



IODOMETHANE

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

METHYL IODIDE

OTHER NAMES

CH₃-I, "Halon 10001", jod-methan, iodo-methane

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

METHYL IODIDE

PRODUCT USE

Used for organic synthesis (methylation), microscopy (high R.I),

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

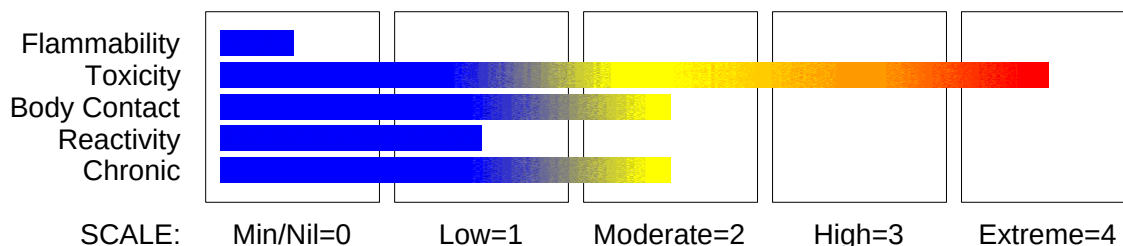
technical@sdfine.com

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

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Carcinogen Category 2
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:
H335 H330 H301 H312 H315 H319 H351
May cause respiratory irritation
Fatal if inhaled
Toxic if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of causing cancer

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
Wear respiratory protection.
Wear protective gloves/clothing
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Keep container tightly closed.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.
If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl iodide	74-88-4	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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.
- 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 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.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- DO NOT delay.

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

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

Treat symptomatically as for intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Primarily a CNS depressant. [Patty's]

BAL and cysteine have shown therapeutic value in the treatment of poisoned rodents. [Gosselin]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Non combustible liquid.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Reacts with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes.

If involved in fire emits toxic fumes of halogens.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

methyl iodide 125 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

methyl iodide 50 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

methyl iodide 25 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

methyl iodide 5 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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 are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- methyl iodide: CAS:74- 88- 4 CAS:147937- 07- 3

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

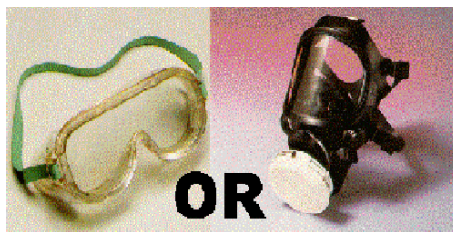
Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
methyl iodide		100

MATERIAL DATA

The TLV-TWA is approximately half that suggested for methyl bromide and is thought to be protective against irritation and liver and kidney damage.

WARNING: No warning odour and does not possess sufficient irritating properties to signal dangerous concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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. PVC gumboots may be required.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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: methyl iodide

Protective Material:

VITON _____ B

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 ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

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)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Very poisonous, colourless transparent liquid, turns brown on exposure to light. Soluble in water. Little or no odour. Refractive index 1.526-1.527 @ 25 deg C. Miscible with alcohol, ether. Non-flammable. Least volatile of the halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

Molecular Weight: 141.94
Melting Range (°C): - 66.5
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 4.89
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 42.5
Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.28
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 54.36 @ 20 C
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (°C): Non flammable.
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

log Kow: 1.51-1.69

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may 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 material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

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

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The

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dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

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. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin).

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.

Symptoms of chronic exposure may be identical to acute symptoms.

Additionally chronic exposure may result in papilloedema with visual disturbances, slurred speech, numbness of the extremities, Parkinsonian attacks and bronchospasm. Neuropsychiatric effects may include somnolence, depression, paranoia, hallucinations and psychotic behaviour; these may persist for months or years.

Said to be carcinogenic to laboratory rodents. Subcutaneous injection of rats produced massive local sarcomas (tumors) at sites of injection.

Iodine and iodides may produce goitre and hypothyroidism as well as hyperthyroidism. A mild toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine ("iodism") is characterised by salivation, coryza, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, bronchitis, stomatitis, parotitis (iodine mumps), and various skin rashes (iododerma*, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura). Swelling and inflammation of the throat, irritated and swollen eyes and pulmonary oedema may also occur. Oedema of the glottis, necessitating

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

tracheotomy has been reported. Occasional use of iodides for asthma in pregnancy has resulted in foetal death, severe goiter, hypothyroidism and the cretinoid appearance of the new-born. *Iododerma may vary from mild erythema and acneform eruptions to urticaria and suppurative or haemorrhagic rashes.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1300 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rat) LDLo: 800 mg/kg

Equivocal tumorigenic agent 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.

Deleted from 6th Annual Report of Carcinogens (NTP) because of re-evaluation by IARC.

IRRITATION

Skin (human) 1000 mg/10m - Mild

Skin (rat) 1000 mg/30m - Mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.69
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	672
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	168
Half- life Air - High (hours):	5348
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	535
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	672
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	168
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	1344
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	672
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano- m):	260
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1440
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	480
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	5348
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	535
First order hydrolysis half- life (hours):	2640

log Kow: 1.51-1.69

log Koc: 2.05

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 3.7-480

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 5.47E-03

BCF: 8-240

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Collect and package recoverable quantities of methyl iodide in labelled containers for recycling or incineration. Dissolve the methyl iodide in a flammable solvent and burn in a furnace equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Wear protective clothing, nitrile rubber gloves and eye protection to control personal contact from small quantities of iodomethane. Work in a well ventilated area. Place 6.3g of 85% potassium hydroxide pellets into a flask. With stirring add, 25mL of 95% ethanol. Allow the potassium hydroxide to dissolve. Heat the solution under gentle reflux for a period of 2 hours. Cool the mixture. Dilute it with 24mL of water, neutralise it and wash into the drain with 50 times its volume of water [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Clear area of personnel. Wear eye protection, breathing apparatus, protective clothing and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact from methyl iodide. Cover and contain the spill with a 1:1:1 mixture by weight of sodium carbonate or calcium carbonate, bentonite and sand. Scoop the absorbed methyl iodide mixture and transport into a well ventilated area. Wash the area of the spill thoroughly with water and a soap solution [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2XE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2644
Shipping Name: METHYL IODIDE

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: I

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2644
EMS Number: F- A, S- A
Shipping name: METHYL IODIDE

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: I

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: IATA

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

methyl iodide (CAS: 74-88-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

No data available for methyl iodide as CAS: 147937-07-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
methyl iodide	74- 88- 4, 147937- 07- 3

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: 17-Jun-2018