

ETHANETHIOL

0470

October 2004

CAS No: 75-08-1
 RTECS No: KI9625000
 UN No: 2363
 EC No: 016-022-00-9

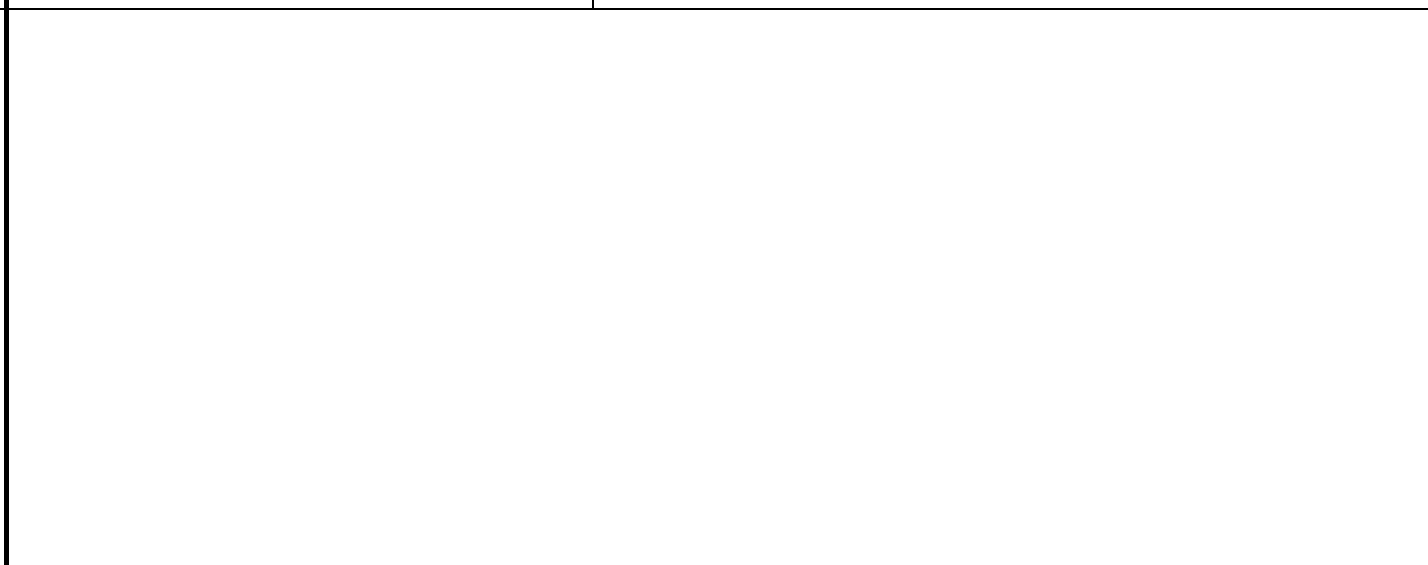
Ethyl mercaptan
 Thioethyl alcohol
 C_2H_5SH
 Molecular mass: 62.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Extremely flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
Inhalation	Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Tremor. Weakness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, 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	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus.	EU classification F Symbol Xn Symbol N Symbol R: 11-20-50/53 S: (2-)16-25-60-61 UN classification UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: I

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S2363 NFPA Code: H2; F4; R0	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids. Cool.



IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH PUNGENT ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes including hydrogen sulfide (See ICSC 0165) and sulfur oxides. The substance is a weak acid. Reacts with oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with strong acids producing toxic gases, hydrogen sulfide and sulfur oxides.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: 0.5 ppm, 1.3 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); Pregnancy risk group: D; (DFG 2006).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation 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

The substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in lowering of consciousness and respiratory depression.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 35/C

Melting point: -144.4/C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.839

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 0.68

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 58.9

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.14

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.5

Flash point: -48.3/C

Auto-ignition temperature: 299/C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2.8-18.2

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.5

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Card has been partially updated in July 2007: see Occupational Exposure Limits, Ingestion First Aid.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information