Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Antimony trifluoride SDS

Revision Date: 2024-04-25 Revision Number: 1

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name: Antimony trifluoride

CAS: 7783-56-4

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

uses:

Uses advised none

against:

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral Acute toxicity - Category 3, Dermal Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed

H311 Toxic in contact with skin

H331 Toxic if inhaled

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: Antimony trifluoride

Common names and

Antimony trifluoride

synonyms:

CAS number: 7783-56-4
EC number: 232-009-2

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Resemble those of lead and arsenic poisoning. ACUTE POISONING: irritation of the mouth, nose, stomach and intestines; vomiting, purging with bloody stools; slow pulse and low blood pressure; slow, shallow breathing; coma and convulsions sometimes followed by death from cardiac and respiratory exhaustion. CHRONIC POISONING: dryness of throat; pain on swallowing; occasional vomiting and persistent nausea; susceptibility to fainting; diarrhea, loss of appetite and weight; giddiness; dermatitis, either pustular or ulcerative; anemia (USCG, 1999)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 157 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Reaction with water or moist air may release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Bone is natural "sink" for fluoride ... 95-96% of body burden of fluoride is in bones & teeth. ... fluoride is gradually excreted in urine. fluoride

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

If material involved in fire: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.) Use water in flooding quantities as spray. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Antimony trifluoride solid, antimony trifluoride soln

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 157 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. For UN1796, UN1826, UN2031 at high concentrations and for UN2032, these may act as oxidizers, also consult ERG Guide 140. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Substance may react with water (some violently), releasing corrosive and/or toxic gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water. (ERG, 2016)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 157 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)]: Non-combustible,

substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic furnes. For UN1796, UN1826, UN2031 at high concentrations and for UN2032, these may act as oxidizers, also consult ERG Guide 140. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Substance may react with water (some violently), releasing corrosive and/or toxic gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water. (ERG, 2016)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations--land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./ Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder, or commercial sorbents. Apply universal gelling agent to immobilize spill. Antimony trifluoride solution

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

| Component | Antimony trifluoride | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| CAS No. | 7783-56-4 | | | | |
| | Limit value - Eight hours | | Limit value - | Limit value - Short term | |
| | ppm | _{mg/m} 3 | ppm | _{mg/m} 3 | |
| Finland | ? | 0,5 (1) | ? | ? | |
| | Remarks | | | | |
| Finland | (1) calculated as Sb | | | | |

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Antimony trifluoride, solid is a white to gray crystalline solid. It is corrosive to tissue. It is Physical state:

used in ceramics and to make other chemicals.

WHITE ORTHORHOMBIC CRYSTALS Colour:

Odour: no data available

292°C Melting

point/freezing

point:

376°C Boiling point or

initial boiling point and boiling range:

Flammability: no data available

Lower and upper

explosion

limit/flammability

limit:

376°C Flash point:

Auto-ignition

Not flammable (USCG, 1999)

temperature:

Decomposition temperature:

no data available

no data available

pH: no data available

Kinematic

no data available

viscosity:

154 g/100 ml methanol; sol in acetone Solubility:

Partition no data available

coefficient noctanol/water:

Vapour pressure: 26.34 kPa (0.26 atm) at melting point Density and/or

4.38g/mLat 25°C(lit.)

relative density:

Relative vapour

no data available

density:

Particle no data available

characteristics:

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Water slowly hydrolyzes antimony fluoride to form antimony (III) oxide. The dry powdered oxide ignites on heating in air [Mellor Vol. 9 425.1939].

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

A colorless, solid compound, toxic and corrosive. When heated to decomposition, it emits very toxic fumes of fluoride and metallic antimony [Lewis, 3rd ed., 1993, p. 83].

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

On contact with acid or acid fumes, they emit highly toxic fumes of /hydrogen fluoride/. fluorides

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits very toxic fumes of /hydrogen fluoride/ and antimony.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Fluorides, as F

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2923 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2923 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2923 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CORROSIVE SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: CORROSIVE SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: CORROSIVE SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

SECTION 15: Regulatory information Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listed. **EC Inventory** Listed. United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Listed. China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 Listed. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Listed. (PICCS) Listed. Vietnam National Chemical Inventory Listed. IECSC) Listed. Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) Listed.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

 $http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0\\ are quest_locale=en$

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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