



Super Conductor Materials, Inc.

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Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300

Poison Center: (800) 562-8236

Revision Date: January 8th, 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Identity: Titanium Flouride

Formula: TiF₃

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Manufacturer: Super Conductor Materials, Inc.

The information below is believed to be accurate and represents the best information available to Super Conductor Materials, Inc. However, SCM makes no warranty, expressed or implied with respect to such information and assumes no liability resulting from its use.

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Molecular weight: 104.90

CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%
13740-08-1	2.5 mg(F)/m ³	2.5 mg(F)/m ³	0.0 -100.0 %

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical States: Solid

Boiling Point: 1400.00°C

Melting Point: 1200.00°C

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Solubility in water: N/A

Vapor Pressure (vs. air or mmHg): N/A

Specific Gravity (Water=1): 3.400 g/cm³

Flash Point: N/A

Appearance and odor: Purple-red to violet powder or pieces, no odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

Method Used: Unknown

Explosive Limits: LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Use suitable extinguishing agent for surrounding material and type of fire

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters must wear full face, self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Fumes from fire are hazardous. Isolate runoff to prevent environmental pollution.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

- When heated to decomposition, titanium fluoride may emit toxic fumes of fluorine.
- In the presence of strong acids and heat it may produce toxic and corrosive gas.
- May have a violent reaction with water to produce water and HF.



SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid (instability): Protect from moisture and water

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Acids, water and moisture

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Fumes of fluorine and Hydrogen acids

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to avoid (hazardous polymerization): None

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of entry: Inhalation? Yes Ingestion? Yes Eyes? Yes Skin? Yes Other? No

To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties of titanium fluoride have not been thoroughly investigated and recorded.

TITANIUM: This material is generally considered to be physiologically inert. There are no reported cases in the literature where titanium as such has caused human intoxication. The dusts of titanium or most titanium compounds such as titanium oxide may be placed in the nuisance category. (Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, eighth edition)

Inorganic fluorides are generally highly irritating and toxic. Chronic fluorine poisoning, or "fluorosis," occurs among miners of cryolite, and consists of sclerosis of the bones, caused by fixation of the calcium by fluorine. There may also be some calcification of the ligaments. The teeth are mottled, and there is osteosclerosis and ostemalacia. Large doses can cause very severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, aggravate attacks of asthma and severe bone changes, making normal movements painful. Some signs of pulmonary fibrosis are noted. Some enzyme system effects are reported. Irritants to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Loss of weight, anorexia, anemia, wasting and cachexia and dental defects are among the common findings in chronic fluorine poisoning. There may be an eosinophilia and impairment of growth in young workers. Symptoms of intoxication include gastric, intestinal, circulatory, respiratory and nervous complaints and rashes. (Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, eighth edition)

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Inhalation: May cause ulcers of the upper respiratory tract, excessive salivation, vomiting, thirst, sweating, colic and diarrhea. Fibrosis may cause: sclerosis of the bones, calcification of ligaments, mottled teeth, osteosclerosis, ostemalacia, loss of weight, anorexia, anemia, wasting, cachia and dental defects.

Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal burning, cramp-like pain, a stiff spine, calcification of ligaments of the ribs and pelvis.

Skin: May cause redness, itching and chemical burns.

Eye: May cause redness, itching, watering and chemical burns.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Inhalation:

Acute: SEVERE IRRITANT AND CORROSIVE to the respiratory tract and mucous membranes. May cause asthma attacks, excessive salivation, thirst, sweating, vomiting, colic, diarrhea and lung granulomas.



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Chronic: May cause fluorosis, pulmonary fibrosis and severe bone changes.

Ingestion:

Acute: SEVERE IRRITANT AND CORROSIVE. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and cramp-like pains.

Chronic: May affect the circulatory, enzyme and nervous system.

Skin:

Acute: SEVERE IRRITANT AND CORROSIVE . May cause rashes and skin granulomas.

Chronic: Severe irritant and corrosive.

Eye:

Acute: SEVERE IRRITANT AND CORROSIVE .

Chronic: Severe irritant and corrosive.

Target Organs: May affect the skeleton, kidneys, central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes and skin.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing respiratory disorder

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air, keep warm and quiet, and give oxygen if breathing is difficult; seek medical attention

Ingestion: Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting, seek medical attention. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing, brush material off skin, wash affected area with mild soap and water, and seek medical attention if symptoms persist

Eye: Flush eyes with lukewarm water, lifting upper and lower eyelids for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Wear appropriate respiratory and protective equipment specified in section VIII. Isolate spill area, provide ventilation and extinguish sources of ignition. Vacuum up spill using a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) air filter and place in a closed container for proper disposal. Take care not to raise dust.

Waste disposal method:

Dispose of in accordance with state, local, and federal regulations.

Hazard Label Information:

Store in cool, dry area and in tightly sealed container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Precautions: Handle in a controlled environment



SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Protective Equipment Summary (Hazard Label Information):

NIOSH approved respirator, impervious gloves, safety glasses, clothes to prevent contact.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their PELs or TLVs during the use of this product.

Special: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Mechanical (General): Not recommended

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:

Implement engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain concentration of exposure at low levels. Use good housekeeping and sanitation practices. Do not use tobacco or food in work area. Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking. Do not blow dust off clothing or skin with compressed air.

Please be advised that N/A can either mean Not Applicable or No Data Has Been Established