

Fluorotriphenylstannane

Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: PC7875

Issue Date: 17/04/2023

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Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Fluorotriphenylstannane
Chemical Name	FLUOROTRIPHENYL TIN, 98%
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.
Chemical formula	C18-H15-F-Sn
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	379-52-2*
EC number	206-833-8
Index number	050-011-00-X

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom
Telephone	01614060505
Fax	0161 406 0506
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to	H311 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H331 -
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Fluorotriphenylstannane

regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, H301 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Fluorotriphenylstannane

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available	100	Fluorotriphenylstannane	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Scanty animal data indicate that BAL may be useful against dialkyl but not trialkyl organotin compounds. D-penicillamine is thought to be inactive.

GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed

Dimercaprol is suggested to be an effective antidote for dialkyltin poisoning and has been reported to prevent the accumulation of alpha-keto acids produced by dialkyltin compounds. It does not however appear to protect rats from the general toxic effects of triethyltin compounds. This may be due to the fact that dialkyltin compounds, at least up to dihexyl derivatives, react readily with sulfhydryl groups and trialkyltin compounds do not.

Surgical decompression was considered to be the only treatment that offered any benefit in human cases of cerebral oedema caused by trialkyl compounds.

Tin and Organotin Compounds: A Preliminary Review.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CRITERIA: World Health Organization Geneva 1980.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ 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 course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5

Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	H2: Acute Toxic, E1: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	H2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 E1 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 100 / 200

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Fluorotriphenylstannane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

Continued...

Fluorotriphenylstannane

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Fluorotriphenylstannane	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 813 1487 1137"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 1182 1203 1368"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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<p>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>																					
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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]. 																				
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 																				
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																				

Other protection

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>281	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled organotin compounds resembles that found by other means of exposure.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Subchronic exposures to mono-, di- and tri- and tetra-substituted organotin compounds may elicit toxic response in the central nervous, immune and renal systems, the liver and bile duct and the skin.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>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.</p>
Chronic	<p>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.</p> <p>Tributyltins and dibutyltins affect hormone function and reproduction. They also damage the nerves and suppress the body's immune system, making one fall ill easily and frequently. They may also cause cancers. Several organotin compounds also cause reproductive and developmental effects. They are classified as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.</p>

Fluorotriphenylstannane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Fluorotriphenylstannane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	1320-4880	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.34-0.46mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Organotin compounds are characterized by a Sn⁴⁺ ion with between one to four organic ligands attached. They are classified according to the type of organic ligand, with butyltins, octyltins and phenyltins being the most common. A large number of organotin substances are used in society, with some, such as the butyltins, being recognised as environmental pollutants.

Ecotoxicity increases dramatically in the order methylbutyltin (MBT, R₃Sn) < dibutyltin (DBT, R₂Sn) < tributyltin (TBT, R₃Sn) for certain endpoints. Organotin degrades by UV irradiation or by biological or chemical cleavage, where the tin-carbon bond is broken. This can occur rapidly in water, however adhesion to suspended particles deposited as sedimentation is the key removal process. Organotin compounds are rapidly degraded by light at surfaces, and hence are not released to the air from various surfaces by any significant amounts. The speciation of organotin compounds is pH-dependent, with the cationic form being the primary form at low pHs, and the neutral hydroxide compounds becoming the predominant form with increased pH. In the environmentally relevant pH range (pH 5–9), the neutral hydroxide compounds (i.e., R₃SnOH, R₂Sn(OH)₂, and R₃Sn(OH)₃) predominate. High concentrations of chloride favor the formation of chloro species. The pK_a values for trimethyltin, triethyltin, tributyltin, and triphenyltin cations are approximately 6.60, 6.81, 6.25, and 5.2, respectively. Organotin compounds degrade much slower in sediments than in water, with half-lives estimated to be several years. Chemical and/or biological degradation may occur by dealkylation or methylation, which may result in volatile tin compounds. At ambient temperatures, the solubilities of organotin compounds range from 0.0001 to about 50 mg/L. Organotin compounds may be transferred from water to aquatic organisms, and for tributyltin and triphenyltin, the more significant route is through the uptake of water rather than what is being channelled through the food chain. BCF values for all organotin compounds show that organotin compounds tend to accumulate in the livers of organisms, with the tributyltin compounds showing the highest BCFs.

The use of tributyltin (TBT) in ship antifouling paints has caused significant harm to the marine environment worldwide. Female molluscs are masculinized by TBT at levels as low as ca 1 ng/l, preventing them from reproducing. Other organotin substances such as dibutyltin (DBT), dioctyltin and monobutyltin (MBT) are commercially used in other applications. Most industrial organotin chemicals (OTCs) are composed of an organotin cation and one or several ligands, and most of these chemicals are reconverted to the organotin cation compounds in natural waters. The cation may form dissolved complexes with e.g. chloride in seawater. Therefore, their environmental partitioning properties such as K_d and K_h depend in part on the balancing anion in the environment.

Organotins are moderately hydrophobic and associate strongly to particles in natural waters. This increases with increasing number of alkyl groups and increased chain length. In harbour sediments MBT exhibits the weakest affinity to particles, and TBT the strongest (MBT < DBT < TBT). In various soils, however, the reverse pattern was observed. In organic soils, log K_d exceeded 4.0, whereas adsorption was less strong in mineral soils. In contrast to hydrophobic pollutants such as PCBs or PAHs (that partition to lipids in organic matter), OTCs adhere to the functional groups of organic matter, e.g. phenolic and carboxylic groups. Due to their cationic nature, long-range atmospheric transport has not been considered as important. However, TBT forms highly volatile chloride species in seawater and thus has the potential for long-range atmospheric transportation. As organotins are progressively dealkylated in nature, subsequent dealkylation in the atmosphere, may convert TBT to DBT and MBT. This is important to consider when monitoring data are evaluated, since the occurrence of, e.g., DBT may be due to direct release of DBT or to release of TBT that is subsequently dealkylated. Half-lives in soils and sediments usually range from one to a few years, but may be longer under reducing conditions, whereas half-lives in natural waters may range from a few days to several weeks.

Organotin compounds have been detected in various marine organisms, from invertebrates to mammals. In fish and marine mammals, TBT and TPT bioaccumulate more strongly in liver than in muscle. Bioaccumulation is often stronger in bivalves than in fish, a consequence of lower metabolic capacity in bivalves. Trisubstituted OTCs are more strongly bioaccumulated than the less lipophilic disubstituted OTCs. Because TBT is dealkylated in many organisms, DBT may be present in organisms but may not necessarily be the organotin substance that was assimilated. Most studies do not suggest that TBT is biomagnified in aquatic food-chains. However, TPT appears to be biomagnified fairly strongly in the aquatic food chain. The trisubstituted substances, TPT and in particular TBT, are widely considered the most toxic organotin substances. TBT has been demonstrated to cause masculinization (imposex) of female marine molluscs, as well as fish, which consequently compromises their ability to reproduce. While DBT and MBT do not cause imposex, both TBT and DBT have negative effects on the reproductive system of mammals. In line with these facts, TBT and TPT were given the highest category in a European review of endocrine disrupting chemicals: "Evidence for endocrine disruption in living organisms". TBT was also classified as "Evidence of potential to cause endocrine disruption in humans".

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

Continued...

Fluorotriphenylstannane

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3146								
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.								
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	6.1	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable				
Class	6.1								
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable								
14.4. Packing group	III								
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous								
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>T3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>43 274</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	60	Classification code	T3	Hazard Label	6.1	Special provisions	43 274
Hazard identification (Kemler)	60								
Classification code	T3								
Hazard Label	6.1								
Special provisions	43 274								

	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Tunnel Restriction Code	2 (E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3146	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Organotin compound, solid, n.o.s. *	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	6L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A5 A6
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	677
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	200 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	670
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y645
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3146	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-A
	Special provisions	43 223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3146	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ORGANOTIN COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	6.1 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	T3
	Special provisions	43; 274; 802
	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Equipment required	PP, EP
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
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14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
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SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	
H2, E1	

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	17/04/2023
Initial Date	10/05/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes**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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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