

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 16-November-2010

Revision Date 25-April-2019

Revision Number 6

1. Identification

Product Name Boron trifluoride, 12% in methanol

Cat No. : AC402760000; AC402760010; AC402761000; AC402765000

Synonyms No information available

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Importer/Distributor
Fisher Scientific
112 Colonnade Road,
Ottawa, ON K2E 7L6,
Canada
Tel: 1-800-234-7437

Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Manufacturer
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Emergency Telephone Number

For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US**:001-201-796-7100 / **Europe**: +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US**:001-800-424-9300 / **Europe**:001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

WHMIS 2015 Classification Classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17)

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Acute oral toxicity	Category 3
Acute dermal toxicity	Category 3
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1 A
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1
Target Organs - Optic nerve.	
Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	Category 1
Reacts violently with water	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
 Fatal if inhaled
 Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
 May cause respiratory irritation
 Causes damage to organs
 Reacts violently with water

**Precautionary Statements****Prevention**

Do not allow contact with water
 Keep container tightly closed
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
 Use only non-sparking tools
 Take precautionary measures against static discharges
 Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 Wear respiratory protection

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
 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
 Rinse mouth
 Do NOT induce vomiting
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

Storage

Store locked up
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Other Hazards

Poison, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	88
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	12

4. First-aid measures

General Advice	Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Eye Contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.
Inhalation	Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Move to fresh air. Immediate medical attention is required. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Most important symptoms/effects	Breathing difficulties. Causes burns by all exposure routes. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting; Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: May cause blindness
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	CO ₂ , dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	DO NOT USE WATER
Flash Point	4 °C / 39.2 °F
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Reacts violently with water. Flammable. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Oxides of boron Gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF) Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health
4

Flammability
3

Instability
2

Physical hazards
W

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment. Keep people away
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from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Environmental Precautions Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Do not expose spill to water. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Use only under a chemical fume hood. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not allow contact with water. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Storage Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep away from water. Refrigerator/flammables. Keep under nitrogen. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Corrosives area.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	Alberta	British Columbia	Ontario TWAEV	Quebec	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Methyl alcohol	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m ³ STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m ³ STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	(Vacated) TWA: 200 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 260 mg/m ³ (Vacated) STEL: 250 ppm (Vacated) STEL: 325 mg/m ³ Skin TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 260 mg/m ³	IDLH: 6000 ppm TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 260 mg/m ³ STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 325 mg/m ³
Boron trifluoride	Ceiling: 1 ppm Ceiling: 2.8 mg/m ³ TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³	TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 1 ppm	TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ CEV: 1 ppm	TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 1 ppm Ceiling: 2.8 mg/m ³	TWA: 0.1 ppm TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 0.7 ppm	(Vacated) TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 1 ppm Ceiling: 3 mg/m ³ (Vacated) Ceiling: 1 ppm (Vacated) Ceiling: 3 mg/m ³	IDLH: 25 ppm IDLH: 250 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 1 ppm Ceiling: 3 mg/m ³

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH IDLH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures

Use only under a chemical fume hood. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.

Wherever possible, engineering control measures such as the isolation or enclosure of the process, the introduction of process or equipment changes to minimise release or contact, and the use of properly designed ventilation systems, should be adopted to control hazardous materials at source

Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection Goggles
Hand Protection Protective gloves

Glove material	Breakthrough time	Glove thickness	Glove comments
Viton (R)	See manufacturers recommendations	-	Splash protection only

Inspect gloves before use. observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. (Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information) gloves are suitable for the task: Chemical compatability, Dexterity, Operational conditions, User susceptibility, e.g. sensitisation effects, also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion. gloves with care avoiding skin contamination.

Respiratory Protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

To protect the wearer, respiratory protective equipment must be the correct fit and be used and maintained properly

Recommended Filter type: low boiling organic solvent Type AX Brown conforming to EN371

When RPE is used a face piece Fit Test should be conducted

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	-98 °C / -144.4 °F
Boiling Point/Range	65 °C / 149 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	4 °C / 39.2 °F
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Specific Gravity	0.870
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available
Molecular Formula	B F3
Molecular Weight	67.81

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard Yes
Stability Moisture sensitive.

Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products. Excess heat. Exposure to moist air or water. Exposure to moisture. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, Peroxides, Metals, Alkali metals, Acids, Acid anhydrides, Acid chlorides, Water
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Oxides of boron, Gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF), Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	Reacts violently with water.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Methyl alcohol	Calc. ATE 60 mg/kg LD50 > 1187 – 2769 mg/kg (Rat)	Calc. ATE 60 mg/kg LD50 = 17100 mg/kg (Rabbit)	Calc. ATE 0.6 mg/L (vapours) or 0.5 mg/L (mists) LC50 = 128.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Boron trifluoride	Not listed	Not listed	LC50 = 1180 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Causes burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Optic nerve

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: May cause blindness

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Methyl alcohol	Not listed	Pimephales promelas: LC50 > 10000 mg/L 96h	EC50 = 39000 mg/L 25 min EC50 = 40000 mg/L 15 min EC50 = 43000 mg/L 5 min	EC50 > 10000 mg/L 24h
Boron trifluoride	Not listed	LC50: = 15000 mg/L, 24h static (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not listed	EC50: = 21.3 mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna)

Persistence and Degradability Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility.

Component	log Pow
Methyl alcohol	-0.74

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Component	RCRA - U Series Wastes	RCRA - P Series Wastes
Methyl alcohol - 67-56-1	U154	-

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN3286
 Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
 Proper technical name Boron, trifluoro(methanol)-, (T-4)-, Methyl alcohol
 Hazard Class 3
 Subsidiary Hazard Class 6.1 8
 Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN3286
 Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
 Hazard Class 3
 Subsidiary Hazard Class 6.1 8
 Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN3286
 Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
 Hazard Class 3
 Subsidiary Hazard Class 6.1 8
 Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN3286
 Proper Shipping Name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
 Hazard Class 3
 Subsidiary Hazard Class 6.1 8
 Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	DSL	NDSL	TSCA	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Methyl alcohol	X	-	X	200-659-6	-		X	X	X	X	KE-2319 3
Boron trifluoride	X	-	X	231-569-5	-		X	X	X	X	KE-0354 1

Canada

SDS in compliance with provisions of information as set out in Canadian Standard - Part 4, Schedule 1 and 2 of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and meets the requirements of the HPR (Paragraph 13(1)(a) of the Hazardous Products Act (HPA)).

Component	Canada - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)	Canadian Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA) - List of Toxic Substances	Canada's Chemicals Management Plan (CEPA)
Methyl alcohol	Part 1, Group A Substance Part 5, Individual Substances Part 4 Substance		
Boron trifluoride	Part 1, Group A Substance		

16. Other information

Prepared By	Regulatory Affairs Thermo Fisher Scientific Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com
Creation Date	16-November-2010
Revision Date	25-April-2019
Print Date	25-April-2019
Revision Summary	This document has been updated to comply with the requirements of WHMIS 2015 to align with the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS