

ETHYL IODIDE

0479
April 2004

CAS No: 75-03-6
RTECS No: KI4750000

Iodoethane
Ethane iodide
Monoiodoethane
C₂H₅I / CH₃CH₂I
Molecular mass: 155.97

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 61/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 61/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Confusion. Cough. Drowsiness. Dizziness. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness. Pain	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, face shield, 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	Abdominal pain. Confusion. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking liquid in covered labelled containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
	Fireproof. Separated from strong bases, strong oxidants.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.
TURNS DARK ON EXPOSURE TO LIGHT.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on burning producing iodine and hydrogen iodide. Reacts with strong bases and strong oxidants.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

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

Inhalation risk

No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached 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.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 72/C

Melting point: -108/C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.936

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 0.4

Vapour pressure, kPa at 18/C: 13.3

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.4 calculated

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.8

Flash point: 61/C c.c.

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.0

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Explosive limits are unknown in literature, although the substance is combustible and has a flash point < 61/C.
Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

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