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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Zinc trifluoromethanesulfonate

sc-253852



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Zinc trifluoromethanesulfonate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
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EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C2-F6-O6-S2.Zn, "zinc trifluoromethanesulfonate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	■
Toxicity:	0	■
Body Contact:	4	■
Reactivity:	1	■
Chronic:	2	■

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes severe burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and esophagus.

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

■ Soluble zinc salts produces irritation and corrosion of the alimentary tract with pain, and vomiting.

Death can occur due to insufficiency of food intake due to severe narrowing of the esophagus and pylorus.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

■ Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns.

Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage.

There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
zinc triflate	54010-75-2	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once. · Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. · Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

· Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.

· The metal is heavily protein bound.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

· Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.

· Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Water spray or fog.

· Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Non combustible.

· Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Safety Glasses.

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Acid vapour Type B cartridge/ canister.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Clean up all spills immediately.

· Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Store in a dark glass or other suitable light resistant container.

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zinc triflate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	zinc triflate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	zinc triflate (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)		10						Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure

Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	zinc triflate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	zinc triflate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Acid vapour Type B cartridge/ canister.

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater

than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

· Overalls.

· PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Acid.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	363.51
Melting Range (°F)	>572	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Non flammable	pH (1% solution)	Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

White or beige crystalline, hygroscopic powder; reacts with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

· Presence of incompatible materials.

· Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· Avoid strong bases.

Segregate from alkalis, oxidizing agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

Reacts with mild steel, galvanized steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

zinc triflate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ZINC TRIFLATE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is

characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
zinc triflate	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

‡ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 8

Identification Numbers: UN3261 PG: II

Label Codes: 8 Special provisions: IB8, IP2,

IP4, T3,

TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Quantity limitations: 15 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 50 kg Vessel stowage: Location: B

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Corrosive solid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 3261 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 50 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 863

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 15 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 859

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: 5 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y844
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
*(CONTAINS ZINC TRIFLATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 3261 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 kg
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains zinc triflate)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

zinc triflate (CAS: 54010-75-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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