CB7352500  
CAS : 58-38-8  
EINECS Number : 200-379-4  
Synonyms : PROCHLORPERAZINE, Compazine

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

no data available

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

Signal word : no data available

**Hazard statement(s)**

no data available

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

no data available

**Response**

no data available

**Storage**

no data available

**Disposal**

no data available

#### Other hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: Prochlorperazine
Synonyms	: PROCHLORPERAZINE, Compazine
CAS	: 58-38-8
EC number	: 200-379-4
MF	: C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>24</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> S
MW	: 373.94

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately.

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

no data available

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Cardiovascular monitoring should begin immediately and should include continuous ECG monitoring to detect possible arrhythmias. Treatment may include correction of electrolyte abnormalities and acid-base balance, lidocaine, phenytoin, isoproterenol, ventricular pacing, and defibrillation. Antiarrhythmic agents that can prolong the QT interval (eg, class IA [disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine] or III agents) should be avoided in treating overdose-associated arrhythmias in which prolongation of QTc is a manifestation. Appropriate therapy (IV fluids and a vasopressor) should be instituted if hypotension occurs; epinephrine, bretylium, or dopamine should not be used. For the management of refractory hypotension, vasopressors such as phenylephrine, levarterenol, or metaraminol may be used. Appropriate therapy should be instituted if excessive sedation occurs; CNS stimulants that may cause seizures should be avoided. If seizures occur, treatment should not include barbiturates because these drugs may potentiate phenothiazine-induced respiratory depression. Hypothermia is common and sometimes difficult to control. In some patients with acute toxicity, exchange transfusions may be useful, but hemodialysis, forced diuresis,

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### **Extinguishing media**

Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam as appropriate for surrounding fire and materials.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

no data available

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Wear approved respiratory protection, chemically compatible gloves and protective clothing. Wipe up spillage or collect spillage using a high efficiency vacuum cleaner. Avoid breathing dust. Place spillage in appropriately labeled container for disposal. Wash spill site.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Commercially available preparations of prochlorperazine should be stored in tight, light-resistant containers. Prochlorperazine edisylate oral solutions and injection, and prochlorperazine maleate tablets and extended-release capsules should be stored at a temperature less than 40 deg C, preferably between 15 -30 deg C; freezing of the oral solutions and injection should be avoided. Prochlorperazine suppositories should be stored at a temperature less than 37 deg C. Prochlorperazine edisylate injection should be protected from light, which can cause discoloration; if discoloration occurs, the injection should be discarded.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

## Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

## Individual protection measures

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flamm resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Colour	White to Yellow Oil to Waxy
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	228°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	524.8°C at 760mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	271.2°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Chloroform (Slightly), Ethyl Acetate (Slightly), Methanol (Slightly)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	1.18X10 <sup>-9</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)

Density and/or relative density	1.217g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

Sensitive to light.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Prochlorperazine edisylate injection is physically and/or chemically incompatible with some drugs, but the compatibility depends on several factors (eg, concentrations of the drugs, specific diluents used, resulting pH, temperature). Specialized references should be consulted for specific compatibility information.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits very toxic fumes of sulfoxides, nitroxides, and /hydrogen chloride/.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1800 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### **Mobility in soil**

no data available

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3261 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3261 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3261 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

### **United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Not Listed.

### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

### **PICCS**

Not Listed.

### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Not Listed.

### **IECSC**

Not Listed.

### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### **References**

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Disclaimer:**

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