

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Boron trifluoride

Product Number : 295027
Brand : Aldrich
Index-No. : 005-001-00-X

CAS-No. : 7637-07-2

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Gases under pressure (Compressed gas), H280
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 2), H330
Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Inhalation (Category 2), Kidney, H373
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H402

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)	
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P314	Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Strong hydrogen fluoride-releaser

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	BF ₃
Molecular weight	:	67.81 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	7637-07-2
EC-No.	:	231-569-5
Index-No.	:	005-001-00-X

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Boron trifluoride	Press. Gas Compr. Gas; Acute Tox. 2; Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 3; H280, H314, H330, H335, H373, H402	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be considered when undergoing decontamination. Prevention of absorption of the fluoride ion in cases of ingestion can be obtained by giving milk, chewable calcium carbonate tablets or Milk of Magnesia to conscious victims. Conditions such as hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia and cardiac arrhythmias

should be monitored for, since they can occur after exposure. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

First treatment with calcium gluconate paste. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry powder Dry sand

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do NOT use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Do not flush with water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Never allow product to get in contact with water during storage.

Contents under pressure. Do not store in glass
Storage class (TRGS 510): 2A: Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	TWA	0.1 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	respiratory tract irritation Pneumonitis		
		C	0.7 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		respiratory tract irritation Pneumonitis		
		C	1 ppm 3 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		C	1 ppm 3 mg/m ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		The value in mg/m ³ is approximate. Ceiling limit is to be determined from breathing-zone air samples.		
		C	1 ppm 3 mg/m ³	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
	-	Fluoride	2 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)			
		Fluoride	3 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. Faceshield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Chloroprene

Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm

Break through time: 30 min

Material tested: Camapren® (KCL 722 / Aldrich Z677493, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, Flame retardant protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type AXBEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Appearance | Form: Compressed gas
Colour: colourless |
| b) Odour | stinging |
| c) Odour Threshold | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | Melting point/range: -127 °C (-197 °F) - lit. |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | -100 °C (-148 °F) - lit. |
| g) Flash point | No data available |
| h) Evaporation rate | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No data available |
| k) Vapour pressure | No data available |
| l) Vapour density | 1.57 at -100.4 °C (-148.7 °F) |
| m) Relative density | No data available |
| n) Water solubility | Reacts violently with water. |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data available |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature | No data available |
| q) Decomposition | No data available |

temperature

- r) Viscosity No data available
- s) Explosive properties No data available
- t) Oxidizing properties No data available

9.2 Other safety information

Relative vapour density 1.57 at -100.4 °C (-148.7 °F)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts violently with water.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with water.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Reacts dangerously with glass.
Exposure to moisture

10.5 Incompatible materials

glass

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Hydrogen fluoride, Borane/boron oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 1,180 mg/m³

Dermal: No data available

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

reverse mutation assay

Salmonella typhimurium

Result: negative

The value is given in analogy to the following substances:

reverse mutation assay

Escherichia coli

Result: negative

The value is given in analogy to the following substances:

In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

mouse lymphoma cells

Result: negative

The value is given in analogy to the following substances:

Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Human lymphocytes
Result: negative
The value is given in analogy to the following substances:

Carcinogenicity

- IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
- NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
- OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation. - Respiratory Tract

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Kidney
Read-across (Analogy)

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: ED2275000

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

Salivation, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Vomiting, Fever, Rapid respiration, Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia., Material reacts with moisture on the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes to generate hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen fluoride is extremely destructive and may cause deep progressive burns that induce subcutaneous tissues to become blanched and bloodless resulting in lesions of dead tissue that are slow to heal., Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Teeth. -

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

- | | |
|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | static test LC50 - <i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Golden orfe) - 22 - 46 mg/l - 96 h (DIN 38412)
Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | static test EC50 - <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea) - 21.3 mg/l - 48 h (ISO 6341)
Remarks: The value is given in analogy to the following substances: |

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Harmful to aquatic life.

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 1008 Class: 2.3 (8)

Proper shipping name: Boron trifluoride

Reportable Quantity (RQ):

Poison Inhalation Hazard: Hazard zone B

IMDG

UN number: 1008 Class: 2.3 (8)

EMS-No: F-C, S-U

Proper shipping name: BORON TRIFLUORIDE

IATA

UN number: 1008 Class: 2.3 (8)

Proper shipping name: Boron trifluoride

IATA Passenger: Not permitted for transport

IATA Cargo: Not permitted for transport

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

Boron trifluoride

CAS-No.
7637-07-2

Revision Date
2013-02-08

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Boron trifluoride

CAS-No.
7637-07-2

Revision Date
2013-02-08

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Boron trifluoride

CAS-No.
7637-07-2

Revision Date
2013-02-08

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Boron trifluoride

CAS-No.
7637-07-2

Revision Date
2013-02-08

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs (/\$/*_2ORG_REP_INH/\$/) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
Press. Gas	Gases under pressure
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Further information

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Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
 Product Safety – Americas Region
 1-800-521-8956

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