



ETHYL THIOCYANATE

Other Names: Ethyl rhodanate
Ethyl sulfocyanate
Thiocyanic acid, ethyl ester

Hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Very irritating to skin, eyes, nose and lungs● Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel● Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas● Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire● Decomposition products upon heating include toxic nitrogen and sulfur oxides	Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Colorless to yellow liquid● No odor found● Floats or sinks in water depending upon the temperature and is insoluble in water● Flammable● Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
Awareness and Operational Level Training Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Stay upwind and uphill● Determine the extent of the problem● 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 or shelter in place 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	Operational Level Training Response: <p>RELEASE, NO FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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● If in a building, evacuate building and confine vapors by closing doors and shutting down HVAC systems <p>FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts or use fog streams to extinguish burning liquid. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into 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 (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other 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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