

n-HEPTANETHIOL

1619
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CAS No: 1639-09-4
RTECS No: MJ1400000
UN No: 3336

n-Heptylthiol
n-Thioheptyl alcohol
1-Mercaptoheptane
Heptyl mercaptan
 $C_7H_{16}S$ / $CH_3(CH_2)_6SH$
Molecular mass: 132.3

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 46/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 46/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	
EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles	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.	Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Remove all ignition sources. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

UN classification
UN Hazard Class: 3
UN Pack Group: III

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-III

SAFE STORAGE

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, strong acids.

IPCS

International
Programme on
Chemical Safety



Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission ©
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SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

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

Chemical dangers

Reacts with oxidants, strong acids, strong bases and reducing agents. The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen sulfide and sulfur oxides.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation 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. Exposure at high levels could cause lowering of consciousness.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 176/C
Melting point: -43/C
Relative density (water = 1): 0.84
Solubility in water: very poor
Vapour pressure, kPa at /C: 0.17

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.6
Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.006
Flash point: 46/C c.c.
Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-?
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.7

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately.
Environmental effects from the substance have not been investigated adequately

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