

# Propargyl chloride

sc-250781

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Propargyl chloride

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### PRODUCT USE

■ Intermediate.

### SYNONYMS

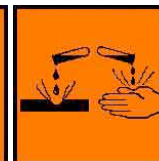
C3-H3-Cl, 3-chloro-1-propyne, 3-chloropropyne

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	3		
Toxicity:	3		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	2		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.  
Causes burns.  
Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.  
Highly flammable.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

##### EYE

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
- Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
  - Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

##### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
  - The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
  - Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
  - Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
- Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.
- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages.

Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

- Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons.
- Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.
- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propargyl chloride	624-65-7	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once. · Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol.

### EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

### SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. · Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

### INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

· Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary

· Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitization may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

#### BASIC TREATMENT

· Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

· Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung edema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.030
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.

· Dry chemical powder.

#### FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

· May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

#### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.

· Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.

· Clean up all spills immediately.

· Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

· Check regularly for spills and leaks.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

· Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

· Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

· DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

#### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.

Glass container.

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
  - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Moisture sensitive.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- propargyl chloride: CAS:624-65-7

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### RESPIRATOR

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

#### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

#### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Corrosive.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	74.51
Melting Range (°F)	-108.4	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	136.4	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	64.4	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.030
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

## APPEARANCE

Pale yellow liquid; reacts with water. Miscible with benzene, carbon tetrachloride, ethanol, ethylene glycol ether, ethyl acetate. Reacts with hydroxy compounds to form ethers; with sulfides, ammonia, amines or metal hypiodates to give corresponding propargyl compounds; with aldehydes and ketones to give beta-acetylenic alcohols. Isomerises readily.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Haloalkenes are highly reactive. Some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; many members of the group are peroxidizable and polymerizable.

- Haloacetylenes should be used with exceptional precautions.
- Explosions may occur during distillation when bath temperatures are too high or if air is admitted to a hot vacuum-distillation as evidenced by experience with bromoacetylenes.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Segregate from alcohol, water.

- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

Propargyl chloride/ propargyl bromide:

- may deflagrate at elevated temperatures (around 200 C) with the formation of the hydrogen halide gas
- should be treated as shock-, impact-, and heat-sensitive material and stored as explosives unless stabilised or diluted with toluene (which lowers the flash-point slightly)
- react, possibly violently or explosively on contact with oxidisers, ammonia
- may form sensitive and highly unstable metal acetylides with cobalt, silver, copper, magnesium, mercury, and their compounds (e.g silver nitrate) and alloys
- may generate electrostatic charges
- attacks most metals.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

propargyl chloride

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### PROPARGYL CHLORIDE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient  
propargyl chloride

Persistence: Water/Soil  
LOW

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation  
LOW

Mobility  
HIGH

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions**

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

**Disposal Instructions**

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3

Identification Numbers: UN3286 PG: II

Label Codes: 3, 6.1, 8 Special provisions: IB2, T11,

TP2, TP13,

TP27

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 202

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 1 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 5 L Vessel stowage: Location: B aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: 21, 40, 100

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: 6.1, 8

UN/ID Number: 3286 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: None

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 307 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 0.5 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

\*(CONTAINS PROPARGYL CHLORIDE)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: 6.1, 8

UN Number: 3286 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-E , S-C Special provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**propargyl chloride (CAS: 624-65-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes propargyl chloride 624- 65- 7

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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