

### Bromoethane Chemical Properties

mp	-119 ° C
bp	37–40 ° C(lit.)
density	1.46 g/mL at 25 ° C(lit.)
vapor density	~3.75 (vs air)
vapor pressure	25.32 psi ( 55 ° C)
refractive index	<i>n</i> 20/D 1.425(lit.)
Fp	-23 ° C
storage temp.	Refrigerator
Water Solubility	0.91 g/100 mL (20 °C)
Sensitive	Light Sensitive
Merck	14, 3771
BRN	1209224
Stability:	Stable. Highly flammable. Readily forms explosive mixtures with air. Note low flash point. Incompatible with alkali metals, aluminium, magnesium, strong bases, water, strong oxidizing agents. May be light sensitive.
CAS DataBase Reference	74-96-4(CAS DataBase Reference)
NIST Chemistry Reference	Ethane, bromo-(74-96-4)
EPA Substance Registry System	Ethane, bromo-(74-96-4)

### Safety Information

Hazard Codes	F, Xn
Risk Statements	11-20/22-40
Safety Statements	36/37
RIDADR	UN 1891 6.1/PG 2
WGK Germany	1
RTECS	KH6475000
F	8
HazardClass	6. 1
PackingGroup	II

Hazardous  
Substances Data

74-96-4 (Hazardous Substances Data)

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### MSDS Information

Provider	Language
SigmaAldrich	English
ACROS	English
ALFA	English

### Bromoethane Usage And Synthesis

Chemical Properties	colourless liquid with an ether-like odour
General Description	A colorless volatile liquid. Slightly soluble in water and denser than water. Flash point below 0° F. Vapors are heavier than air. Toxic by inhalation. Irritates skin and eyes. Used to make pharmaceuticals and as a solvent.
Air & Water Reactions	Highly flammable. Slightly soluble in water and denser than water. Turns yellow on exposure to air and light.
Reactivity Profile	Bromoethane will react with steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Bromoethane can react vigorously with oxidizers. Bromoethane reacts with strong bases. Bromoethane also reacts with chemically active metals such as sodium, potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, zinc and magnesium. Bromoethane will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.
Health Hazard	TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin. Inhalation or contact with some of these materials will irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.
Fire Hazard	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.