



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# 1-Hydroxytetraphenyl-cyclopentadienyl(tetraphenyl-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-one)- $\mu$ -hydrotetracarbonyldiruthenium(II)

sc-255834



The Power is Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

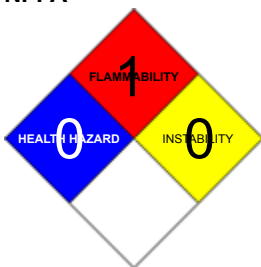
### PRODUCT NAME

1-Hydroxytetraphenyl-cyclopentadienyl(tetraphenyl-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-one)- $\mu$ -hydrotetracarbonyldiruthenium(II)

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### 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

C62H42O6Ru2, "tetracarbonyl-m $\mu$ -hydro[(1, 2, 3, 4, 5-H)-1-hydroxylato-2, 3, 4, 5-], "tetraphenyl-2, 4-cyclopentadien-1-yl][(1, 2, 3, 4, 5-H)-1-hydroxy-2, 3, ", "4, 5-tetraphenyl-2, 4-cyclopentadien-1-yl]diruthenium", "1-hydroxytetraphenyl-cyclopentadienyl(tetraphenyl-2, 4-cyclopentadien-1-", "one)-m $\mu$ -hydrotetracarbonyldiruthenium (II)"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	1	

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

Chronic

0



## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".

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

■ Platinoids are poorly absorbed from the gut, skin and other routes not directly in the blood stream.

More is absorbed if inhaled, and the substance is lodged in the lungs and airway.

#### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Slight abrasive damage may also result.

#### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

#### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ 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.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Subcutaneous injection of cyclopentadiene into rabbits may cause unconsciousness, convulsion, motor unrest, and slow, irregular breathing prior to death. The liquid produced marked local irritation, fluid accumulation in the chest and abdomen, and increased blood flow to the kidneys.

Exposure to dicyclopentadiene produced dose and duration dependent convulsions, kidney and liver damage, irreversible lung dilatation, bleeding in the lungs, intestines, and the thymus of female rats.

Ruthenium is reported to possess anticancer and immunosuppressive properties but its ability to cause gene mutation is under review. However, its complexes exhibit positive reactions in the Ames test.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1-Hydroxytetraphenyl-cyclopentadienyl(tetraphenyl-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-one)- $\mu$ -hydrotetracarboxydiruthenium(II)	104439-77-2	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

#### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapors, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL).are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), metal oxides, 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

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

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

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	Shvo's catalyst (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	Shvo's catalyst (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	Shvo's catalyst (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Total dust)		10						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	Shvo's catalyst (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	Shvo's catalyst (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits	Shvo's catalyst (Inert or Nuisance Dust(d) Respirable		5						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits

(Z-3) fraction)

(PELs) are different than the federal limits.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### HANDS/FEET

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

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

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

### OTHERWISE

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	1085.13
Melting Range (°F)	433- 441	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Available	Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## APPEARANCE

Solid; does not mix with water

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

The 18-Electron rule

Organometallic complexes exhibit a wide range of stabilities and reactivities; some reaction may produce unstable compounds.

The 18-electron rule is a rule of thumb used primarily in transition metal chemistry for characterising and predicting the stability of metal complexes.

- Metallocenes (metal alkyls) are compounds consisting of two cyclopentadienyl anions (Cp) bound to a metal center in the oxidation state II. These species are also called bis(cyclopentadienyl)metal complexes. According to the IUPAC definition, a metallocene contains a transition metal and two cyclopentadienyl ligands coordinated in a sandwich structure, i. e., the two cyclopentadienyl anions are co-planar with equal bond lengths and strengths. In contrast to the more strict definition proposed by IUPAC, which requires a d-block metal and a sandwich structure, the term metallocene and thus the denotation -ocene, is applied in the chemical literature also to non-transition metal compounds, such as Cp<sub>2</sub>Ba, or structures where the aromatic rings are not co-planar, such as found in manganocene or titanocene dichloride
- A notable feature of some metallocenes is their high thermal stability. Charge-neutral metallocenes are soluble in common organic solvents and can generally be purified by vacuum sublimation.
- The chemical reactivity of the metallocenes varies widely with the metal and the substituents on the rings. Except for 18-electron metallocenes (metal= Fe, Ru, Os, Co, Rh, Ir) all transition metal and main-group metallocenes display some sensitivity to oxygen. Air stability varies from several minutes (Mg) to seconds (Ba). Such reactivity can be moderated, sometimes dramatically, by blocking physical access to the metal centre with sterically bulky groups.
- Many metal alkyl compounds are highly reactive with catalytic properties. Most non-18 electron metallocenes are pyrophoric (will ignite spontaneously upon contact with oxygen in air). Many are also water reactive and may ignite spontaneously on contact with water.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Shvo's catalyst

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Shvo's catalyst	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Shvo's catalyst (CAS: 104439-77-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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](http://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.

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