

(1,5-Cyclooctadiene) (hexafluoroacetylacetonato)silver(I)

sc-223072

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

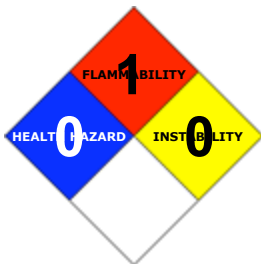
PRODUCT NAME

(1,5-Cyclooctadiene)(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)silver(I)

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C13H14AgF6O2

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	0		
Body Contact:	0		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		
			Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause a permanent ashen gray discoloration to the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs. A mild chronic bronchitis can occur.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate	38892-25-0	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with eyes: · Wash out immediately with water. · If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
- Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
- Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
 - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
- Light-sensitive.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA	TWA	STEL	STEL	Peak	Peak	TWA	Notes
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		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	F/CC
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver and Compounds (as Ag))		0.01		0.03			
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver (metal dust and soluble compounds, as Ag))		0.01					
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver soluble compounds, (as Ag))		0.01		0.03			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01					

Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))	-	0.01	-	0.03	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal dust and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01		0.03	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01		0.03	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver - Soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			TLV Basis: argyria
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver - Soluble compounds, as Ag)		0.01			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver, soluble compounds, as Ag)		0.01			
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver - Soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			TLV Basis: argyria
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver - Soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			TLV Basis: argyria
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Silver: Soluble compounds (as Ag))		0.01			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)		10			(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5			

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	424.10
Melting Range (°F)	251.6- 255.2	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Off-white powder; does not mix well with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Silver or silver salts readily form explosive silver fulminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fulminate is much more sensitive and a more powerful detonator than mercuric fulminate.
- Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(1,5-CYCLOOCTADIENE)SILVER(I) HEXAFLUOROACETYLACETONATE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

(1,5-CYCLOOCTADIENE)SILVER(I) HEXAFLUOROACETYLACETONATE:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Toxicity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D011 (waste code E) if this substance, in a solid waste, produces an extract containing greater than 5 mg/L of silver.

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

‡ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

(1,5-cyclooctadiene)silver(I) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (CAS: 38892-25-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified", "US - California Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste - List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their STLC & TTLC Values", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Appendix IX to Part 264 Ground-Water Monitoring List 1", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents 1"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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