

Material Safety Data Sheet

Identity: Antimony Telluride

Formula: Sb₂Te₃

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Manufacturer: [Stanford Advanced Materials](#) (SAM)

The information below is believed to be accurate and represents the best information available to SAM. However, SAM makes no warranty, expressed or implied with respect to such information and assumes no liability resulting from its use.

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Molecular weight: 626.30

CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%
1327-50-0	.1 mg(Te)/m ³	.1 mg(Te)/m ³	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical States: Solid

Boiling Point: N/A

Vapor Pressure (vs. air or mmHg): N/A

Melting Point: 629.00 C (1164.2 F)

Density: 6.50 g/cm³

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Flash Point: N/A

Solubility in water: Soluble

Appearance and odor: Grey powder and pieces, no odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

Method Used: Unknown*Explosive Limits:* LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Use suitable extinguishing agent for surrounding material and type of fire

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Firefighters must wear full face, self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Fumes from fire are hazardous. Isolate runoff to prevent environmental pollution.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

- When heated to decomposition or on contact with acid or acid fumes, antimony telluride may emit toxic fumes of tellurium and antimony
- Flammable by spontaneous reaction with strong oxidizing agents.
- Moderately explosive by chemical reaction in contact with chlorates and perchlorates.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid (instability): None

Incompatibility: Acids, strong oxidizing agents, chlorates and perchlorates.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Fumes of tellurium and antimony.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to avoid (hazardous polymerization): None

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes Other?

-To the best of our knowledge the chemical, physical and toxicological properties of antimony telluride have not been thoroughly investigated and recorded.

-Most antimony compounds are poison by ingestion, inhalation, and intraperitoneal routes. Locally antimony compounds irritate the skin and mucous membranes.

-Elemental tellurium has relatively low toxicity. It is converted in the body to dimethyl telluride which imparts a garlic-like odor to the breath and sweat. Heavy exposure may, in addition, result in headache, drowsiness, metallic taste, loss of appetite, nausea, tremors, convulsions, and respiratory arrest.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Inhalation: May cause a red, dry throat, coughing, dry mouth, dizziness, headache, nausea, insomnia, anorexia, garlic-like odor to breath, sweat and urine, loss of appetite, sleepiness and nausea.

Ingestion: May cause a dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and cramps, garlic-like odor to breath and urine, loss of appetite, sleepiness and nausea.

Skin: May cause redness and itching.

Eye: May cause redness, itching and watering.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Inhalation:

Acute: May cause irritation to the respiratory system, throat, nose, a dry mouth, garlic odor to breath, sweat and urine.

Chronic: May cause anorexia, nausea, depression, somnolence and pulmonary fibrosis.

Ingestion:

Acute: May cause a dry mouth, suppression of sweat, garlic odor to breath and urine.

Chronic: May cause anorexia, nausea, depression and somnolence.

Skin:

Acute: May cause irritation and itching.

Chronic: May cause dermatitis.

Eye:

Acute: May cause irritation.

Chronic: No chronic health effects recorded.

Target Organs: May affect the skin, respiratory and central nervous system.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air, keep warm and quiet, and give oxygen if breathing is difficult; seek medical attention

Ingestion: Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting, seek medical attention. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing, brush material off skin, wash affected area with mild soap and water, and seek medical attention if symptoms persist

Eye: Flush eyes with lukewarm water, lifting upper and lower eyelids for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Wear appropriate respiratory and protective equipment specified in section VIII. Isolate spill area, provide ventilation and extinguish sources of ignition. Vacuum up spill using a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) air filter and place in a closed container for proper disposal. Take care not to raise dust.

Waste disposal method:

Dispose of in accordance with state, local, and federal regulations.

Hazard Label Information:

Store in cool, dry area and in tightly sealed container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Protective Equipment Summary (Hazard Label Information):

NIOSH approved respirator, impervious gloves, safety glasses, clothes to prevent contact.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: To maintain concentration at low exposure levels.

Mechanical (General): Recommended.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices:

Implement engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain concentration of exposure at low levels. Use good housekeeping and sanitation practices. Do not use tobacco or food in work area. Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking. Do not blow dust off clothing or skin with compressed air.

Please be advised that N/A can either mean Not Applicable or No Data Has Been Established