Triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane

sc-251323

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Quantion

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane

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

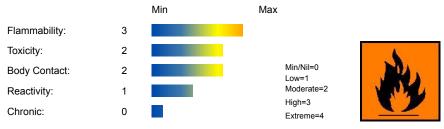
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305 Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

(C2H5)3SiCF3, trifluoromethyl)triethylsilane, "triethylsilyl trifluoromethane", "silylating agent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Highly flammable.

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. <\p>.

FYF

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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.
- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS				
NAME	CAS RN	%		
triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane	120120-26-5	>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 the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

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.

INHAL FD

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES				
Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available			
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available			
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.980			
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available			

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- · Foam.
- · Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- · Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,

consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- · Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.
- · Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen fluoride, silicon dioxide (SiO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- · Remove all ignition sources.
- · Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- · Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- · Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- · Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- · Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. <\p>.
- · For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- · For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- \cdot Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- \cdot No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane: CAS:120120-26-5

PERSONAL PROTECTION









RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity
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.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- · Overalls.
- · PVC Apron.
- · Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- · For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	184.28
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	~132.8- 134.6 (60 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	32	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.980
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquid; reacts with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Segregate from alcohol, water.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

 \cdot NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TRIETHYL(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)SILANE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TRIETHYL(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)SILANE:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil Persistence. All bloaccumulation

triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane HIGH LOW MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 3 Identification Numbers: UN1993 PG: II Label Codes: 3 Special provisions: IB2, T7,

TP1, TP8,

Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Packaging: Non- bulk: 202 Packaging: Exceptions: 150 Quantity limitations: 5 L

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 60 L Vessel stowage: Location: B

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Flammable liquids, n.o.s. **Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None UN/ID Number: 1993 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 307 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y305 Maximum Qty/Pack: 1 L Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS

TRIETHYL(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)SILÂNE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None UN Number: 1993 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for triethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane (CAS: , 120120-26-5)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- * (limited evidence).

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- 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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