



SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE

UN 1828

Shipping Name: Sulfur chlorides
Other Names: Chlorosulfane
Disulfur dichloride
Sulfur chloride
Sulfur subchloride



- WARNING!**
- **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPOR CAN KILL YOU! SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAUSES SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!**
 - Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
 - **STRONG OXIDIZER! WILL INCREASE THE INTENSITY OF A FIRE; MAY CAUSE FIRE UPON CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLES!**

Hazards:

- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors in confined areas (e.g., tanks, sewers, buildings) may explode when exposed to fire
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Reacts violently with many metals and acids
- Combustion and decomposition products upon heating include toxic sulfur oxides and chlorine gas
- Corrosive to metals and some plastics when wet

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
- 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

Description:

- Light amber to yellowish red oily fuming liquid
- Nauseating odor
- Sinks in water and reacts with water to form toxic hydrochloric acid
- 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 well away from the material to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Material does not easily burn; fight surrounding fire with an agent appropriate for the burning material; if material is on fire, use dry chemical to extinguish; if water must be used, use it in flooding quantities
- If material is not leaking, 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 sign 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

CAS: 10025-67-9