

In an emergency, Call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887

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**Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification****Material Name:** Trimethylboron.**Chemical Formula:** B(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.**Synonyms:** Trimethyl borane, trimethyl borine, TMB.**Manufacturer:** Voltaix, LLC.: Post Office Box 5357, North Branch, New Jersey 08876-5357 USA  
Voice: 908-231-9060 or 800-VOLTAIX, Facsimile: 908-231-9063

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**Section 2: Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Component	CAS Registry Number	Molar (volume) concentration	Exposure Guidelines
Trimethylboron	593-90-8	100%	7 ppm TWA (See Section 11)

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**Section 3: Hazards Identification****Emergency Overview**

Trimethylboron is a colorless gas with a repulsive, suffocating odor. Its immediate health hazards are that it is a poison gas and may cause thermal burns. It is a flammable gas that is usually pyrophoric (autoigniting in air). It may form mixtures with air that do not autoignite, but are flammable or explosive. Trimethylboron is violently reactive with water, oxidizers and halogens. Contents of cylinder may be combination of gas and liquefied gas.

**NFPA 704 Rating (determined by Voltaix):** Health 4 Fire 4 Reactivity 3 Special W**Potential Health Effects****Routes of Exposure:** The primary route of exposure at low concentrations is inhalation. At higher concentrations, the material ignites spontaneously in air, creating a thermal burn risk, but reducing the toxic inhalation hazard.**Lengths of Exposure:** Voltaix is aware of no data on exposures of humans or test animals to trimethylboron at any concentration or for any duration.**Severity of Effect:** Unknown, presumed to depend on concentration and duration.**Target Organs:** None identified.**Type of Effect:** No effect identified.**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Suspected to cause headache and nausea.**Medical Conditions that may be Aggravated by Exposure:** None identified.**Reported Carcinogenic and Reproductive Effects:** None known to Voltaix

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## **Section 4: First Aid Measures**

### **Inhalation**

This is the primary route of exposure.

- 1) Remove the affected person from the gas source or contaminated area. Note: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus, may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.
- 2) If the affected person is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.
- 3) If the affected person does not have a pulse, administer CPR.
- 4) If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen to the affected person.
- 5) Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or poison control center for instruction.
- 6) Keep the affected person warm, comfortable, and at rest while awaiting professional medical care. *Monitor the breathing and pulse continuously.* Administer rescue breathing or CPR if necessary.

### **Skin Contact**

Flush with a copious stream of water while removing contaminated clothing. Continue flushing until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than fifteen minutes. Assume the patient has also been exposed by inhalation and obtain professional medical assistance immediately. Treat thermal burns by assuring that affected area is cool by flushing with cool water, then apply dry sterile dressings. If the patient is burned on the face, neck, head, or chest, assume that the airway may also have been burned and obtain professional medical assistance immediately.

### **Eye Contact**

Flush continuously with clean water until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than thirty minutes. Continuation of flushing until patient is transferred to an ophthalmologist or emergency physician is recommended.

### **Ingestion**

Ingestion is not an observed route of exposure to gaseous hazardous materials.

### **Chronic Effects**

None is known to Voltaix.

### **Note to Physicians:**

The reaction product of trimethylboron and moist air or water is boron oxide. Therefore, skin and eye burns should be irrigated to the extent the physician feels necessary to remove the boron oxide to an acceptable degree. Thereafter, treatment for burns is as usual.

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## **Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

### **Flammability and Explosivity**

**Flash Point:** Not applicable, this material is a gas.

**Flammability Limits in Air:** Not established.

**Autoignition Temperature:** Less than 54 °C (130 °F), this material is pyrophoric.

**Flammability Classification (per 29 CFR 1910.1200):** Flammable gas.

**Known or Anticipated Hazardous Products of Combustion:** Boron oxide.

**Properties that may Initiate or Intensify Fire:** Heating cylinder to the point of activation of the pressure relief device, contact with air or water.

**Reactions which Release Flammable Gases:** Reaction with water releases methane.

### **Extinguishing Media**

None.

### **Fire Fighting Instructions**

The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn. Cool the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. Extinguishing the fire without stopping the flow of gas may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition.

Excessive pressure may develop in gas cylinders exposed to fire, which may result in explosion, regardless of the cylinder's content. Cylinders with pressure relief devices (PRD's) may release their contents through such devices if the cylinder is exposed to fire. Cylinders without PRD's have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.

Positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus is required for all fire fighting involving hazardous materials. Full structural fire fighting (bunker) gear is the *minimum* acceptable attire. The need for proximity, entry, and flashover protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident by a competent fire fighting safety professional.

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## ***Section 6: Accidental Release Measures***

### **Containment**

As this material is a gas at atmospheric conditions, the only means of containment is the enclosure of the space into which the material is released. Such containment is described in Section 7.

### **Clean Up**

Clean up consists of passing the entire gas volume of the enclosure through appropriate exhaust gas treatment equipment (EGTE). Purge the enclosure with a non-reactive gas, such as nitrogen, through the EGTE until an acceptably low level of contamination remains. Equipment contaminated by this material must then be cleaned or decommissioned appropriately.

### **Evacuation**

If the release is not contained in an appropriate device or system, all personnel not appropriately protected (see Section 8) must evacuate the contaminated spaces. Consider evacuation of additional areas, as a precaution against the spread of the release or subsequent explosion or fire.

### **Special Instructions**

Most, but not all, releases of trimethylboron into air will autoignite, producing boron oxide, a white powder that may be suspended in the air if produced in this manner. As not all leaks will autoignite, consider the possible formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air.

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## ***Section 7: Handling and Storage***

### **Handling**

Handle this material only in sealed, purged systems. The design of handling systems for hazardous materials is beyond the scope of this MSDS, and should be performed by a competent, experienced professional. Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.

Handle sealed gas cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*.

Some material may have accumulated behind the outlet plug. Face the outlet away from you and wear appropriate protective equipment when removing the plug to connect the cylinder to your system.

Never introduce any substance into a gas cylinder. If you believe your cylinder may have been contaminated, notify Voltaix immediately. Provide as much information as possible on the nature and quantity of contamination.

### **Storage**

Store cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, local building and fire codes and other relevant regulations. Materials should be segregated, by the hazards they comprise, for storage.

Protect the cylinders from direct sunlight, precipitation, mechanical damage, and temperatures above 55 °C (130 °F).

Ship and store cylinders with the outlet plug and valve protective cap in place.

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**Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection****Engineering Controls**

Local exhaust is required. Secondary containment, with appropriate exhaust gas treatment, is strongly encouraged and is required in some jurisdictions.

Monitor the work area and the secondary containment continuously for release of the material. Automatic alerting of personnel and automatic shutdown of flow are appropriate in most applications and are required in some jurisdictions.

Purge all primary containment systems with a nonreactive gas, such as nitrogen, before introducing trimethylboron.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

**Respiratory Protection:** Positive pressure, full face, air supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work within the secondary containment equipment if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened, e.g., for a cylinder change. Air supplied breathing apparatus is required for response to demonstrated or suspected releases from the primary containment.

**Eye/Face Protection:** When using respiratory protection as described above, use a face mask that provides splash and impact protection for the face and eyes. For handling sealed cylinders, wear safety glasses.

**Skin Protection:** Wear appropriate gloves when handling sealed cylinders. Use gloves and other skin protection, as assigned by a competent safety professional, when working within the secondary enclosure with the primary enclosure compromised, e.g., cylinder changing, to protect both from exposure to the material and from fire that may result from its release to the air.

**Other Protection:** Wear appropriate protective footwear when moving cylinders.

**Exposure Guidelines**

Voltaix recommends a time weighted average workplace limit of 7 ppm. (See Section 11.)

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**Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Notes: 1) "N/A" means not applicable.

2) Unless otherwise specified, properties are reported at 0 °C (32 °F) and 1 atmosphere (1.0 bar, 14.7 psia).

Property	Trimethylboron
Appearance	colorless gas
Odor	repulsive, suffocating
Physical state at atmospheric conditions	gas
pH	N/A
Vapor Pressure	4.1 bar (45 psig) at 21 °C (70 °F)
Vapor Density	2.3 g/L at 21 °C (70 °F)
Boiling point (at 1 atm)	-20.2 °C (-4.4 °F)
Melting point	-161.5 °C (-258.7 °F)
Solubility in water (v/v)	N/A
Specific gravity of liquid (water = 1)	0.625 at -100 °C (-148 °F)
Molecular weight	55.92

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**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

**Chemical Stability:** Trimethylboron is stable at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Sources of ignition, exposure to air or water.

**Incompatibility with Other Materials:** Oxidizers, halogens, water.

**Hazardous Decomposition, Reaction and Oxidation (other than burning) Products:** Boron oxide, methane.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Has not been observed.

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**Section 11: Toxicological Information**

**Acute Data (by route):** Exposure by inhalation may cause headache or nausea. Reaction with air or water may produce irritation or thermal burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

**Chronic and Subchronic Data:** None available. This material is not listed in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS); no information on its carcinogenicity is available.

**Special Studies:** None known to Voltaix

No exposure guidelines for this material are available. The Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 7 ppm recommended by Voltaix is based on the limit for boron oxide of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and the assumption that trimethylboron will be completely converted to oxides upon contact with the air.

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**Section 12: Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:** None known to Voltaix

**Environmental Fate:** None known to Voltaix

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**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

**Classification under RCRA, 40 CFR 261:** This material meets the criteria for an "acute hazardous waste".

**US EPA waste number and descriptions:** D001 (ignitability) and D003 (reactivity).

**Special Instructions and Limitations:** Treat process and other exhaust streams appropriately before release to the atmosphere.

**Notice:** The information above is derived from Voltaix's interpretation of the US federal laws, regulations and policies concerning the material, as shipped by Voltaix, at the time this MSDS was prepared. Federal controls are subject to change and state and local controls may also apply. Proper waste disposal is the responsibility of the owner of the waste. The user is encouraged to consult with appropriate experts in developing a disposal plan.

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**Section 14: Transport Information**

**Basic Description:** Compressed Gas, Toxic, Flammable, n.o.s. (Trimethylboron), Division 2.3 (Toxic Gas, Flammable Gas), UN 1953 Toxic - Inhalation Hazard Zone B.

**If Liquefied Gas Present:** Liquefied Gas, Toxic, Flammable, n.o.s. (Trimethylboron), Division 2.3 (Toxic Gas, Flammable Gas), UN 3160 Toxic - Inhalation Hazard Zone B.

**Additional Information for shipment by water:** IMDG Page Number 2125-1 for UN 1953 and 2155-2 for UN 3160.

**Additional Information for shipment by air:** Transportation by air is not permitted.

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### **Section 15: Regulatory Information**

**TSCA Status:** This material is supplied under a "Low Volume Exemption" (40 CFR 723) of the Toxic Substances Control Act. As such, its use is restricted to use as a doping material in semiconductor materials, a synthesis reagent or use as a reactor fuel additive/surface treatment.

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity (40CFR302.4):** This material is not listed. The Reportable Quantity (RQ) for "Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Ignitability" (D001) or "Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Reactivity" (D003) of 45.4 kg (100 lbs.) therefore applies.

**SARA Title III Status (Section 302 (40CFR355), Section 311/312, Section 313 (40CFR372)):** No Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) or Reportable Quantity (RQ) is listed for this substance. The default federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 4,540 kg (10,000 lbs.) therefore applies.  
*Note:* State and local requirements may be more stringent.

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### **Section 16: Other Information**

#### **References**

*Book of SEMI Standards, Facilities Standards and Safety Guidelines.* Mountain View, CA: Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, 1993.

Borak, Jonathan, M.D., Michael Callan and William Abbott, *Hazardous Materials Exposure: Emergency Response and Patient Care.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1991.

*Documentation of TLV's and BEI's.* Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, 1992.

*Effects of Exposure to Toxic Gases: First Aid and Treatment.* Lyndhurst, NJ: Matheson Gas Products, 1977.

*Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials.* Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1991.

*Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers (Pamphlet P-1).* Arlington, VA: Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1991.

#### **Revision Indication**

Revise to reflect company name change

#### **Disclaimer**

Voltaix cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Users are solely responsible for the safe storage, handling, use and disposal of this material, and for compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and accepted practices.

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