

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version  
3.0 Revision Date  
09/04/2017

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Lanthanum(III) fluoride  
 Brand : SAM  
 CAS-No. : 13709-38-1

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Stanford Advanced  
 Materials  
 23661 Birtcher Dr.  
 Lake Forest, CA 92630  
 USA  
 Telephone : +1 (949) 407-8904  
 Fax : +1 (949) 812-6690

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1 (949) 407-8904

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

### 2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Strong hydrogen fluoride-releaser

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Formula : F<sub>3</sub>La  
 Molecular weight : 195.90 g/mol  
 CAS-No. : 13709-38-1  
 EC-No. : 237-252-8

#### Hazardous components

| Component          | Classification | Concentration |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Lanthanum fluoride |                | 90 - 100 %    |

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be considered when undergoing decontamination. Prevention of absorption of the fluoride ion in cases of ingestion can be obtained by giving milk, chewable calcium carbonate tablets or Milk of Magnesia to conscious victims. Conditions such as hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia and cardiac arrhythmias should be monitored for, since they can occur after exposure.

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

#### In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. First treatment with calcium gluconate paste.

#### In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

#### If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

No data available

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### 5.4 Further information

No data available

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas.  
For personal protection see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for preventive fire protection. For precautions see section 2.2.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Keep in a dry place. Do not store in glass

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL

### PROTECTION 8.1 Control parameters

#### Components with workplace control parameters

| Component          | CAS-No.    | Value   | Control parameters | Basis  |
|--------------------|------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Lanthanum fluoride | 13709-38-1 | TWA   | 2.500000 mg/m3     | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
|                    | Remarks    | CAS number varies with compound   |                    |  |
|                    |            | TWA   | 2.500000 mg/m3     | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2                             |
|                    |            | Z37.28-1969   |                    |  |
|                    |            | TWA   | 2.500000 mg/m3     | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  |
|                    |            | Bone damage<br>Fluorosis<br>Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)<br>Not classifiable as a human carcinogen<br>varies |                    |  |
|                    |            | TWA   | 2.500000 mg/m3     | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  |
|                    |            | Bone damage<br>Fluorosis<br>Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)<br>Not classifiable as a human carcinogen<br>varies |                    |  |
|                    |            | TWA   | 2.5 mg/m3          | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
|                    |            | CAS number varies with compound   |                    |  |
|                    |            | TWA   | 2.5 mg/m3          | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  |
|                    |            | Bone damage<br>Fluorosis<br>Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section)<br>Not classifiable as a human carcinogen<br>varies |                    |  |

|  |  |     |                       |   |
|--|--|-----|-----------------------|---|
|  |  | PEL | 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107) |
|--|--|-----|-----------------------|---|

### Biological occupational exposure limits

| Component          | CAS-No.    | Parameters   | Value        | Biological specimen | Basis                                     |
|--------------------|------------|--|--------------|---------------------|---|
| Lanthanum fluoride | 13709-38-1 | Fluoride   | 3.0000 mg/g  | In urine            | ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) |
|                    | Remarks    | Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)          |              |                     |   |
|                    |            | Fluoride   | 10.0000 mg/g | In urine            | ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) |
|                    |            | End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases) |              |                     |   |
|                    |            | Fluoride   | 2 mg/l       | Urine               | ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) |
|                    |            | Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)          |              |                     |   |
|                    |            | Fluoride   | 3 mg/l       | Urine               | ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) |
|                    |            | End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases) |              |                     |   |

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

General industrial hygiene practice.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

#### Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

#### Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

#### Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

#### Body Protection

Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place., The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is not required. Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

### Control of environmental exposure

Do not let product enter drains.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Appearance                                   | Form: powder<br>Colour: beige            |
| b) Odour  | No data available                        |
| c) Odour Threshold                              | No data available                        |
| d) pH   | No data available                        |
| e) Melting point/freezing point                 | No data available                        |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range      | No data available                        |
| g) Flash point                                  | Not applicable                           |
| h) Evaporation rate                             | No data available                        |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas)                    | No data available                        |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No data available                        |
| k) Vapour pressure                              | No data available                        |
| l) Vapour density                               | No data available                        |
| m) Relative density                             | 5.936 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 25 °C (77 °F) |
| n) Water solubility                             | No data available                        |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water       | No data available                        |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature                    | No data available                        |
| q) Decomposition temperature                    | No data available                        |
| r) Viscosity                                    | No data available                        |
| s) Explosive properties                         | No data available                        |
| t) Oxidizing properties                         | No data available                        |

### 9.2 Other safety information

No data available

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

No data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid moisture.  
Reacts dangerously with glass.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acidsglass

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Hydrogen fluoride, Lanthanum oxides  
Other decomposition products - No data available  
In the event of fire: see section 5

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### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

No data available

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

No data available

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

##### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

##### Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

##### Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

##### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

##### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

##### Aspiration hazard

No data available

##### Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

Salivation, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Vomiting, Fever, Rapid respiration, Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

No data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### DOT (US)

Not dangerous goods

### IMDG

Not dangerous goods

### IATA

Not dangerous goods

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

### SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA Hazards

### Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

### Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

|                    |                       |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lanthanum fluoride | CAS-No.<br>13709-38-1 | Revision Date<br>2008-06-01 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|

### New Jersey Right To Know Components

|                    |                       |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lanthanum fluoride | CAS-No.<br>13709-38-1 | Revision Date<br>2008-06-01 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|

### California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION****HMIS Rating**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Health hazard:         | 0 |
| Chronic Health Hazard: |   |
| Flammability:          | 0 |
| Physical Hazard        | 0 |

**NFPA Rating**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Health hazard:     | 0 |
| Fire Hazard:       | 0 |
| Reactivity Hazard: | 0 |

**Further information**

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