

Hydrogen fluoride pyridine

sc-257598

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

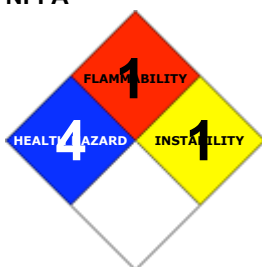
PRODUCT NAME

Hydrogen fluoride pyridine

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: **CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada:**
877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: **From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255**
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

Convenient form of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, stable up to 50 deg. C.. has been used for the preparation of beta-fluoramines from amino-alcohols, and for the fluorination of acetylenes.

SYNONYMS

C5-H5-N(HF)_x, HF-pyridine, "pyridine hydrofluoride", "pyridinium poly(hydrogen fluoride)", "Olah's Reagent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes severe burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and esophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Swelling of the epiglottis may make it difficult to breathe which may result in suffocation. More severe exposure may result in vomiting blood and thick mucus, shock, abnormally low blood pressure, fluctuating pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin, inflammation of stomach wall, and rupture of esophageal tissue. Untreated shock may eventually result in kidney failure. Severe cases may result in perforation of the stomach and abdominal cavity with consequent infection, rigidity and fever. There may be severe narrowing of the esophageal or pyloric sphincters; this may occur immediately or after a delay of weeks to years. There may be coma and convulsions, followed by death due to infection of the abdominal cavity, kidneys or lungs.
- Fluoride causes severe loss of calcium in the blood, with symptoms appearing several hours later including painful and rigid muscle contractions of the limbs. Cardiovascular collapse can occur and may cause death with increased heart rate and other heart rhythm irregularities. The brain and kidneys may be affected. Other toxic effects include headache, increased saliva output, jerking of the eyeball and dilated pupils, lethargy, stupor, coma and rarely, convulsions.
- fatal if swallowed unless immediate treatment is applied.

EYE

- The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.
- Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possibly irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply opaque resulting in blindness.
- Experiments in which a 20-percent aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid (hydrogen fluoride) was instilled into the eyes of rabbits caused immediate damage in the form of total corneal opacification and conjunctival ischemia; within an hour, corneal stroma edema occurred, followed by necrosis of anterior ocular structures.

SKIN

- The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal.
- Fluorides are easily absorbed through the skin and cause death of soft tissue and erode bone. Healing is delayed and death of tissue may continue to spread beneath skin.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Solutions of hydrofluoric acid, as dilute as 2%, may cause severe skinburns.
- Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
- Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.
- 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

- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.
 - The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
 - Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset.
 - Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.
 - Acute inhalation exposures to hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid) vapours produce severe eye, nose, and throat irritation; delayed fever, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema; and may cause death.
- Even fairly low airborne concentrations of hydrogen fluoride produce rapid onset of eye, nose, and throat irritation. Hydrogen fluoride has a strong irritating odor that is discernible at concentrations of about 0.04 ppm. Higher concentrations of the vapour/ mist may cause corrosion of the throat, nose and lungs, leading to severe inflammation, pulmonary oedema or possible hypocalcaemia.
- Vapour concentration of 10 ppm is regarded as intolerable but a vapour concentration of 30 ppm. is considered by NIOSH as: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH).

In humans, inhalation of hydrogen fluoride gas may cause immediate or delayed-onset pulmonary oedema after a 1-hour exposure. In addition, exposure to high concentrations of the vapors of hydrofluoric acid characteristically results in ulcerative tracheobronchitis and haemorrhagic pulmonary edema; this local reaction is equivalent to that caused by gaseous hydrogen chloride. From accidental, occupational, and volunteer exposures, it is estimated that the lowest lethal concentration for a 5-minute human exposure to hydrogen fluoride is in the range of 50 to 250 ppm. Significant exposures by dermal or inhalation route may cause hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesaemia; cardiac arrhythmias may follow. Acute renal failure has also been documented after an ultimately fatal inhalation exposure

Fluorides are not bound to any extent to plasma proteins. In human serum the fluoride occurs equally as nonionic and ionic forms. when fluoride intake is high the ionic form predominates.

Repeated sublethal exposures to hydrogen fluoride produce liver and kidney damage.

Rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and dogs subject to hydrogen fluoride inhalation experienced significant irritation of the conjunctivae, nasal tissues, and respiratory system after acute inhalation exposures at near-lethal levels. Pathological lesions were observed in the kidney and liver, and the severity of the lesions was dose related. The external nares and nasal vestibules were black, and, at dosages causing considerable mortality, those areas showed zones of mucosal and submucosal necrosis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

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

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

Extended exposure to inorganic fluorides causes fluorosis, which includes signs of joint pain and stiffness, tooth discoloration, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea or constipation, weight loss, anemia, weakness and general unwellness. There may also be frequent urination and thirst. Redness, itchiness and allergy-like inflammation of the skin and mouth cavity can occur. The central nervous system may be involved.

Hydrogen fluoride easily penetrates the skin and causes destruction and corrosion of the bone and underlying tissue. Ingestion causes severe pains and burns in the mouth and throat and blood calcium levels are dangerously reduced. Symptoms include spasm and twitching of the muscles, high fever, convulsions and general extreme pain. Inhalation may cause corrosion of the throat, nose and lungs, leading to severe inflammation and lung swelling.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine	32001-55-1	> 99.9
decompose in water to give		
hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	
pyridine	110-86-1	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

If patient is conscious, give six calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate tablets dissolved in water, by mouth.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

-
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung edema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorized by him/her. (ICSC13719).

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to fluorides:
 - Fluoride absorption from gastro-intestinal tract may be retarded by calcium salts, milk or antacids.
 - Fluoride particulates or fume may be absorbed through the respiratory tract with 20-30% deposited at alveolar level.
 - Peak serum levels are reached 30 mins. post-exposure; 50% appears in the urine within 24 hours.
 - For acute poisoning (endotracheal intubation if inadequate tidal volume), monitor breathing and evaluate/monitor blood pressure and pulse frequently since shock may supervene with little warning. Monitor ECG immediately; watch for arrhythmias and evidence of Q-T prolongation or T-wave changes. Maintain monitor. Treat shock vigorously with isotonic saline (in 5% glucose) to restore blood volume and enhance renal excretion.
 - Where evidence of hypocalcemic or normocalcemic tetany exists, calcium gluconate (10 ml of a 10% solution) is injected to avoid tachycardia.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Fluorides in urine	3 mg/gm creatinine	Prior to shift	B, NS
	10mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other exposures.

Following acute or short term repeated exposure to hydrofluoric acid:

- Subcutaneous injections of Calcium Gluconate may be necessary around the burnt area. Continued application of Calcium Gluconate Gel or subcutaneous Calcium Gluconate should then continue for 3-4 days at a frequency of 4-6 times per day. If a "burning" sensation recurs, apply more frequently.
- Systemic effects of extensive hydrofluoric acid burns include renal damage, hypocalcemia and consequent cardiac arrhythmias. Monitor hematological, respiratory, renal, cardiac and electrolyte status at least daily. Tests should include FBE, blood gases, chest X-ray, creatinine and electrolytes, urine output, Ca ions, Mg ions and phosphate ions. Continuous ECG monitoring may be required.
- Where serum calcium is low, or clinical, or ECG signs of hypocalcemia develop, infusions of calcium gluconate, or if less serious, oral Sandocal, should be given. Hydrocortisone 500 mg in a four to six hourly infusion may help.
- Antibiotics should not be given as a routine, but only when indicated.
- Eye contact pain may be excruciating and 2-3 drops of 0.05% pentocaine hydrochloride may be instilled, followed by further irrigation

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methemoglobin in blood	1.5% of hemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

-
- DO NOT use water.

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

-
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

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

May emit corrosive 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.

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Type ABK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

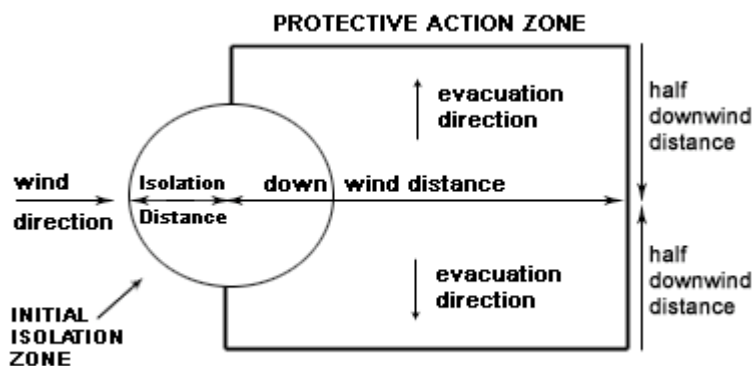
MINOR SPILLS

-
- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

-
- DO NOT touch the spill material
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	250 meters

From US Emergency Response Guide 2000 Guide 154

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

hydrogen

fluoride

AEGL Type	10 min	30 min	60 min	4 hr	8 hr
1	1	1	1	1	GALSYN~
2	95	34	24	12	GALSYN~
3	170	62	44	22	GALSYN~

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

-
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers
- DO NOT use unlined steel containers
- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- 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) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

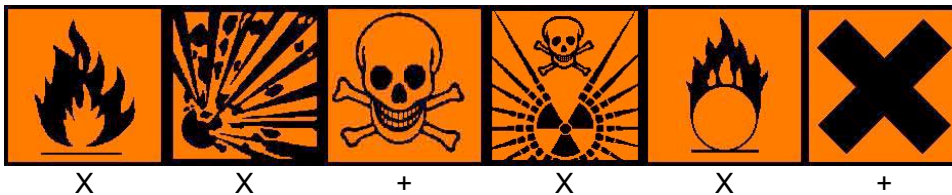
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

- Material is corrosive to most metals, glass and other siliceous materials.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6					
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	0.5				2			
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	hydrogen fluoride (HYDROGEN FLUORIDE)	0.02							
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)	3	2.5			6	5		(Ceiling ([15-minute]))

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)	0.5				2	Measured as F. TLV Basis: upper and lower respiratory tract, skin & eye irritation; fluorosis
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride, as F)					2	
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride, as F)	0.5	0.4			2	1.6
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6			
US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (Z37.26-1969))	3					
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))			See Table Z-2			
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))			[2]			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride, as F)	3	2.5	6			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6			
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6			
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3	2.5	6	4.9		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)					3	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)	3	2	3	2		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))	3		6			
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride, (as F))	0.5					
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (as F))					3	2.6
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (Z37.28-1969))	3					
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)	0.5				2	Measured as F. TLV Basis: upper and lower respiratory tract, skin & eye irritation; fluorosis
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride (Z37.28-1969))	3					

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrogen fluoride (Hydrogen fluoride)	0.5			2		Measured as F. TLV Basis: upper and lower respiratory tract, skin & eye irritation; fluorosis
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	1	3.2				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	pyridine (Pyridine Revised 2004)	1					
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	1					
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	pyridine (Pyridine)	1					TLV Basis: skin irritation; liver & kidney damage
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15	10	30		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15	10	30		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5		10			
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	1		3			
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	1					TLV Basis: skin irritation; liver & kidney damage
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	16				
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	15				
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	pyridine (Pyridine)	5	16	10	32		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	pyridine (Pyridine)	1					TLV Basis: skin irritation; liver & kidney damage

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine: CAS:32001-55-1 CAS:62778-11-4

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrogen fluoride		30 [Unch]
pyridine		1,000

MATERIAL DATA

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE:

PYRIDINE:

- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odor Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Amoore and Hautala * have determined that it is only at an OSF value of 26 that 50% of distracted persons can detect the substance at the Exposure Standard value. In the case of alerted persons, an OSF of 26 means that 99% of them can detect the odor at the Exposure Standard value. It is ONLY for substances belonging to Class A and B that there is a reasonable chance of being warned in time, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. * Journal Applied Toxicology: Vol 3, 1983, p272

NOTE: The use of the OSF may be inappropriate for mixtures where substances mask the odor of others.

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

PYRIDINE:

- for pyridine:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.23-1.9 ppm (detection), 0.74 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for pyridine, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

The margin of safety associated with the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential risk of systemic pyridine intoxication. Nauseating 'fishy' odour gives some warning of exposure but this is unreliable guide due to olfactory fatigue. Odour is generally regarded as objectionable above 10 ppm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=29 (PYRIDINE).

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE:

- Odour Threshold for hydrogen fluoride: 0.042 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrogen fluoride, measuring in excess of 1.5 ppm, are available commercially. Long-term measurements (8 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 0.25 ppm.

Hydrogen fluoride is a primary irritant which as a gas causes severe respiratory irritation and as a liquid which causes severe and painful burns to the skin and eyes. The recommendation for TLV-TWA is based on the results of controlled inhalation studies in human volunteers. The limit is thought to minimise the potential for occurrence of dental and/or osteofluorosis (systemic fluorosis) and to prevent the risk of primary irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and lower respiration system.

At concentrations exceeding 3 ppm there have been reports of skin reddening and burning of the nose and eyes.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=71 (HYDROGEN FLUORIDE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.

- Neoprene rubber gloves

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

- Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	ABK-1 P	-
1000	50	-	ABK-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	ABK-2 P
10000	100	-	ABK-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
------------------------	------------------------

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Corrosive.
Acid.
Toxic or noxious vapors/ gas.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	122 (1 mm Hg)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Amber liquid; decomposes in water.

log Kow 0.64-1.04

Material	Value
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997)	0.65

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

-
- Presence of heat source
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

-
- Contact with moisture or water may generate heat

Reacts with mild steel, galvanized steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Hydrogen fluoride:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetic anhydride, alkalis, 2-aminoethanol, arsenic trioxide (with generation of heat), bismuthic acid, calcium oxide, chlorosulfonic acid, cyanogen fluoride, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, fluorine (fluorine gas reacts vigorously with a 50% hydrofluoric acid solution and may burst into flame), nitrogen trifluoride, N-phenylazopiperidine, oleum, oxygen difluoride, phosphorus pentoxide, potassium permanganate, potassium tetrafluorosilicate(2-), beta-propiolactone, propylene oxide, sodium, sodium tetrafluorosilicate, sulfuric acid, vinyl acetate
- reacts (possibly violently) with aliphatic amines, alcohols, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aromatic amines, amides, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, epichlorohydrin, isocyanates, metal acetylides, metal silicides, methanesulfonic acid, nitrogen compounds, organic anhydrides, oxides, silicon compounds, vinylidene fluoride
- attacks glass and siliceous materials, concrete, ceramics, metals (flammable hydrogen gas may be produced), metal alloys, some plastics, rubber coatings, leather, and most other materials with the exception of lead, platinum, polyethylene, wax.

Segregate from alcohol, water.

- Avoid strong bases.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
- Dangerous goods of other classes.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

CARCINOGEN

Fluorides (inorganic, used in drinking-water)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Fluorides (as F)	ND	Carcinogen Category	A4
Pyridine	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Nitrate or nitrite (ingested) under conditions that result in endogenous nitrosation	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A
Pyridine	ND	Carcinogen Category	A3
PYRIDINE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65
PYRIDINE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65

SKIN

hydrogen fluoride	ND	Skin Designation	Yes
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE:

PYRIDINE:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

■ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

■ Although small amounts of fluorides are conceded to have beneficial effects two forms of chronic toxic effect, dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis may be caused by excessive intake over long periods.

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE:

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE:

■ Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
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PYRIDINE:

■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	28- 120
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■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.65
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■ log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	0.64/1.04
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■ BOD5:	1.15 (52%)
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■ COD:	0.02 (2%)
--------	-----------

■ ThOD:	2.23
---------	------

■ Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
■ Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24
■ Half- life Air - High (hours):	1284
■ Half- life Air - Low (hours):	128
■ Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
■ Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
■ Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
■ Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	168
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	99%
■ Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano- m):	256.5
■ Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	2.10E+05
■ Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	5.40E+03
■ Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	1284
■ Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	128

■ for pyridine

log Kow : 0.64-1.04

Half-life (hr) air : 384-768

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 90

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.00E-03

BOD 5 : 0-1.47,52%

COD : 0.02-0.05

ThOD : 2.23-3.13

Environmental fate:

Pyridine exists in the atmosphere as a vapor. Because of its high water solubility, a large fraction of vapor phase pyridine released to the atmosphere would tend to dissolve in water vapor (such as clouds and rain drops). A Henry's law constant estimates the tendency of a chemical to partition between its vapor state and water. The Henry's law constant for pyridine was measured as 1.1×10^{-5} atm-m³-mole⁻¹ at 25 C for aqueous solutions (5 mg/L. The magnitude of this value indicates that much of the pyridine in the atmosphere is removed by wet deposition (precipitation).

Atmospheric pyridine may be slowly photodegraded by hydroxyl radicals in the troposphere. Reaction by-products were not studied. It appears that the rate of ozone-initiated decay of pyridine is too slow to be an important mechanism for removing pyridine from the atmosphere. The decay rate of pyridine by ground-state oxygen (O(3P)) has been measured as 1.7×10^{-13} cm³/molecule-s). If the mean concentration of ground-state oxygen radicals is 5×10^{-4} molecules/cm³, then the half-life of this reaction (2.6 years) may also be too slow to be important.

Pyridine is highly soluble in water . The magnitude of Henry's law constant suggests that pyridine in water will not volatilise into the atmosphere quickly. In addition, the equilibrium partitioning of pyridine between water and air was for pyridines and substituted pyridines found to be influenced by the pH of the water; a decrease in pH resulted in less partitioning from solution. The rate of pyridine volatilisation from water has not been experimentally measured.

Pyridine in water may partition to soils and sediments to an extent that depends on the pH of the water, and to a lesser extent, the organic-carbon content of the soil. Pyridine is an organic base in solution; its ionisation constant is 5.23×10^{-6} at 20 C. Consequently, pyridine is predominantly in a cationic electrolyte form (pyridinium ion) in acidic solutions, whereas it is a neutral molecule in alkaline media. The extent of pyridine adsorption by pure-clay minerals was greatest in the pH range of 4-5.5, whereas adsorption was negligible in alkaline solutions (pH greater than 7)

The magnitude of pyridinium adsorption was correlated with the cation exchange capacity of the clays. The rate of pyridinium desorption from the clays was slower than that of adsorption.

The extent of adsorption of neutral organic molecules by soils is often correlated with the organic-carbon content of the soil. Low Koc values suggest that pyridine is very highly mobile in soil, whereas pyridine as pyridinium will be less mobile, particularly in acidic soils.

Pyridine may not partition to organisms in water. Low Kow values indicate that pyridine will not partition to fatty tissues in plants or animals.

BCFs for pyridine have not been experimentally measured, but are calculated to be less than 5. These low BCFs suggest that pyridine is probably not bioconcentrated by aquatic plants and animals and therefore probably not biomagnified in terrestrial or aquatic food chains.

Biodegradation may be the most important mechanism that can degrade pyridine in water. Pyridine may oxidise in water, but the reactions are very slow.

Biodegradation of heterocyclic aromatic compounds occurs under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions . Depending upon the environmental conditions, different types of bacteria, fungi, and enzymes are involved in the degradation process of these compounds . Different organisms are using different pathways to biotransform a substrate The transformation rate of the pyridine derivatives is dependent on the substituents . For example, pyridine carboxylic acids have the highest transformation rate followed by mono-hydroxypyridines, methylpyridines, aminopyridines, and halogenated pyridines

Ecotoxicity:

Fish:LC50 (96 h): 22.5-110 mg/L

Invertebrate:LC50 (96 h) : 1-25 ug/L.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence: Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

hydrogen fluoride
pyridine

LOW

HIGH

LOW
LOW

HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

B. Component Waste Numbers

When hydrogen fluoride is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U134 (waste code C,T).

When pyridine is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U196 (waste code T).

Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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.
- Treat and neutralize at an approved treatment plant.
- Treatment should involve: Neutralization followed by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	8
Identification Numbers:	UN2922	PG:	I
Label Codes:	8, 6.1	Special provisions:	A6, A7, B10, T14, TP2, TP13, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Packaging: Non-bulk:	201
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	0.5 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	2.5 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	40		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	6.1
UN/ID Number:	2922	Packing Group:	I
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS HYDROGEN FLUORIDE/ PYRIDINE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	6.1
UN Number:	2922	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F-A , S-B	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	0		

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.(contains hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

ND

Ingredient	CAS	% de minimus concentration
hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	1.0
pyridine	110-86-1	1.0

ND

Ingredient	CAS	RQ
hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	100 lb (45.4 kg)
pyridine	110-86-1	1000 lb (454 kg)

hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine (CAS: 32001-55-1,62778-11-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Regulations for ingredients

hydrogen fluoride (CAS: 7664-39-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Air", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "The Australia Group Export Control List: Chemical Weapons Precursors", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California OEHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)", "US - California OEHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELS)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Hazardous Materials", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US - Washington Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) - Final", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NFPA 45 Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals - Flammability Characteristics of Common Compressed and Liquefied Gases", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)", "US OSHA List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service

Mailability Guide", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

pyridine (CAS: 110-86-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified", "US - California Code of Regulation; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, Table 1 - Maximum Concentrations for the Toxicity Characteristics", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of NSRLs for Carcinogens", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Vermont Hazardous Waste - Maximum Contaminant Concentration for Toxicity", "US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US - Washington Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US Food Additive Database", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "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 Wastes", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Phase 4 LDR Rule - Universal Treatment Standards", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrogen fluoride/ pyridine	32001-55-1, 62778-11-4

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■ Classification of the mixture 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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Issue Date: Jan-26-2010

