HAZARD SUMMARY
* Antimony Trifluoride can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
* Antimony Trifluoride is a CORROSIVE CHEMICAL and contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
* Exposure to Antimony Trifluoride can irritate the nose, mouth, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
* Antimony Trifluoride can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite.
* Very high exposure can cause Fluoride poisoning with stomach pain, weakness, convulsions, collapse and death.
* Prolonged or repeated contact can cause ulcers and sores in the nose.
* Antimony Trifluoride may damage the kidneys, liver and heart.
* Repeated exposure may affect the lungs and cause an abnormal chest x-ray to develop.
* Repeated high exposure can cause deposits of Fluorides in the bones and teeth, a condition called “Florosis.”
* The above health effects do NOT occur at the level of Fluoride used in water for preventing cavities in teeth.

IDENTIFICATION
Antimony Trifluoride is a white to gray crystalline (sand-like) material. It is used in dyeing, to make porcelain and pottery, and as a fluorinating agent.

REASON FOR CITATION
* Antimony Trifluoride is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP and EPA.
* This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is CORROSIVE.
* Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED
The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

workplace exposure limits
The following exposure limits are recommended for Antimony and compounds (measured as Antimony):
OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 0.5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is 0.5 mg/m³ averaged over a 10-hour workshift.
ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is 0.5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
The following exposure limits are recommended for Fluorides (measured as Fluorine):
OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 2.5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is 2.5 mg/m³ averaged over a 10-hour workshift.
ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is 2.5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
* The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE
* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
* Wear protective work clothing.
* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to Antimony Trifluoride and at the end of the workshift.
* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of Antimony Trifluoride to potentially exposed workers.
This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects
The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to Antimony Trifluoride:

* Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
* Exposure to Antimony Trifluoride can irritate the nose, mouth, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
* Antimony Trifluoride can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite.
* Very high exposure can cause Fluoride poisoning with stomach pain, weakness, convulsions, collapse and death.

Chronic Health Effects
The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to Antimony Trifluoride and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard
* According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Antimony Trifluoride has not been tested for its ability to cause cancer in animals.

Reproductive Hazard
* According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Antimony Trifluoride has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Long-Term Effects
* Prolonged or repeated contact can cause ulcers and sores in the nose.
* Antimony Trifluoride may damage the kidneys, liver and heart.
* Repeated exposure may affect the lungs and cause an abnormal chest x-ray to develop.
* Repeated high exposure can cause deposits of Fluorides in the bones and teeth, a condition called “Fluorosis.” This can cause pain, disability, and mottling of the teeth.

MEDICAL

Medical Testing
For those with frequent or potentially high exposure (half the PEL or greater), the following is recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

* Urine test for Antimony.

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

* Fluoride level in urine. Levels higher than 4 mg/liter indicate overexposure.
* Consider chest x-ray after acute overexposure.
* EKG.
* Liver and kidney function tests.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

Mixed Exposures
* Because smoking can cause heart disease, as well as lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems, it may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.
* Because more than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage, drinking alcohol can increase the liver damage caused by Antimony Trifluoride.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following control is recommended:

* Where possible, automatically transfer Antimony Trifluoride from drums or other storage containers to process containers.

Good WORK PRACTICES can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by Antimony Trifluoride should change into clean clothing promptly.
* Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.
* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to Antimony Trifluoride.
* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where Antimony Trifluoride is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
* Use a vacuum to reduce dust during clean-up. DO NOT DRY SWEEP.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing
* Avoid skin contact with Antimony Trifluoride. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection
* Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.
* Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
* Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection
IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.
Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.
* NIOSH has established new testing and certification requirements for negative pressure, air purifying, particulate filter and filtering facepiece respirators. The filter classifications of dust/mist/fume, paint spray or pesticide prefilters, and filters for radon daughters, have been replaced with the N, R, and P series. Each series has three levels of filtering efficiency: 95%, 99%, and 99.9%. Check with your safety equipment supplier or your respirator manufacturer to determine which respirator is appropriate for your facility.
* If while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect Antimony Trifluoride, or if while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
* Be sure to consider all potential exposures in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
* Where the potential for high exposure exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
* Exposure to 50 mg/m³ (as Antimony) is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above 50 mg/m³ (as Antimony) exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.
Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).

Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.
DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A carcinogen is a substance that causes cancer.

The CAS number is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which consists of the regulations of the United States government.

A combustible substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A corrosive substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A fetus is an unborn human or animal.

A flammable substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The flash point is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database of the federal EPA.

A miscible substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A mutagen is a substance that causes mutations. A mutation is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEL is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A reactive substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A teratogen is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The vapor pressure is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.
Common Name: **ANTIMONY TRIFLUORIDE**  
DOT Number: **NA 1549**  
NAERG Code: **157**  
CAS Number: **7783-56-4**

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**CORROSIVE**  
DO NOT USE WATER  
POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE  
CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE

**Hazard Rating Key:** 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

**FIRE HAZARDS**

* Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. **Antimony Trifluoride** itself does not burn.  
* DO NOT USE WATER.  
* POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.  
* CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.  
* Use water spray only to keep fire-exposed containers cool.  
* If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in OSHA 1910.156.

**SPILLS AND EMERGENCIES**

If **Antimony Trifluoride** is spilled, take the following steps:

* Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill until clean-up is complete.  
* Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers.  
* Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.  
* It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Antimony Trifluoride** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.  
* If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

**HANDLING AND STORAGE**

* Prior to working with **Antimony Trifluoride** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.  
* **Antimony Trifluoride** may react violently with WATER.  
* **Antimony Trifluoride** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); and STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC).  
* Store under **Nitrogen** in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT.

**FIRST AID**

* **Eye Contact**  
  * Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Continue without stopping for at least 30 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

* **Skin Contact**  
  * Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash area with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention immediately.

* **Breathing**  
  * Remove the person from exposure.  
  * Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.  
  * Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

**PHYSICAL DATA**

* **Water Solubility:** Decomposes

**OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES**

* **Chemical Name:**  
  Stibine, Trifluoro-  
  Other Names:  
  Antimonous Fluoride; Antimony (III) Fluoride (1:3); Trifluoroantimony

Not intended to be copied and sold for commercial purposes.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

**Right to Know Program**

PO Box 368, Trenton, NJ 08625-0368  
(609) 984-2202

FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300  
NJDEP HOTLINE: 1-877-WARN-DEP

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