

SECTION 1: Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Name : Diborane
CAS No : 19287-45-7
Formula : B₂H₆

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use. Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.
10 Riverview Drive
Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146
www.praxair.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Pyr. Gas H250
Compressed gas H280
Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:gas) H330

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

DANGER

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H220 - **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS**
H250 - **CATCHES FIRE SPONTANEOUSLY IF EXPOSED TO AIR**
H280 - **CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED**
H315+H320 - CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION
H330 - **FATAL IF INHALED**
H371 - **MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS (LUNG, KIDNEYS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)**
CGA-HG04 - **MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR**
CGA-HG11 - **SYMPTOMS MAY BE DELAYED**

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from Heat, Open flames, Sparks, Hot surfaces. - No smoking
P260 - Do not breathe gas
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P280+P284 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, respiratory protection, and/or face protection

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P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
 P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
 P405 - Store locked up
 P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with container Supplier/owner instructions
 CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping
 CGA-PG17 - Use only with equipment purged with inert gas or evacuated prior to discharge from cylinder
 CGA-PG20+CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment of compatible materials of construction and rated for cylinder pressure
 CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use
 CGA-PG18 - When returning cylinder, install leak tight valve outlet cap or plug
 CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty
 CGA-PG31 - Decomposition Hazard: Store under dry ice
 CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%
Diborane (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 19287-45-7	100

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

No additional information available

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

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : May react violently with halogenated fire extinguishing agents (halon, carbon tetrachloride, etc.). Protein-based foam or water is recommended.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : **DANGER! Toxic, flammable high-pressure gas.. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

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Explosion hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
Reactivity : Explodes on contact with chlorine or oxygen.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : **Toxic, flammable high-pressure gas.**
Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems
Stop flow of product if safe to do so
Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible
Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire.

Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : **DANGER! Toxic, flammable high-pressure gas.** Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if safe to do so. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray, taking care not to spread liquid with water. Shut off flow if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable vapors may spread from leak and could explode if reignited by sparks or flames. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post “No Smoking/No Open Flames” signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Diborane (19287-45-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	15 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. MECHANICAL (GENERAL): **Inadequate - Use only in a closed system.** Use explosion proof equipment and lighting.

In semiconductor process gas and other suitable applications, Praxair recommends the use of engineering controls such as gas cabinet enclosures, automatic gas panels (used to purge systems on cylinder changeout), excess-flow valves throughout the gas distribution system, double containment for the distribution system, and continuous gas monitors.

Hand protection : Neoprene rubber (HNBR) /.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin and body protection	: Wear metatarsal shoes and work gloves for cylinder handling, and protective clothing where needed. Wear appropriate chemical gloves during cylinder changeout or wherever contact with product is possible. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.
Respiratory protection	: When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas.
Molecular mass	: 27.7 g/mol
Color	: Colorless.
Odor	: sickly sweet Repulsive
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: -165 °C (-265°F)
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -92.8 °C (-134.5°F)
Flash point	: -90 °C (-130°F) TCC
Critical temperature	: 16.7 °C (62°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 51.7 °C (125°F)
Decomposition temperature	: 100 °C (212°F)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 0.9 - 98 vol %
Vapor pressure	: 36.6 bar 531 psia @70°F (21.1 °C), 1 ATM
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.96
Solubility	: Water: No reliable data available.
Log Pow	: Not applicable.
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosion limits	: Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Explodes on contact with chlorine or oxygen.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

May occur.

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10.4. Conditions to avoid

High temperature. Air contact. Water, humidity.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Water, humidity. Air. Oxidizing agents. Nitrogen trifluoride. Nitric acid. Aluminum. Lithium. Halogens. Halogenated compounds. Hydrocarbons. Amines. Rubber.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Avoid temperature above 572°F (300°C); diborane begins to dissociate into hydrogen and boron. It is hydrolyzed by water to form hydrogen and boric acid.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Inhalation:gas: FATAL IF INHALED.

Diborane (f)19287-45-7	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	40 ppm/4h
ATE US (gases)	40.000 ppmV/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
pH: Not applicable.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
pH: Not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No data available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Diborane (19287-45-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Not applicable for inorganic gases.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diborane (19287-45-7)	
Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Diborane (19287-45-7)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer : None

Effect on the global warming : No known effects from this product

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.
Additional information : None.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT
Transport document description : UN1911 Diborane, 2.3
UN-No.(DOT) : UN1911
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Diborane
Class (DOT) : 2.3 - Class 2.3 - Poisonous gas 49 CFR 173.115
Hazard labels (DOT) : Poison Gas
2.3 - Poison gas
2.1 - Flammable gas



DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 1 - This material is poisonous by inhalation (see 171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone A (see 173.116(a) or 173.133(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter
N89 - When steel UN pressure receptacles are used, only those bearing the "H" mark are authorized

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 119 (including Diborane, compressed and Diborane mixtures)
Other information : No supplementary information available.
Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers:
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1911
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : DIBORANE
Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases
MFAG-No : 119

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1911
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Diborane
Class (IATA) : 2
Civil Aeronautics Law : Gases under pressure/Gases toxic under pressure

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Diborane (19287-45-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Listed on the United States SARA Section 302

SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	100 lb
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Diborane (19287-45-7)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Reactive hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Diborane (19287-45-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

Diborane (19287-45-7)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

15.2.2. National regulations

Diborane (19287-45-7)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Japanese Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law
Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

15.3. US State regulations

Diborane(19287-45-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information

: When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

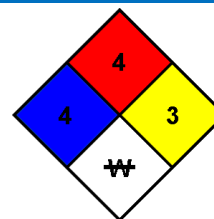
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NFPA health hazard	: 4 - Very short exposure could cause death or serious residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
NFPA fire hazard	: 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.
NFPA reactivity	: 3 - Capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but requires a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or reacts explosively with water.
NFPA specific hazard	: W - Unusual reactivity with water. This indicates a potential hazard using water to fight a fire involving this material.



HMIS III Rating

Health	: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
Flammability	: 4 Severe Hazard
Physical	: 3 Serious Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.