

Material Safety Data Sheet

Trifluoroacetic Acid in Acetonitrile



Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name : Trifluoroacetic Acid in Acetonitrile
Product code : TX1278
Synonym : None.
Material uses : Other non-specified industry: Analytical reagent.
Manufacturer : EMD Chemicals Inc.
P.O. Box 70
480 Democrat Road
Gibbstown, NJ 08027
856-423-6300 Technical Service
Monday - Friday: 8:00 - 5:00 PM
Validation date : **2/22/2007.**
Print date : 2/22/2007.
In case of emergency : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
613-996-6666 CANUTEC (Canada)
24 Hours/Day: 7 Days/Week

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Physical state : Liquid.
OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview : DANGER!
POISON!
HARMFUL IF INHALED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR SWALLOWED.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, LIVER, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN,
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with
adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects
Eyes : Moderately irritating to eyes.
Skin : Toxic in contact with skin. Moderately irritating to the skin.
Inhalation : Toxic by inhalation. Moderately irritating to the respiratory system.
Ingestion : Toxic if swallowed.
Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce lung damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

See toxicological information (section 11)

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Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

United States

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% by Weight</u>
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	99.9
Trifluoroacetic Acid	76-05-1	0.1

Section 4. First Aid Measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Not available.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Dangerous fire and explosion risk. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Acetonitrile)

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Product name

Exposure limits

United States

Acetonitrile

ACGIH (United States, 1996).

STEL: 101 mg/m³TWA: 67 mg/m³

OSHA (United States, 1989).

STEL: 105 mg/m³TWA: 70 mg/m³

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

TWA: 34 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 20 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).

TWA: 70 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 40 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 105 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 60 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 70 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 40 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Skin Notes: Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. 2002 Adoption.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

- Engineering measures** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal protection

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
Recommended: splash goggles
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Body: Recommended: lab coat
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: nitrile rubber
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 5.85°C (42.5°F).
- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 524°C (975.2°F) (Acetonitrile).
- Flammable limits** : The greatest known range is Lower: 3% Upper: 16% (Acetonitrile)
- Boiling/condensation point** : The lowest known value is 81.67°C (179°F) (Acetonitrile).
- Melting/freezing point** : May start to solidify at -41.9°C (-43.4°F) based on data for: Acetonitrile .
- Critical temperature** : The lowest known value is 274.8°C (526.6°F) (Acetonitrile).
- Relative density** : The only known value is 0.787 (Water = 1) (Acetonitrile).
- Vapor pressure** : The highest known value is 9.7 kPa (72.8 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Acetonitrile).
- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 1.42 (Air = 1) (Acetonitrile).
- Odor threshold** : The lowest known value is 40 ppm (Acetonitrile)
- Evaporation rate** : 2.33 (Acetonitrile) compared with Butyl acetate.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Incompatibility with various substances** : Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials, acids and alkalis.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Will not occur.
- Conditions of reactivity** : Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials.
Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity data

United States

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Acetonitrile	LD50	2460 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	50 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	177 mg/kg	Oral	Guinea pig

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS** Classified None. by NIOSH [Acetonitrile]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH [Acetonitrile]. Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Other toxic effects on humans : Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant).

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitization

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : Moderately irritating to the respiratory system.

Eyes : Moderately irritating to eyes.

Skin : Moderately irritating to the skin.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity data

United States

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Acetonitrile	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1640 mg/l

Environmental precautions : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Products of degradation : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water, nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.).

Toxicity of the products of biodegradation : The products of degradation are as toxic as the product itself.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.


Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

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Section 14. Transport Information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ACETONITRILE)	3	II		Not available.

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

United States

HCS Classification : Flammable liquid
Toxic material
Irritating material
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(b) inventory: Listed

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.

SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Acetonitrile

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Acetonitrile : Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Acetonitrile

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	: Acetonitrile	75-05-8	99.9

Supplier notification	: Acetonitrile	75-05-8	99.9
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SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations : Pennsylvania RTK: Acetonitrile : (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard)
Massachusetts RTK: Acetonitrile
New Jersey: Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).

CEPA DSL/CEPA NDSL : CEPA DSL: Acetonitrile

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EU regulations

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Hazard symbol/symbols :



Risk phrases

: R11- Highly flammable.
R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36- Irritating to eyes.

Safety phrases

: S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

International regulations

International lists

: Australia (NICNAS): Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

China: Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

Germany water class: Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

Japan (METI): Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

Japan (MOL): Trifluoroacetic Acid

Korea (TCCL): Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

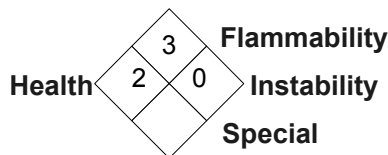
Philippines (RA6969): Acetonitrile ; Trifluoroacetic Acid

Section 16. Other Information

Label requirements

: DANGER!
POISON!
HARMFUL IF INHALED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR SWALLOWED.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, LIVER, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN,
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Notice to reader

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