

TRICHLORONITROMETHANE

0750

November 1998

CAS No: 76-06-2
 RTECS No: PB6300000
 UN No: 1580
 EC No: 610-001-00-3

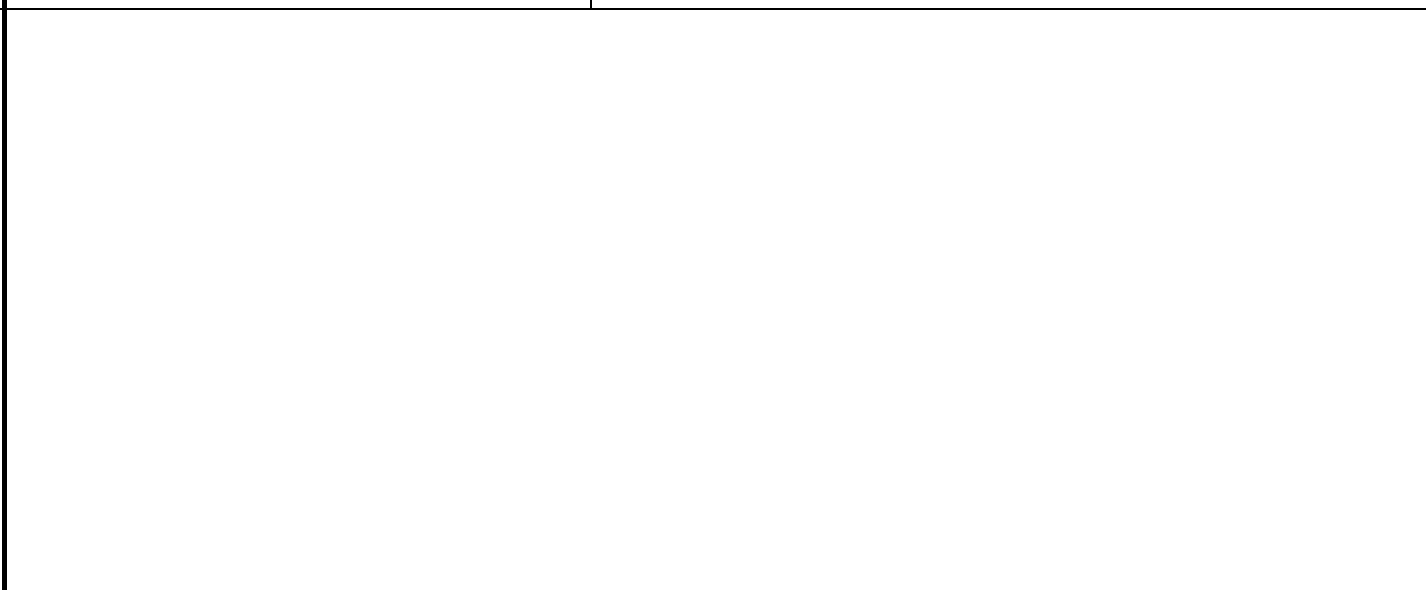
Chloropicrin
 Nitrochloroform
 Nitrotrichloromethane
 CCl_3NO_2
 Molecular mass: 164.4

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|------------|--|
| FIRE | Not combustible. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. | | In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |

| EXPOSURE | | STRICT HYGIENE! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Inhalation | Abdominal pain. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Sore throat. Vomiting. Weakness. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes). | Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention. |
| Skin | Redness. Pain. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention. |
| Eyes | Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. | Safety spectacles, 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 | (See Inhalation). | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|---|
| Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus). | <p>EU classification T+ Symbol R: 22-26-36/37/38 S: (1/2-)36/37-38-45</p> <p>UN classification UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Pack Group: I</p> <p>Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.</p> |

| EMERGENCY RESPONSE | SAFE STORAGE |
|--|--|
| Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-162 NFPA Code: H4; F0; R3 | Separated from food and feedstuffs. See Chemical Dangers. Cooled. Keep in the dark. Ventilation along the floor. |



IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

SLIGHTLY OILY, COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH PUNGENT ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air.

Chemical dangers

May explode on heating and on shock. The substance decomposes on heating and under influence of light producing toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides. Reacts violently with alcoholic sodium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, propargyl bromide, aniline+heat.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 0.1 ppm; 0.67 mg/m³ (as TWA); A4 (ACGIH 1998).

MAK: 0.1 ppm, 0.68 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: I(1) (DFG 2006).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour 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

Tear drawing. The substance irritates strongly the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapor may cause lung oedema (see Notes). Exposure above the OEL may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 112/C

Melting point: -64/C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.7

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25/C: 0.162

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 2.7

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.7

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.12

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.1

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated.

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

Do NOT take working clothes home.

Card has been partially updated in August 2007: see Ingestion First Aid, 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 for the use which might be made of this information