

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 1 of 13

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ETHYL BROMIDE

### OTHER NAMES

CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-Br, bromoethane, monobromoethane, "bromic ether", "hydrobromic ether", "Halon

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ETHYL BROMIDE

### PRODUCT USE

Used for the ethylation of gasoline, as a refrigerant, grain and fruit fumigant, anaesthetic (discontinued), solvent and for extinguishing fires.

### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

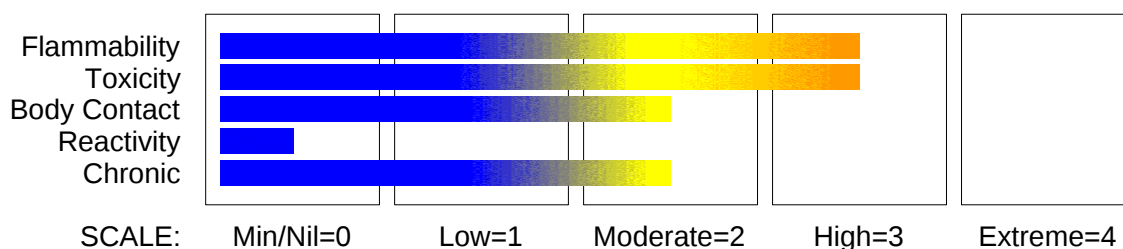
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

### HAZARD RATINGS



## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4

continued...

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 2 of 13

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Carcinogen Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2B



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H332 H312 H302 H320 H351

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if swallowed

Causes eye irritation

Suspected of causing cancer

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

#### Storage

Store locked up.

#### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

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# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 3 of 13

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME          | CAS RN  | %   |
|---------------|---------|-----|
| ethyl bromide | 74-96-4 | >99 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), bromine and hydrogen bromide.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Chemical splash suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

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# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 5 of 13

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+      X      X      X      X      +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

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# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 6 of 13

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidising agents, alkali metals, aluminium, magnesium and strong bases.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Protect from light.

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyl bromide: CAS:74- 96- 4

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

| Material      | Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3) | Revised IDLH Value (ppm) |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ethyl bromide |                            | 2, 000                   |

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.6 (ETHYL BROMIDE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF | Description                                                                                                                                            |
|-------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A     | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working |

continued...

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3  
Page 7 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

|   |         |                                                                                                        |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   |         | activities                                                                                             |
| B | 26- 550 | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted                                                        |
| C | 1- 26   | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted                                                  |
| D | 0.18- 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18   | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested                                             |

### MATERIAL DATA

Animal and human exposures produce hepatic, renal, pulmonary, cardiac and neurological toxicity. Effects may be delayed.

The TLV-TWA is analogous with that assigned to methyl bromide. Exposure at or below this value should provide protection against the potential for cancer, liver, kidney, cardiac and other systemic effects and against narcosis and respiratory tract irritation.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

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# BROMOETHANE

Issue Date: 24-Jun-2005  
NA226TL

Version No:3  
CD 2007/2 Page 8 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

" Forsberg Clothing Performance Index" .

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer- generated selection: ethyl bromide

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| PVA   | A |
| VITON | C |

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Breathing Zone Level<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>Factor | Half- face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000                                 | 10                           | AX- AUS               | -                     |
| 1000                                 | 50                           | -                     | AX- AUS               |
| 5000                                 | 50                           | Airline *             | -                     |
| 5000                                 | 100                          | -                     | AX- 2                 |
| 10000                                | 100                          | -                     | AX- 3                 |
|                                      | 100+                         |                       | Airline**             |

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your  
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 9 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:<br>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).<br>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)<br>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)<br>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | Air Speed:<br>0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)<br><br>0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)<br><br>1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)<br><br>2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lower end of the range<br>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture<br>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.<br>3: Intermittent, low production.<br>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | Upper end of the range<br>1: Disturbing room air currents<br>2: Contaminants of high toxicity<br>3: High production, heavy use<br>4: Small hood- local control only |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Colourless volatile flammable liquid with ether-like odour and burning taste; sparingly soluble in water (0.9%). Becomes yellowish on exposure to air. Mixes with ethanol, ethyl ether, chloroform and other organic solvents

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 108.98  
Melting Range (°C): - 119

Boiling Range (°C): 38  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.45

continued...

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3

Page 10 of 13

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): 100  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.7  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 6.7  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 511  
State: Liquid

pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 49.88 @ 20 degC  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): - 23  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 11.3  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available  
Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

##### SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.  
and it is absorbed by skin.

continued...

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3  
Page 11 of 13

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure.

Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

### INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Chronic occupational exposure results in nervous disorders and impaired sensitivity.

If the workplace concentrations are relatively high, the symptoms of poisoning appear within a few days. Symptoms are headache, dizziness, weakness and numbness of the extremities, and a sensation of heaviness in the body.

Exhalation from the mouth has a characteristic ether smell.

The disease evolves towards intensified weakness of the extremities, disturbances of gait and increased tendon reflexes.

Speech

disturbances, systagmous, tremor of fingers, salivation reflex

modifications may be observed. Recovery is slow.

[ILO Encyclopaedia]

Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Inhalation studies with ethyl bromide in the rat and mouse showed a significant increase in the incidence of phaeochromocytomas of the adrenal medulla in male rats which was not however, dose-dependent.

In female rats there was a marginal increase in glial cell tumours in the brain. Particularly conspicuous were does-dependent uterus neoplasms, especially adenocarcinomas, in female mice. In male mice the incidence of lung tumours was marginally increased. The direct mutagenicity in Salmonella typhimurium can be accounted for by the fact that ethyl bromide is an alkylating agent and is indicative of a genotoxic effect similar to that produced by methyl bromide.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1350 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 26980 ppm/1h

Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

continued...

# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3  
Page 12 of 13

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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log<sub>K</sub>ow: 1.61  
Koc: 9.9-179  
Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 7.49E-03  
BCF: 3.7  
Bioaccumulation: not sig  
Degradation Biological: slow  
processes Abiotic: no hydrol&photol,RxnOH\*

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Labels Required: TOXIC  
HAZCHEM: 3Z

### UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1  
UN Number: 1891  
Shipping Name: ETHYL BROMIDE

Subrisk: None  
Packing Group: II

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1  
UN/ID Number: 1891  
ERG Code: 6L  
Shipping name: ETHYL BROMIDE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None  
Packing Group: II

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1  
UN Number: 1891  
EMS Number: F- A, S- A  
Shipping name: ETHYL BROMIDE

IMDG Subrisk: None  
Packing Group: II

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# BROMOETHANE

Version No:3  
Page 13 of 13

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

ethyl bromide (CAS: 74-96-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 24-Jun-2018