



TRISOBUTYLALUMINUM

UN 3051

Shipping Name: Aluminum alkyls
Other Names: Aluminum, triisobutyl
TIBAL
Triisobutylalane



- WARNING!**
- **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPORS CAN KILL YOU! SKIN AND EYE CONTACT CAN CAUSE SEVERE BURNS AND BLINDNESS!**
 - Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) provides NO protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
 - **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! IGNITES SPONTANEOUSLY IN AIR!**
 - **DO NOT USE WATER! REACTS VIOLENTLY WITH WATER FORMING HIGHLY FLAMMABLE GASES!**

Hazards:

- Container may BLEVE or explode when exposed to fire
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback
- Vapors in confined areas (e.g., tanks, sewers, buildings) may explode when exposed to fire

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- **Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim**
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- **BACK OFF!** - Isolate a wide area around the release or fire, deny entry and call for expert help
- Remove all ignition sources
- For container exposed to fire, evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE or explosion
- Evacuate the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Clear, colorless liquid
- Reacts violently with water to produce highly flammable gases
- Extremely flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Freezes at 34° F
- Usually shipped and stored under a nitrogen blanket

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water well away from the release to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- If material is on fire and conditions permit, **DO NOT EXTINGUISH**
- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts. Under favorable conditions, experienced crews can use coordinated fog streams to sweep the flames off the surface of the burning liquid. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into the liquid.
- If material is not leaking, cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- **Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim**
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ◆ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ◆ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- For skin burns decontaminate with water and apply a clean dry dressing

CAS: 100-99-2