



# ALLYL CHLORIDE

UN 1100

Shipping Name: Allyl Chloride

Other Names: Chlorallylene Chloropropylene  
Chloropropene Propenyl chloride  
3-Chloropropene



## **WARNING!** • POISON! BREATHING THE VAPOR CAN KILL YOU!

- Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

### **Hazards:**

- Severely irritating to skin, eyes, nose and lungs; prolonged contact with skin can cause burns
- Highly flammable
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- When heated, may react with itself without warning with explosive violence
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback
- Vapors in confined areas (e.g., tanks, sewers, buildings) may explode when exposed to fire
- Combustion produces the toxic gas hydrogen chloride and phosgene

### **Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:**

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Remove all ignition sources
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Evacuate the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

### **Description:**

- Colorless to yellow-brown or red liquid
- Sharp and irritating odor
- Floats on water and is insoluble in water
- Highly flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

### **Operational Level Training Response:**

#### **RELEASE, NO FIRE:**

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Consider the application of foam to large areas of spilled liquid to control vapors
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

#### **FIRE:**

- Use foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts; under favorable conditions, experienced crews can use coordinated fog streams to sweep the flames off the surface of the burning liquid. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into the liquid
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely.
- If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

### **First Aid:**

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
  - ◆ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
  - ◆ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
  - ◆ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
  - ◆ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

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