
SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Diazomethane

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names Methane,diazo; Acomethylene; Azimethylene

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Diazomethane is used as a methylating agent for acidic compounds such as carboxylic acids, phenols, and enols.

Uses advised against no data available

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s) H350 May cause cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

Response

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

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.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Diazomethane	Diazomethane	334-88-3	206-382-7	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention . Wear protective gloves when administering first aid.

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

Unlikely under occupational conditions.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid) Symptoms: Irritation eyes; cough, shortness breath; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); flush skin, fever; chest pain, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis; asthma; liquid: frostbite Target Organs: Eyes, respiratory system (NIOSH, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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 if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the 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. Poisons A and B

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material /is/ on fire or involved in /a/ fire use dry chemical, dry sand, or carbon dioxide. Do not use water on material itself. If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog. Use water spray to knock-down vapors. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 119 [Gases - Toxic - Flammable]: Flammable; may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May form explosive mixtures with air. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Some of these materials may react violently with water. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic and flammable gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

In the event of a spill or leak involving diazomethane, persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from contaminated areas until cleanup has been completed. The following steps should be undertaken following a spill or leak: Notify safety personnel. Remove all sources of heat and ignition. Ventilate potentially explosive atmospheres. Provide and require the use of fully-encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing and equipment for cleanup personnel. If possible without risk, stop flow of gas. If source of leak is a cylinder and cannot be stopped in place, remove the leaking cylinder to a safe place in the open air, and repair leak or allow cylinder to empty. If the leak is in the liquid form, allow diazomethane to evaporate.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT expose to friction or shock. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Solutions of diazomethane should not be stored. See Notes. Diazomethane should be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area in tightly sealed containers that are labeled in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. Containers of diazomethane should be protected from shock, heat, sparks, open flames and physical damage and should be stored separately from alkali metals, calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, boiling stones, or copper powder. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Empty containers of diazomethane should be handled appropriately.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.2 ppm as TWA; A2 (suspected human carcinogen). MAK: carcinogen category: 2

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield 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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Diazomethane is a yellow gas with a musty odor that is shipped as a liquid under pressure. (NIOSH, 2016) Highly toxic by inhalation.
Colour	Yellow gas [Note: Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas]
Odour	Musty odor
Melting point/freezing point	-145Â°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	-9Â° F at 760 mm Hg (NIOSH, 2016)
Flammability	Flammable Gas [EXPLOSIVE!]
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	Flammable gas
Auto-ignition temperature	Explodes at 100 deg C (212 deg F) or if impurities are present, at lower temperatures. Vapor may explode at temperatures above 200 deg C (392 deg F).
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Reacts with water (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 2.00 (est)
Vapour pressure	greater than 1 atm (NIOSH, 2016)
Density and/or relative density	1.45
Relative vapour density	1.45 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

May decompose explosively on shock, friction or concussion. May explode on heating at 100Â°C or on contact with rough surfaces or if impurities or solids are present in the undiluted liquid or in the concentrated solutions or under high intensity lighting. Contact with alkali metals and calcium sulfate causes explosion.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The gas is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. DIAZOMETHANE undergoes violent thermal decomposition. Above 200Â°C. the vapors may explode violently if rough glass surfaces are present. Explosions at low temperatures can occur if traces of organic matter are present. [J. Phys. Chem. 35:1403(1931)]. Produces explosions with alkali metals. Reacts with copper powder and to some extent all solid surfaces to produce nitrogen and solid white polymethylene. Reacts with dimethylaminodimethylarsine and trimethyltin in ether with vigorous foaming.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact between diazomethane and alkali metals, calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, boiling stones, or copper powder will cause explosions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition ... emits highly toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides./ srp: diazomethane does not need to decompose to emit toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Acute toxicity**

- Oral: no data available

- Inhalation: no data available
- 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 are available in humans. Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. OVERALL EVALUATION: Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of diazomethane in humans or animals.

STOT-single exposure

The substance is very corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. Inhalation of the vapour may cause asthma-like reactions (RADS). See Notes. The liquid may cause frostbite. Exposure above the OEL could cause death. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause asthma. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Aspiration hazard

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Diazomethane is a gas and reacts rapidly with water; therefore biodegradation is not expected to be an important environmental fate process. (SRC)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Diazomethane is a gas and undergoes rapid hydrolysis with water; therefore, bioconcentration is not expected to be an important environmental fate process. (SRC)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Diazomethane is a gas and undergoes rapid hydrolysis with water; therefore, adsorption is not expected to be an important environmental fate process. (SRC)

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Diazomethane	Diazomethane	334-88-3	206-382-7
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Not Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

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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
- 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

Because of its toxicity and its explosive nature, diazomethane is freshly prepared in situ and used in solution of ether or dioxane. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. The relation between odour and the occupational exposure limit cannot be indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to concentrated solutions of diazomethane.