

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**METHYL MERCAPTAN**

Revision Date:2025-01-11 Revision Number:1

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name : METHYL MERCAPTAN  
CBnumber : CB7106671  
CAS : 74-93-1  
EINECS Number : 200-822-1  
Synonyms : Methanethiol,methyl mercaptan

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Gases under pressure: Compressed gas  
Flammable gases, Category 1A, Flammable gas  
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

☐☐☐

Signal word : Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H220 Extremely flammable gas  
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated  
H331 Toxic if inhaled  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P311 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to.....

### Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

### Response

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P391 Collect spillage.

### Storage

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### Other hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: METHYL MERCAPTAN
Synonyms	: Methanethiol,methyl mercaptan
CAS	: 74-93-1
EC number	: 200-822-1
MF	: CH4S
MW	: 48.11

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Refer for medical attention . ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes.

### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Can cause death by respiratory paralysis. It is an eye and respiratory tract irritant. Exposure results in pulmonary edema and hepatic and renal damage. (EPA, 1998)

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Sulfur and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Stop flow of gas before extinguishing fire. Use water spray to control fire by preventing its spread and absorbing some of its heat.

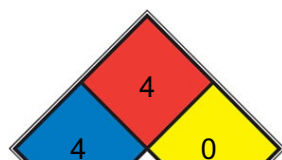
### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Combustion produces irritating sulfur dioxide. Flash back along vapor track may occur. Very dangerous when exposed to heat, flame, or oxidizers. On decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of sulfur oxides. It will react with water, steam or acids to produce toxic and flammable vapors; and can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. Irritating sulfur dioxide is produced upon combustion. When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes and flammable vapors. Incompatible with mercuric oxide and oxidizing materials. Avoid direct sunlight, and areas of high fire hazards. Hazardous polymerization may not occur. (EPA, 1998)

### Advice for firefighters

Shut off supply; if not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out. In other cases extinguish with powder, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water.

### NFPA 704





<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HEALTH	4	Very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury (e.g. hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, methyl isocyanate, <a href="#">hydrofluoric acid</a> )
<hr/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRE	4	Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal atmospheric pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Includes pyrophoric substances. Flash point below room temperature at 22.8 °C (73 °F). (e.g. acetylene, propane, <a href="#">hydrogen gas</a> )
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, <a href="#">N2</a> )
<hr/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAZ.		

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

### Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop or control the leak, if this can be done with undue risk. Use water spray to cool and disperse vapors, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form nonflammable mixtures. Control runoff and isolate discharged material for proper disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants and acids. Cool. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Separate from oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA.MAK: 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0.5 ppm; peak limitation category: II(2); pregnancy risk group: D

### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Cold-insulating gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	Water-white liquid when below boiling point, or colorless gas
Odour	Odor of rotten cabbage
Melting point/freezing point	2°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	6°C(lit.)
Flammability	Flammable Gas
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	21.8%
Flash point	-18°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Soluble in alcohol, ether (Weast, 1986), and petroleum naphtha (Hawley, 1981)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 0.78 (est)
Vapour pressure	1536 mm Hg ( 20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.8665
Relative vapour density	1.66 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide. Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Reacts with water, steam and acids. This produces flammable and toxic gas.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Very dangerous, when exposed to heat, flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. The gas is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. METHYL MERCAPTAN is a reducing agent--can react vigorously with oxidizing agents. Dangerous fire or explosion hazard when exposed to heat, flame, sparks or strong oxidizing agents (e.g., calcium hypochlorite). When heating to decomposition emits highly toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur [Lewis, 3rd ed., 1993, p. 862]. Violent reaction with mercury(II) oxide [Klason P., Ber., 1887, 20, p. 3410].

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Can react dangerously with strong oxidizing agents and mercury (II) oxide.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Upon decomposition, emits highly toxic fumes of /sulfur oxides/.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 61 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 Mouse inhalation 1,664 ppm/4 hr
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

## **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

## **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

## **STOT-single exposure**

The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in respiratory depression. Exposure at high levels could cause unconsciousness. Exposure at high levels could cause death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

## **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

## **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

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# SECTION 12: Ecological information

## **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## **Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Aerobic degradation of methyl mercaptan is insignificant compared to anaerobic degradation(1).

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for methyl mercaptan(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 0.78(1) and a regression-derived equation(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## **Mobility in soil**

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of methyl mercaptan can be estimated to be 13(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl mercaptan is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Gaseous methyl mercaptan has been observed to partition to soils(3). For example, when gaseous methyl mercaptan was passed over six air-dried and moist (50% field capacity) soils, 2.4-32.1 mg/g and 2.2-21.4 mg/g of methyl mercaptan rapidly adsorbed to the dry and moist soils, respectively(3). Neither the capacity or rate of sorption was correlated to soil pH, organic matter content, or clay content; sterile controls ruled out the involvement of microorganisms(3); it was suggested that adsorption to soil surfaces might be an environmental sink for gaseous methyl mercaptan(3).

## **Toxics Screening Level**

The initial threshold screening level (ITSL) for Methyl mercaptan is 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (1 hr.averaging) based on a NIOSH 15-min.

## Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1064 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1064 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1064 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: METHYL MERCAPTAN (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: METHYL MERCAPTAN (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: METHYL MERCAPTAN (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

### Special precautions for user



no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

#### **European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

#### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

#### **United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Listed.

#### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Listed.

#### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Listed.

#### **PICCS**

Listed.

#### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

#### **IECSC**

Listed.

#### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### **References**

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

## **Other Information**

Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state.

### **Disclaimer:**

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.