

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

				or a Data on E	21 (020)				
			Se	ection 1: IDENTIFIC	CATION				
TRADE NAME		UER'S L CHLORIDE®		MANUFACTURER	Gebauer Company 4444 East 153 Street Cleveland, Ohio 441	:8			
CHEMICAL NAME	Ethyl Chloride			CONTACT INFORMATION	Toll Free: (800) 321- Phone: (216) 518-30 Fax: (216) 581-4970	· ·			
RECOMMENDED USE Topical Anesthetic				IN CASE OF CHEMTREC - (800) 242-9300 or (703) 527-3887			3) 527-3887		
FORMULA	C ₂ H₅CI			CHEMICAL FAMILY	Halogenated Hydrocarbon				
			Section	12: HAZARDS IDE	NTIFICATION				
Health Ratin Flammability Ratin Reactivity Ratin Special Ratin Lab Protective Equipmer Storage Color Cod			y Rating y Rating Il Rating uipment	2 - Moderate 4 - Acute 0 - None None Neoprene or Viton gloves, lab coat, goggles or face shield, vent hood. Red (Flammable)					
Hazard Category	خ بالنارة	Signal Word	-1020 TE	Hazard Statement	Pictogram	建设县 在设施级 Pr	ecautionary Statement		
Flammable Gas (Category 1)		Danger	Extremely flammable gas				Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces/cautery equipment – No smoking.		
Compressed Gas		Waming	Contains gas under pressure; r explode if heated		\Diamond	Store is a wel	Store is a well-ventilated place.		
Eye Irritation (Category 2B)		Warning	c	Causes eye imitation	N/A		If product gets into eyes, see the Section 4: First Aid Measures.		
Acute Toxicity (Category 4)		Warning	Harmful if inhaled		(1)	If inhaled, see Measures.	If inhaled, see the Section 4: First Aid Measures.		
Cause			Effects on the control of the contro						
Potential Acute Health Effects		Inhalation	Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of coordination and disorientation may produce narcotic and anesthetic effects. May produce central nervous system depression, respiratory paralysis, or fatal coma with respiratory or cardiac arrest. May sensitize the myocardium to endogenous epinephrine, causing dangerous dysrhythmias. Although absorbed through lungs and skin, it also is rapidly given off through the lungs.						
		Ingestion	Unlikely route of exposure due to gaseous nature.						
		Skin Contact	Rapid evaporation of liquid may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite are blanching of the skin, cold feeling numbness. Cutaneous sensitization may occur, but is extremely rare. Freezing can occasional alter pigmentation. A single prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in absorption of harmful amounts						
		Chronic Exposure	Long term exposure to high levels may produce the following: loss of muscle coordination, involuntary eye movements, tremors, speech disturbance, sluggish reflexes and hallucinations. These symptoms are alleviated when the overexposure is ended.						
		Aggravation of Preexisting Conditions	The defatting properties of Ethyl Chloride may aggravate existing dermatitis.						
		Section 3: 0	COMPO	OSITION / INFORM	ATION ON INGRI	EDIENTS			
Ingredient		Synonyms	(CAS Number	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA		
Ethyl Chloride	Chloroethane, Hydrochloric Ether		75-00-3	>99	1000ppm	100ppm			
Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES									
Inhalation	Immediately remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.								
Ingestion	Unlikely route of exposure due to gaseous nature.								
Skin Contact		For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.							
Eye Contact		For exposure to liquid, check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.							

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

DANGER! Flammable liquid and gas. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, structures and equipment. Use water spray, carbon dioxide or dry chemicals as extinguishing media. Do not use stream of water because it will scatter and spread the fire. Remove sources of ignition if without risk. Remove all containers from fire area if without risk; continue cooling water spray while moving containers. Do not extinguish any flames emitted from containers, stop flow of material if without risk, or allow flames to burn out. Self contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Flammable liquid and gas. Very dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame or powerful oxidizers. Ethyl chloride is heavier than air and the vapors may hug the ground, making distant ignition and flashback possible. During a fire, toxic gases (hydrogen chloride, chlorine and phosgene) may be produced. Direct exposure to flames may cause container explosion. Static discharge may ignite ethyl chloride.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill and Leak Response

Flammable liquid and Gas. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Allow spilled ethyl chloride to evaporate, ventilate enclosed areas. In case of large spill, evacuate all personnel from area. For Entry Into Unknown Concentrations That Could Be IDLH (> 3800 ppm): Full Face Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

Waste Disposal Method

Comply with federal, state and local laws; return unused quantities to Gebauer Company by making appropriate arrangements for pickup and transportation.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Precautions

Store in cool, dry well ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Do not subject to temperatures above 120°F (50°C). Do not store near high frequency ultrasound equipment or non-explosion proof electrical equipment.

Handling Precautions

Use in well-ventilated areas. Do not use near temperatures above 120°F (50°C). Do not use with cautery or non-explosion proof electrical equipment. Do not use near open flame,

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls Use with adequate ventilation.

Respiratory Protection For clinical setting: minimize inhalation of vapors by patient, especially when applying to head and neck. For large spills (≥ 1000 ppm twa and ≤ 3800

ppm instantaneous exposure): full face, positive pressure , self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

Skin Protection Wear neoprene or viton gloves for exposures ≥1000 ppm TWA and ≤3800 ppm instantaneous exposure.

Eye Protection Splash goggles or safety glasses.

Exposure Limits OSHA = 1000ppm PELACGLIH = 100 ppm TLV, A3 IDHL = 3800 ppm LEL ACGIH = 100ppm TLV

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: 54.1°F (12.3°C) Specific Gravity (@ 68°F): 0.8939

Freezing Point: -213.5°F (-136.4°C) pH: Essentially neutral

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):

Greater than 1

Solubility in Water

Slight by slow hydrolysis

Vapor Density
2.23
Odor: Ethereal

(Air = 1 @ 70°F): 2.23 Udor: Ethereal

(@ 68°F):

Appearance: Clear and colorless liquid or gas

Flash Point: -58°F (-50°C) TCC; -45°F (-43°C) TOC

Flammable Limits in Air
(% by volume):

Lower: 3.8% Upper: 15.4%

Autoignition
Temperature:

966°F (519°C)

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

64.52

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Normally stable in air. In presence of moisture, slowly hydrolyses forming hydrochloric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride gas, phosgene gas, and carbon dioxide.

Incompatible Materials Alkali metals such as sodium, and potassium, powdered metals such as aluminum, zinc and magnesium and strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization Not expected to occur.

Conditions to Avoid | Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to heat, sparks and other sources of ignition and exposure to high heat.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure:

Acute Inhalation LC50
Skin Irritation
Eye Irritation
Produces frostbite.

Skin Irritation
Produces frostbite.

Chronic Effects Not listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by NTP or OSHA. Listed under IARC in Group 3: Not classifiable.

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation: Can produce varying degrees of intoxication; i.e. loss of coordination, drunkenness, possible convulsions, abdominal cramps, nausea and coma. It has been reported that concentrated vapors can produce narcotic and anesthetic effects in humans and may

Acute produce deep or even fatal anesthesia. Inhalation may also be imitating to the respiratory tract. Eye/Skin: Liquid spilled on skin may cause possible frostbite. For eye contact, there are no specific known effects, but the effects may be the same as contact with skin.

Sub Chronic Increased liver weights were observed in rats and mice after exposure to 2500, 5000, 10,000 and 19,000 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks. No other effects were observed in the study.

Carcinogenicity Carcinomas of the uterus were observed in female mice exposed to 15,000 ppm during the course of a 2-year inhalation study.

	Section 11: TOX	COLOG	GICAL INFORMATION (Con	tinued)						
Mutagenesi	Has been shown to be mutagenic in bacteria, with and without activation. A 2-year study in mice did not yield increases in bone marrow micronuclei.									
Reproductive/Developments	No teratogenic effects were observed in mice exposed to 500, 1500 or 5000 ppm during organogenesis. No effects on reproductive organs were observed after 13 weeks exposure to vapors.									
Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION										
Environmental Stability	Gas is dissipated rapidly in a ventilated area.									
Effect on Plants and Animals	Suspected to have toxic effects with long term exposure to: central nervous system depression, liver and kidney. No information on adverse effects to plant life except for frost produced upon evaporation.									
Effect on Aquatic Life	No evidence currently available.									
Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS										
Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State and local regulations.										
Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION										
Proper Shipping Name Ethyl Chloride										
	Haza	ırd Class	2.1 (Flammable Gas)							
	Identification	Number	UN 1037							
	Packin	ng Group	I (49 CFR 173.322)							
Reportable Qua			/ 100 LBS:/45.4 Kg							
DOT Label(s) Requ			Flammable Gas							
	Canada TDG Des	scription	Ethyl Chloride, Class 2.1, UN1037 **Special Commodity**							
	Section	15: REG	ULATORY INFORMATION							
USA TSCA: Listed	Canad	da DSL:	Listed	Korea ECL:	Listed					
Europe EINECS: Listed	Australi	a AICS:	Listed	Japan MITI (ENCS):	Listed					
SARA Title III	Section 302: Not listed. Sections 311,	312: Acute h	nealth hazard. Section 313: Listed.	<u> </u>						
CERCLA	Listed with a reportable quantity of 100 lbs.									
State Regulatory Information: Ethyl Chloride is covered under the specific State					Gas					
regulations listed.	Minnesota List of Ha	azardous Su		Canadian NPRI – Liste						

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATOIN

Ethyl Chloride is on the California Proposition 65 lists. This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

EUROPEAN UNION CLASSIFICATION:

Safety Phrases: S(2-) 9-16-33-36/37-61

Hazard Symbol: F+; Xn

Risk Phrases: R12-40-52/53

Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Hazardous Substance List

Regulated Substance List

Hazardous Substance List

Hazardous Substance List Toxic and Hazardous Substances

Hazardous Substance

This MSDS was revised and updated as of 04/23/2013 by Gebauer Company.

New Jersey

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

West Virginia

Wisconsin

New York

Texas

California

Proposition 65:

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