

HEXACHLOROETHANE

0051
April 1993

CAS No: 67-72-1
RTECS No: K14025000

Perchloroethane
Carbon hexachloride
 C_2Cl_6 / Cl_3CCCl_3
Molecular mass: 236.7

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
Inhalation		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes		Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
	Separated from metals, food and feedstuffs. See Chemical Dangers.

IMPORTANT DATA**Physical State; Appearance**

COLOURLESS CRYSTALS, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on heating above 300°C producing toxic and corrosive fumes, phosgene (see ICSC 0007) and hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163). Reacts violently with zinc, aluminium powder and sodium. Attacks iron in the presence of moisture.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 1 ppm (skin); A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: 1 ppm, 9.8 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

Effects of short-term exposure

Exposure may result in unconsciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys. Exposure at far above the OEL may have effects on the central nervous system, inducing tremors and ataxia.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Sublimation point: 183-185°C
Relative density (water = 1): 2.1
Solubility in water: none
Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 53

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 8.2
Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.0
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.9

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to fish.

NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.
The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.
Do NOT use in the vicinity of a fire or a hot surface, or during welding.
Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**LEGAL NOTICE**

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible