

SAFETY DATA SHEET

(TRIMETHYLSILYL)DIAZOMETHANE 35% IN HEXANE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

Product name	(TRIMETHYLSILYL)DIAZOMETHANE 35% IN HEXANE
Part No.	60-248635, 60-248430, 60-248835, 60-248435, 60-248830, 60-248630, 60-500430, 60-500435, 60-500240, 60-248730, 60-248130, 67-248035, 67-248935, 67-248835, 60-248144, 67-248735, 60-248735, 67-248635, 67-248736, 67-248530
In-house No.	1098
Supplier	AB GÖTEBORGS TERMOMETERFABRIK Södra Långebergsgatan 30 SE-421 32 Västra Frölunda Tel: 031-680490 Fax: 031-680717

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	EC No.	CAS No.	Content	Symbol	R-phrases
n-HEXANE, mixtures of isomers (> 85 % n-HEXANE)	203-777-6	110-54-3	65 %	-	R-67
See section 16 for explanations to R-phrases					
EU index No.	601-037-00-0				
EC No.	203-777-6				
Gross formula	C6H14				
CAS No.	18107-18-1				

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYE CONTACT: vapors and liquid may irritate the eyes. SKIN CONTACT: irritating to the skin, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause dermatitis. INGESTION: can give nausea, vomiting and diaorrea. If the substance has reached the lungs it can give pneumonia and oedemas. INHALATION: CNS-disturbances with nausea, headache, dizziness, and coma. May be irritating to the respiratory system. Highly flammable. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General	NOTE! Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames! NOTE! Effects may be delayed. Keep affected person under observation. BURNS - Rinse with water until pain has disappeared. While rinsing remove clothing that is not burnt to the skin. If further treatment in a hospital is deemed necessary, continue rinsing during transport and until a physician can take over.
Inhalation	Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get prompt medical attention. When unconscious, loosen tight clothing and position in secured recovery position.
Ingestion	NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and give large amounts of milk or water to people not

	unconscious. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that stomach vomit doesn't enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately!
Skin	Wash off promptly and flush contaminated skin with water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and flush skin with water. Get medical attention immediately.
Eyes	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media	Powder, foam or CO2.
Special fire fighting procedures	Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid breathing fire vapours.
Specific hazards	May react violently with oxidising materials. Solvent vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill cleanup methods	Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate. Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers. Flush area with water.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Usage precautions	Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Use explosion proof electric equipment.
Storage precautions	Flammable/combustible - Keep away from oxidisers, heat and flames. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and closed containers. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks.
Storage criteria	Flammable liquid storage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredient comments	AFS = Swedish Exposure Limits. 2000.
Protective equipment	



Ventilation	Explosion proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Work in fume cupboard.
Respirators	Gas cartridge (organic substances).
Protective gloves	Use protective gloves made of: Nitrile. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Multi-layer material (eg 4H, Saranex).
Eye protection	If risk of splashing, wear safety goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical!

Other Protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent reasonably probable skin contact. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.
Hygienic work practices	Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash promptly with soap & water if skin becomes contaminated. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet. DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA!

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid.		
Colour	Colourless.		
Odour	Mild (or faint). Gasoline. Hydrocarbon.		
Mol. weight	86.18		
Boiling point (°C, interval)	~ 68	Pressure	
Melt./Freez. point (°C, interval)	~ -94		
Density/specific gravity (g/ml)	~ 0.66	Temperature (°C)	20
Vapour density (air=1)	3		
Vapour pressure	124.00	Temperature (°C)	20
Evaporation rate	8.00	Reference	
Evaporation factor	1.40		
Viscosity (interval)	0.33 cps	Temperature (°C)	20
Solubility description	Slightly soluble in water. Miscible with: Chloroform. Alcohol. Ether.		
Solubility value (g/100g H₂O 20°C)	0.01		
Flash point (°C)	~ -23	Method	CC (Closed cup).
Auto ignition temp. (°C)	240		
Flammability limit - lower(%)	1.10		
Flammability limit - upper(%)	7.40		
Partition coeff. (log Pow)	4.11		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Avoid: Heat, sparks, flames.
Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomp. products	High temperatures generate: Very toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO ₂).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic dose - LD 50:	28710.00 mg/kg (oral rat)
Toxic dose - LD 50 (skin):	48000 ppm (skin rabbit)
Toxic conc. - LC 50:	>2000 mg/l/4h (inhalation rat)
Inhalation	High concentrations may cause severe lung damage.

Ingestion	Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.
Health warnings	Solvent vapours are hazardous and may cause nausea, sickness and headaches. Narcotic effect. Neurotoxin. Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Prolonged or repeated contact: Central and/or peripheral nervous system damage. SYMPTOMS AFTER INHALATION. Symptoms may appear a few hours/several hours/some days/a weeks delay. Visual disturbances. Corneal damage. SYMPTOMS AFTER INGESTION. Stomach pain. Alcohol consumption increases risk of poisoning.
Route of entry	Inhalation. Skin absorption. Ingestion.
Target organs	Central nervous system. Eyes. Respiratory system, lungs. Skin.
Medical considerations	Skin disorders and allergies. Convulsive disorders, CNS problems.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l:	4
EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l:	2,1
IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l:	1079 (C. vulgaris,96h)
Ecological information	Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.
Mobility	Only slightly soluble in water.
Bio accumulation	Can be accumulated in the aquatic environment.
Acute fish toxicity	Can cause acute death of fish and aquatic organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods	Confirm disposal procedures with environmental engineer and local regulations.
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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Label for conveyance



ROAD TRANSPORT:

UN No. road	1208
ADR class No.	3
ADR class	Class 3: Flammable liquids.

Classification code	F1
ADR item No.	3b
ADR packing group	II, LQ4, TK2
Hazard No. (ADR)	33
ADR marginal	3b
ADR label No.	3
RAIL TRANSPORT:	
RID class No.	3
RID item No.	3b
SEA TRANSPORT:	
UN No. sea	1208
IMDG class	3
EmS No.	3-07
MFAG table No.	310

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Risk phrases	R-67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
EC No.	203-777-6
Other information	EC label

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Explanations to R-phrases in section 2	R-67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
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* Information revised since the previous version of the SDS

Information sources	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS). Material Safety Data Sheet, Misc. manufacturers. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Hawley, 11th. edition, 1987. The Merck Index, 11. edition, 1989. Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data. Edition 2, 1988. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals, 7th edition, Sax & Lewis, 1988. The Extra Pharmacopoeia, Martindale, 1982, 1989. Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Patty, 3rd edition, 1978-80. Hazards in the Chemical Laboratory, 4th edition, L.Bretherick, 1986. Handling Chemicals Safely, Stuurgroep-Kemikaarten, 1980. Kemikalier og Sikkerhed, Sikkerhedsudvalget for Kemiske Industrier. Arbejdsmiljø fra A-AA, Hansson & Hellsten, 2. udg., 1988. Handbook of Poisoning, R.E.Dreisbach, 12th edition, 1987.
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