

Chemical Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Hexafluoroethane

Other Name: Halocarbon 116

Chemical formula: C₂F₆

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: General Industrial

Supplier's details:

LINGGAS(TIANJIN),LIMITED

Hexiwu Town, Wuqing District, Tianjin 301714, P.R. China

Tel: 022-29437740; Fax: 022-29437745; Email: info@linggas.com

Emergency phone number: 022-29437747

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Can cause rapid suffocation.

Compressed liquefied gas.

Avoid breathing gas.

Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements:



Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may also cause mild central nervous system depression and heartbeat irregularities. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

Eye contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

Skin contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

Ingestion: ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Health Hazard: Not applicable.

Exposure Guidelines

Primary routes of entry: Inhalation

Target organs: None.

Symptoms: Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

Aggravated Medical Condition

Persons with preexisting cardiac or central nervous system disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of overexposure.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

component:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Concentration(Volume)</u>
Hexafluoroethane (R116)	76-16-4	99.999%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice:

Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

Eye contact:

In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact:

Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.

Ingestion:

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation:

In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Move to fresh air. Consult a doctor. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately.

Notes to physician treatment:

This material may make the heart more susceptible to arrhythmias. Catecholamines such as epinephrine and drugs having similar effects should be reserved for specific indications and used only with extreme caution.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

All known extinguishing media can be used.

Specific hazards:

Exposure to high temperatures may yield toxic by-products which may be corrosive in the presence of moisture. Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Product is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. If possible, stop flow of product. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out. Most cylinders are designed to vent contents when exposed to elevated temperatures.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions:**

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ventilate the area. Monitor oxygen level.

Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

Methods for cleaning up:

Ventilate the area.

Additional advice:

If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the Linggas emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to

transport cylinders. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container.

Storage:

Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Return empty containers in a timely manner.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering measures:**

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres below 19.5% oxygen.

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory protection: Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.

Hand protection: Sturdy work gloves are recommended for handling cylinders. The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

Eye protection: Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.

Skin and body protection: Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.

Special instructions for protection and hygiene: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Compressed gas.
Color:	Colorless gas
Odor:	No odor warning properties.
Molecular Weight:	138.01 g/mol
Relative vapor density:	4.765 (air = 1)
Relative density:	1.23 (water = 1)
Vapor pressure:	435.10 psia (30.00 bar) at 68 °F (20 °C)
Density:	0.362 lb/ft ³ (0.0058 g/cm ³) at 70 °F (21 °C) Note: (as vapor)
Specific Volume:	2.77 ft ³ /lb (0.1729 m ³ /kg) at 70 °F (21 °C)
Boiling point/range:	-109 °F (-78.2 °C)
Critical temperature:	67 °F (19.7 °C)
Melting point/range:	-149 °F (-100.7 °C)
Water solubility:	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Alkali and alkaline earth metals - powdered aluminum, zinc, etc.

Hazardous reactions: Thermal decomposition yields toxic products that can be corrosive in the presence of moisture.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Health Hazard:

Ingestion: No data is available on the product itself.

Inhalation: No data is available on the product itself.

Skin: No data is available on the product itself.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects

Aquatic toxicity: No data is available on the product itself.

Toxicity to other organisms: No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Mobility: No data available.

Bioaccumulation: No data is available on the product itself.

Further information:

This product has no known eco-toxicological effects. Not covered by the 'Montreal Protocol'.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues / unused products: In accordance with local and national regulations. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Must not be discharged to atmosphere.

Contaminated packaging: Return cylinder to supplier.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No: 2193

Proper shipping name: Hexafluoroethane

Class: 2.2

Risk label: non-flammable gas



Packing: gas cylinder

Further Information: 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The following laws, regulations and standards have made the clear legal provisions to the safe use, storage, transportation, loading and unloading, classification and marking of chemicals.

Production safety law of the People's Republic of China;

Occupational Disease Prevention and Treatment of the People's Republic of China;

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China;

Hazardous Chemicals Control Ordinance;

The list of dangerous chemicals;

The general principles of the classification of dangerous chemicals and the risk of the public (GB 13690-2009)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reference:

UN RTDG

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

ICSC

Apply date: 2013-2-25



Revision Date:2015-12-20

Edit department: Safety and Environmental Protection Department

Data audit unit: LINGGAS TIANJIN LIMITED.

Edit Description: Modify when policies change or every 3 years.