

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Bromine pentafluorideRevision Date:2024-03-16 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name : Bromine pentafluoride
CBnumber : CB5301973
CAS : 7789-30-2
EINECS Number : 232-157-8
Synonyms : BrF₅, Bromine fluoride

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

no data available

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

Signal word : no data available

Hazard statement(s)

no data available

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**

no data available

Response

no data available

Storage

no data available

Disposal

no data available

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Bromine pentafluoride
Synonyms	: BrF ₅ , Bromine fluoride
CAS	: 7789-30-2
EC number	: 232-157-8
MF	: BrF ₅
MW	: 174.9

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Wear protective gloves when administering first aid. Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Chemical is highly corrosive and toxic. Inhalation causes severe burns of mucous membrane. Ingestion causes severe burns of mouth.

Contact with eyes or skin causes severe burns. (USCG, 1999)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Keep unconscious victims warm and on their sides to avoid choking if vomiting occurs. Immediately initiate the following emergency procedures, continuing them as appropriate en route to the emergency medical facility. 1. Eye Exposure: Tissue destruction and blindness may result from exposure to concentrated solutions, vapors, mists or aerosols of bromine pentafluoride! Immediately but gently flush the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 min, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. 2. Skin exposure: Severe burns, skin corrosion, and absorption of toxic amounts may result! Immediately remove all contaminated clothing! Immediately and gently wash skin for at least 15 min. Use soap and water if skin is intact; use only water if skin is not intact. 3. Inhalation exposure: If vapors, mists, or aerosols of bromine pentafluoride are inhaled, move the victim to fresh air immediately. If the victim is not breathing, clean any chemical contamination from the victim's lips and perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation; if breathing is difficult, give oxygen. 4. Ingestion exposure: Take the following steps if several pentafluoride or a solution containing it is ingested: Do not induce vomiting. Have the victim rinse the contaminated mouth cavity

several times with a fluid such as water. Immediately after rinsing, have the victim drink one cup (8 oz) of fluid and no more. Do not permit the victim to drink milk or carbonated beverages! Do not permit the victim to drink any fluid if more than 60 min have passed since initial ingestion.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

If material involved in fire: Do not use water on material itself. Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog. Use water spray to knock-down vapors.

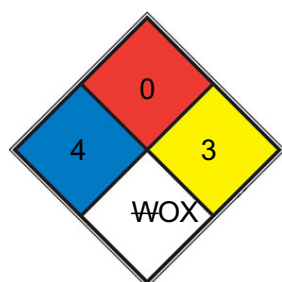
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic and irritating fumes of hydrogen fluoride and bromine may form in fires. Behavior in Fire: Containers may burst when exposed to heat of fire. (USCG, 1999)

Advice for firefighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media. NO hydrous agents. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. NO direct contact with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

NFPA 704



■	HEALTH	4	Very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury (e.g. hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, methyl isocyanate, hydrofluoric acid)
■	FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)
■	REACT	3	Capable of detonation or explosive decomposition but requires a strong initiating source, must be heated under confinement before initiation, reacts explosively with water, or will detonate if severely shocked (e.g. ammonium nitrate , cesium, hydrogen peroxide)
□	SPEC. HAZ.	WOX	Oxidizer, allows chemicals to burn without an air supply (e.g. potassium perchlorate , ammonium nitrate , hydrogen peroxide). Reacts with water in an unusual or dangerous manner(e.g. caesium, sodium , sulfuric acid).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in vermiculite, earth, dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. NEVER direct water jet on liquid.

Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in vermiculite, earth, dry sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. NEVER direct water jet on liquid.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Isolate the area until the release is under full control. Use water spray to cool and disperse vapors and protect personnel.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO contact with flammables. NO contact with water, combustible substances or organic materials. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from food and feedstuffs and all other substances. See Chemical Dangers. Dry. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Separate from acids, alkalis, halogens, salts, metals, organic matter. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Keep cylinders restrained ...

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.1 ppm as TWA

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use closed system or ventilation.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Pale yellow liquid at temperatures below 40.3°C; pungent, corrosive gas at temperatures above 40.3°C.
Colour	Liquid
Odour	Pungent odor
Melting point/freezing point	-62.5°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	40,3°C
Flammability	Noncombustible Liquid, but a very powerful oxidizer.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Reacts with water violently (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	328 mm Hg (NIOSH, 2016)
Density and/or relative density	2.48 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	6.05 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes above 460°C . Decomposes on contact with acids or acid fumes. This produces very toxic fumes of hydrogen fluoride(see ICSC 0283) and hydrogen bromide(see ICSC 0282). Reacts with fuels and organic compounds. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with water and steam. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes of hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide. Reacts with all known elements, except nitrogen, oxygen and rare gases.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not combustible ...The vapour is heavier than air.BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE an oxidizing agent. Is decomposed exothermically by water to hydrofluoric acid and other materials. Reacts with these other hydrogen-containing substances (among others) vigorously enough to cause a fire or explosion: acetic acid, ammonia, benzene, ethanol, hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, methane, cork, grease paper, wax. Mixtures with acids, halogens, metal halides, metals, nonmetals, or metal oxides at ambient or slightly above ambient temperatures have resulted in violent reaction (nitric acid, sulfuric acid, chlorine, iodine, ammonium chloride, potassium iodide, boron powder, selenium, tellurium, aluminum powder, bismuth, cobalt powder, iron powder, arsenic, nickel powder, chromium trioxide, charcoal, red phosphorus, sulfur dioxide, magnesium oxide. Solutions of acetonitrile and 9% bromine pentafluoride have been found to decompose violently at ambient temperatures. Mixtures of perchloryl perchlorate and bromine pentafluoride form shock sensitive explosives. [Bretherick, 5th ed., 1995, p. 640].

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Acids, halogens, arsenic, selenium, sulfur, glass, organic materials, water [Note: Reacts with all elements except inert gases, nitrogen and oxygen.]

Hazardous decomposition products

If involved in a fire decomposes to produce toxic gases.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema. See Notes. Exposure could cause death.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause fluorosis due to formation of hydrogen fluoride. Further see ICSC 0283.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Bromine pentafluoride decomposes, sometimes explosively, on contact with water to yield hydrofluoric acid and other materials(1). Therefore, bioconcentration in fish is not expected to be an important fate process(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Bromine pentafluoride decomposes, sometimes explosively, on contact with water(1). It also explodes or ignites on contact with hydrogen-containing materials (e.g. acetic acid, ammonia, benzene, ethanol, hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, methane, cork, grease, paper, wax)(2).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1745 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1745 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1745 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Not Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Disclaimer:

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.