

DIPHOSGENE

1630
April 2007

CAS No: 503-38-8
RTECS No: LQ7350000

Formic acid, trichloro-methyl ester
Trichloromethyl chloroformate
ClCOOCCl₃
Molecular mass: 197.83

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
Inhalation	Burning sensation. Tightness in the chest. Sore throat. Cough. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Breathing protection. Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Causes watering of the eyes. Redness.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Sore throat.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Personal protection: Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

GHS classification
Signal: Danger
Skull
Fatal if inhaled vapour
May cause respiratory irritation

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SAFE STORAGE

Dry. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic and corrosive fumes, including chlorine and phosgene. Reacts with water to produce toxic and corrosive fumes.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.

MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body in hazardous amounts by inhalation.

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 respiratory tract, the skin and the eyes. Lachrymation. Inhalation of this substance may cause lung oedema (see Notes).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point at 101.3 kPa: 128/C

Melting point: -57/C

Density: 1.6 g/cm³

Solubility in water: (reaction)

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 1.3

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.83

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.08

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.49

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

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.

See Phosgene ICSC0007.

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