Zirconium(IV) tert-butoxide

sc-258365

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXtreme HIGH MODerate LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Zirconium(IV) tert-butoxide

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address: 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
Condensation catalyst for many polymerisations. Reagent

SYNONYMS
C16-H36-O4-Zr, Zr[OC(CH3)3]4, "zirconium alkoxide"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
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</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Min/NI=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Because inorganic zirconium is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract, acute oral toxicity is low. Injection is much more dangerous, causing progressive depression until death.
- Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. Digestive symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration is much more dangerous than ingestion because lung damage can occur and the substance is absorbed into the body. Alcohols with ring structures and secondary and tertiary alcohols cause more severe symptoms, as do heavier alcohols.

EYE
- 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.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.
- The external application of zirconium can cause nodules in the skin of the armpits.
- 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
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
- 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.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
- If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course. Zirconium can accumulate in the spleen. Oral administration has not been shown to cause any ill effects.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols:

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Hemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. (GOSSelin, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 t0 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary edema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or
glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.

- Hypotension with signs of hypovolemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary edema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Hemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

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**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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<th>Value</th>
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<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
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<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
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</table>

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

**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.
- Mits containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.
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.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
- Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**

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- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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**

**Chemical Class:** alcohols and glycols

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SORBENT TYPE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>COLLECTION</th>
<th>LIMITATIONS</th>
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<td><strong>LAND SPILL - SMALL</strong></td>
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<td>cross-linked polymer -</td>
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<td>shovel</td>
<td>shovel</td>
<td>R, W, SS</td>
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<tr>
<td>particulate</td>
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<tr>
<td>cross-linked polymer -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>pitchfork</td>
<td>R, DGC, RT</td>
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<tr>
<td>pillow</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R, I, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wood fiber - pillow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>pitchfork</td>
<td>R, P, DGC, RT</td>
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<tr>
<td>treated wood fiber -</td>
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<td>throw</td>
<td>pitchfork</td>
<td>DGC, RT</td>
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<tr>
<td>pillow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>foamed glass - pillow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>pitchfork</td>
<td>R, P, DGC, RT</td>
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<td><strong>LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</strong></td>
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<td>skiploader</td>
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<td>particulate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polypropylene - particulate</td>
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<td>blower</td>
<td>skiploader</td>
<td>W, SS, DGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorbent clay - particulate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>blower</td>
<td>skiploader</td>
<td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polypropylene - mat</td>
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<td>throw</td>
<td>skiploader</td>
<td>DGC, RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expanded mineral -</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>blower</td>
<td>skiploader</td>
<td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td>
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<tr>
<td>particulate</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>polyurethane - mat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>skiploader</td>
<td>DGC, RT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense
- R: Not reusable
- I: Not incinerable
- P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
- RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged
- SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
- W: Effectiveness reduced when windy


Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL**

![Diagram of protective action zone](From IERG (Canada/Australia) Isolation Distance - Downwind Protection Distance -)
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 (jerican 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 No guide found. 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)
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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- 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.
- 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.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Metal can or drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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
### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>zirconium tert-butoxide (Zirconium and compounds, as Zr)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>[<em>Note: The REL applies to all zirconium compounds (as Zr) except Zirconiumtetrachloride.</em>]</td>
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<td>Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol))</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (Tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances</td>
<td>tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol) 100 150

Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol) 100 125

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits
tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol) 100 TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol) 100 300

Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)
tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol) 100 303

Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)
tertiary butanol (tert-Butyl alcohol) 100 303 150 455

Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits
tertiary butanol (tert-Butanol) 100 TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)</th>
<th>Revised IDLH Value (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zirconium tert-butoxide</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tertiary butanol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ODOR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)
OSF=2.1 (t-BUTANOL)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded. The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odor Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:
OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odor Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>OSF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>26-550</td>
<td>Idem for 50-90% of persons being distracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1-26</td>
<td>Idem for less than 50% of persons being distracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.18-1</td>
<td>0-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>&lt;0.18</td>
<td>Idem for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amore 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.

MATERIAL DATA
ZIRCONIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers’ responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:
- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

OSHA concluded that the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL would protect workers from any significant risk of pulmonary effects. NIOSH
conclude that a separate limit should be considered for zirconium tetrachloride (because of the irritancy of hydrogen chloride derived from hydrolysis). This was based on a 60-day inhalation study at 6 mg/m³ zirconium tetrachloride which found an increase in mortality of rats and guinea pigs due to respiratory infection and reductions in the borderline statistical significance in circulating hemoglobin and erythrocyte counts in dogs.

TERTIARY BUTANOL:
- For tertiary butanol
  Odour Threshold Value: 957 ppm (detection)
  The TLV-TWA acknowledges the finding that tert-butyl alcohol has a stronger narcotic action compared with n- and iso-butyl alcohol and a higher volatility than n-butyl alcohol.
  Odour Safety Factor (OSF)
  OSF=2.1 (t-BUTANOL).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
  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 gloves

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)</th>
<th>Maximum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A-1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Airline*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+</td>
<td>100+</td>
<td>Airline* **</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - 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.

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

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>383.68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>177.8 (3 mm Hg)</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Reacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>0.985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE

Colourless to light yellow liquid; decomposes in water. Soluble in most organic solvents. Supplied in tert-butanol which may be flammable.

log Kow 0.35-0.37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log Kow (Sangster 1997)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with.
Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidizing agents. Segregate from alcohol, water.

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

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

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ZIRCONIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE**

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

**TERTIARY BUTANOL:**

- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.

**ZIRCONIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE:**

- Soluble salts of zirconium are moderately toxic to algae and fish. Zirconium is more toxic in soft water than in hard water. The toxicity of zirconium salts and zirconium complexes with organic acids are expected to be related to their water solubilities and their octanol/ water partition coefficient (Kow). Compounds with molecular weights exceeding 1000 are not expected to be absorbed by aquatic organisms even if they are water soluble. Only water-soluble zirconium compounds with a molecular weight of less than 1000 are expected to be toxic.

**TERTIARY BUTANOL:**

- Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 3550
- Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 3550
- log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.35
- log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 0.37
- Half-life Soil - High (hours): 4800
- Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 360
- Half-life Air - High (hours): 590
- Half-life Air - Low (hours): 59
- Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 4320
- Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 672
- Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 8640
- Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 1344
- Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 4320
- Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 677
- Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 12000
- Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 2400
- Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 5.70E+08
- Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 18480
- Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 590
- Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 59

log Kow: 0.35-0.37
Koc: 36.9
Half-life (hr) air: 34.5-785
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 77088
Henry's atm m³/mol: 1.18E-05
BOD 5: 0
COD: 2.18,80%
Log BCF: 0.036
Fish LD100 (24 h): 6000mg/L,
Toxicity invertebrate: tox at 24000
Bioaccumulation: not sig
Nitrif. inhib.: inhib at 39000mg/L
Effects on algae and plankton: tox to algae at 24,200mg/L
Degradation Biological: fairly sig
processes Abiotic: RxnOH*
Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zirconium tert-butoxide</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tertiary butanol</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>% de minimus concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tertiary butanol</td>
<td>75-65-0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

zirconium tert-butoxide (CAS: 2081-12-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Regulations for ingredients

tertiary butanol (CAS: 75-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
■ Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
■ Vapors potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>ORG</th>
<th>UF</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>Adeq TLV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tertiary butanol</td>
<td>106 mg/m3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGs represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise. CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor: TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health: LOD: Limit of detection Toxic endpoints have also been identified as: D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen


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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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