SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier : Hydrogen fluoride

Chemical formula : HF

Synonyms : Hydrogen fluoride, Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous Hydrogen Fluoride

Refer to Section 3 for REACH information

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : General Industrial

Restrictions on Use : No data available.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet : Air Products Plc
2 Millennium Gate
Westmere Drive
Crewe
Cheshire

Email Address – Technical Information : GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : +44(0)3457 020202

1.4. Emergency telephone number : +44(0)8085 020202

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Oral Category 1 H300:Fatal if swallowed.

Acute toxicity - Dermal Category 1 H310:Fatal in contact with skin.
Acute toxicity - Inhalation Category 2 H330:Fatal if inhaled.
Skin corrosion - Category 1A H314:Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1 H318:Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H300:Fatal if swallowed.
H310:Fatal in contact with skin.
H314:Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H330:Fatal if inhaled.
EUH071:Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention	:	P280:Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P260:Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Response	:	P304+P340 :IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P315 :Get immediate medical advice/attention. P305+P351+P338 :IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P303+P361+P353 :IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
Storage	:	P405:Store locked up. P403:Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3. Other hazards

Symptoms may be delayed.
Can cause severe burns if inhaled or upon skin contact.
Requires specialized medical treatment procedures.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.
Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.
May react violently with water.
Do not breathe gas.
Corrosive to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Compressed liquefied gas.

Environmental Effects

Dangerous for the environment.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Components	EINECS / ELINCS Number	CAS Number	Concentration (Volume)
Hydrogen fluoride	231-634-8	7664-39-3	100 %

Components	Classification (CLP)	REACH Reg. #
Hydrogen fluoride	Acute Tox. Inha 2 ;H330 Acute Tox. Derm 1 ;H310 Acute Tox. Oral 2 ;H300 Skin Corr. 1A ;H314 Press. Gas (Liq.) ;H280	01-2119458860-33

If REACH registration numbers do not appear the substance is either exempt from registration, does not meet the minimum volume threshold for registration, or the registration date has not yet come due.
Refer to section 16 for full text of each relevant hazard statement (H).

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications.

3.2. Mixtures : Not applicable.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice : If additional information is needed consult the Safetygram – “Medical treatment

Protocol for Hydrofluoric Acid Burns" available on the company website.
Prompt medical attention is required in all cases of exposure. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped. Use chemically protective clothing.

Eye contact : Seek medical treatment immediately. Irrigate eye intermittently for 20 minutes with an aqueous calcium gluconate 1% solution, if available. In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Skin contact : A physician should be consulted for all exposures . Burns covering an area greater than 25 square centimeters (4 square inches) require immediate treatment by a medical doctor. Immediately go to a safety shower or other available water and flush with copious amounts of water for a minimum of 5 minutes. This will rinse off excess HF. Speed and thoroughness in washing off the acid is of primary importance, since after 5 minutes the HF is being absorbed into the tissue. Remove contaminated clothing. With gloved hand apply 2.5% calcium gluconate gel to the burn area. Alternative treatment is to soak the affected areas in an iced 0.13% water solution (1:750) of Zephiran® chloride (benzalkonium chloride solution, NF). Use ice cubes, not shaved ice, to prevent frostbite. If soaking is impractical, soaks or compresses may be used. (Do not us Zephiran® for burns of the eye.) If immersion is impractical, soaked compresses of the same solution should be applied to the area. Immersion or compresses must be used continuously for two hours. Flush with copious amounts of water until treatment is available. Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion of the skin heal slowly and badly.

Ingestion : Drink 1 to 3 glasses of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Gastric lavage with calcium chloride or calcium g luconate may be performed by a physician. Administer several vials of 10% aqueous calcium g luconate orally. (Calcium carbonate or an antacid containing calcium carbonate or magnesium carbonate or hydroxide may also be used.)

Inhalation : As soon as possible give 2.5% to 3% calcium gluconate solution by nebulizer. Move to fresh air. 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. Mouth to mouth resuscitation is not recommended. Use a barrier device. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Consult a doctor.

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

Symptoms : No data available.

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

Treatment : This advice is provided to the attending physician because of the specific properties of hydrogen fluoride and hydrofluoric acid. All cases of ingestion and airway exposure, and skin burns with hydrofluoric acid >20% should be regarded as potentially fatal. Patients who have burns and pain within minutes of exposure can be assumed to have been exposed to concentrated acid and are at risk of rapid clinical deterioration and death. Burns can be accompanied by absorption of fluoride through the skin with sequestration of circulating calcium leading to hypocalcemia and hyperkalemia from the release of cell contents. Fatal cardiac dysrhythmias may ensue. A person who has HF burns greater than 25 square inches or who has been burned with concentrated HF should be admitted immediately to an intensive care unit and carefully monitored by EKG for 24 to 48 hours. Blood sampling should be taken to monitor circulating fluoride, potassium and calcium levels. Hemodialysis may be necessary for fluoride removal and correction of hyperkalemia. HF inhaled in high concentrations may cause acute inflammation and edema of the airway and acute pulmonary edema. Anyone who has been exposed to HF gas or mists and experiences respiratory irritation should be admitted to and monitored in an intensive care unit. In some cases, if the eyes are exposed to HF, it may penetrate to internal structures resulting in irreversible damage. HF skin burns are usually accompanied by severe, throbbing pain, which is thought to be due to irritation of nerve endings by increased levels of potassium ions entering the extracellular space to compensate for the reduced levels of calcium ions, which have been bound to the fluoride. Do NOT use local anesthetic or analgesic. RELIEF OF PAIN IS AN IMPORTANT GUIDE TO THE SUCCESS OF TREATMENT. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : All known extinguishing media can be used.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons. : No data available.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

: Product is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Product is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Use of water may result in the formation of very toxic aqueous solutions. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses. If possible, stop flow of product.

5.3. Advice for firefighters : Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. EN 943-2: Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Gas-tight chemical protective suits for emergency teams.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use chemically protective clothing. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate the area. Approach suspected leak areas with caution. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with mask and escape pack in areas where concentration is unknown or above the exposure limits.

6.2. Environmental precautions : Should not be released into the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up : Ventilate the area. Wash contaminated equipment or sites of leaks wit h copious quantities of water. Reduce vapor with fog or fine water spray.

Additional advice : Reduce vapor with fog or fine water spray. Large releases may require considerable downwind evacuation. 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 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections : For more information refer to Sections 8 & 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Inexperienced or first time users of product should contact supplier for additional information on the storage, handling and use of this product. Systems that contain moisture may form hydrofluoric acid. Carbon steel, stainless steel, Monel or copper are suitable materials of construction when no moisture is present. Hastelloy, platinum or gold offer good resistance to corrosion when moisture is present. Use equipment rated for cylinder

pressure. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. 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. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use backflow protective device in piping. Purge air from system before introducing gas. Purge system with dry inert gas (e.g. helium or nitrogen) before gas is introduced and when system is placed out of service. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the cylinder and the regulator is recommended. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Local codes may have special requirements for toxic gas storage. 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 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. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. 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.

Technical measures/Precautions

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance whit local regulations.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to section 1 or the extended SDS if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limit(s)

Hydrogen fluoride	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EH40 WEL	1.8 ppm	1.5 mg/m3
Hydrogen fluoride	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): EH40 WEL	3 ppm	2.5 mg/m3
Hydrogen fluoride	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EU ELV	1.8 ppm	1.5 mg/m3
Hydrogen fluoride	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): EU ELV	3 ppm	2.5 mg/m3
Hydrogen fluoride	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EU SCOELS	-	1.5 mg/m3
Hydrogen fluoride	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): EU SCOELS	3 ppm	2.5 mg/m3

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery.
Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent accumulation above exposure limits.
Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Use gas filters and full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers. Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency. Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the contaminant(s) and duration of use are known. Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and full face mask - EN 136. Consult respiratory device supplier´s product information for the selection of the appropriate device. Self contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with

full face mask.

Hand protection	:	Wear working gloves when handling gas containers. Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk. Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. Standard EN 374 - Protective gloves against chemicals. Consult glove manufacturer´s product information on material suitability and material thickness. The breakthrough time of the selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period. Wear neoprene, polyvinyl chloride [PVC], nitrile, or other acid resistant gloves to prevent contact with hydrofluoric acid. Wearing a thin inner glove in addition to heavy acid resistant outer glove is recommended.
Eye/face Protection	:	Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.
Skin and body protection	:	Acid resistant gloves (e.g. butyl rubber, neoprene, polyethylene) and splash suit when connecting, disconnecting or opening cylinders. Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear. Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Standard EN943-1 - Full protective suits against liquid, solid and gaseous chemicals.
Special instructions for protection and hygiene	:	Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Provide good ventilation and/or local exhaust to prevent accumulation of concentrations above exposure limits.
Environmental Exposure Controls	:	If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a/b) Physical state/Colour	:	Liquefied gas. Gives off white fumes in moist air
(c) Odour	:	Pungent.

(c) Odour	:	Mixture contains one or more component(s) which have the following odor: Pungent.
(d) Density	:	0.0028 g/cm3 (0.175 lb/ft3) at 21 °C (70 °F) Note: (as vapor)
(e) Relative Density	:	0.97 (water = 1)
(f) Melting point / freezing point	:	-117 °F (-83 °C)
(g) Boiling point/range	:	67 °F (19.5 °C)
(h) Vapor pressure	:	14.50 psia (1.00 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)
(i) Water solubility	:	Hydrolyses. Reacts violently with water.
(j) Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	:	Not applicable.
(k) pH	:	Not applicable.
(l) Viscosity	:	Not applicable.
(m) Particle characteristics	:	No data available.
(n) Lower and upper explosion / flammability limits	:	No data available.
(o) Flash point	:	Not applicable.
(p) Autoignition temperature	:	No data available.
(q) Decomposition temperature	:	No data available.

9.2. Other information

Explosive properties	:	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available.
Molecular Weight	:	20 g/mol
Odor threshold	:	No data available.
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Refer to product classification in Section 2
Specific Volume	:	0.3527 m3/kg (5.65 ft3/lb) at 21 °C (70 °F)
Relative vapor density	:	0.7 (air = 1)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	:	Refer to possibility of hazardous reactions and/or incompatible materials sections.
10.2. Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No data available.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	:	No data available.
10.5. Incompatible materials	:	Water. Aluminium. Materials made of glass or ceramic. Brass. May react violently with alkalis. Zinc.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	:	Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye	:	May cause blindness. Irritating to eyes. Causes severe eye burns. May cause permanent eye injury.
Effects on Skin	:	Causes severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite. Causes skin irritation. Causes skin burns.

Inhalation Effects	:	Irritating to respiratory system. Can cause severe lung damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Delayed adverse effects possible. Prolonged exposure to small concentrations may result in pulmonary edema. Delayed fatal pulmonary edema possible.
Ingestion Effects	:	Causes severe digestive tract burns.May be fatal if swallowed.
Symptoms	:	No data available.

Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	:	LC50 (1 h) : 1276 ppm Species : Rat.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	No data available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	:	No data available.
Sensitization.	:	No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity	:	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	No data is available on the product itself.
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure)	:	Eyes. Lungs. Kidney. Liver. Heart. Teeth and bone. Acute or chronic respiratory conditions. Asthma.
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure)	:	Animals exposed to hydrogen fluoride have exhibited kidney, lung, heart and liver damage. Chronic fluoride exposure may cause bone or joint changes in humans (fluorosis).
Aspiration hazard	:	No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity	:	Toxic to aquatic organisms.May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems.
Toxicity to other organisms	:	No data is available on the product itself.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Refer to Section 9 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)".

Bioaccumulation - Components

Hydrogen fluoride	Negligible bioaccumulation potential.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

Effect on the ozone layer

Ozone Depleting Potential	:	No data available.
Global Warming Potential	:	No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods	:	Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Small quantities may be disposed by slowly flowing gas in to a caustic liquid or solid scrubber. Soda lime, a sodium hydroxide-calcium oxide mixture, or calcium carbonate are

suitable solid scrubber media. In accordance with local and national regulations. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Must not be discharged to atmosphere. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at http://www.eiga.org for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 04: Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances.

Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

UN/ID No.	:	UN1052
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class or Division	:	8
Packing group	:	I
Tunnel Code	:	(C/D)
Label(s)	:	8 (6.1)
ADR/RID Hazard ID no.	:	886
Marine Pollutant	:	No

IATA

Transport Forbidden

IMDG

UN/ID No.	:	UN1052
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class or Division	:	8
Packing group	:	I
Label(s)	:	8 (6.1)
RQ Substance	:	Yes
Marine Pollutant	:	No
Segregation Group:	:	Acids

* NOTE: This product contains a USDOT Hazardous Substance and will meet the Reportable Quantity definition when shipped to, from, or within the United States, in the amount specified in 49CFR 172.101 Appendix A.

RID

UN/ID No.	:	UN1052
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class or Division	:	8
Packing group	:	I
Label(s)	:	8 (6.1)
Marine Pollutant	:	No

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
For complete transportation information, contact customer service.
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. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on Inventory.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

Other Regulations
REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 c.388, and as amended

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2002 (England and Wales and Scotland) 11 March 2002 c.282, and as amended

Health and Safety at Work Order (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Northern Ireland) 14 March 2003 c52, and as amended

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 c483

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c325

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2011 c1885, and as amended

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations with amendments (Northern Ireland) 2011 c365

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 c.407

The Water Environment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 c.81

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 c.24

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 c.310

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c.425

The Acetylene Safety (England and Wales and Scotland) Regulations 2014

c.1639

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 c.917

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975 c.256

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 c.152

The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 c.2776

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

If this product does not contain exposure scenarios, the components in this product are either exempt from REACH, do not meet the minimum volume threshold for a CSA, or the CSA has not yet been completed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Hazard Statements:
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H300 Fatal if swallowed.
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.

Indication of Method:
Acute toxicity Category 1 Fatal if swallowed. Calculation method

Acute toxicity Category 1 Fatal in contact with skin. Calculation method

Acute toxicity Category 2 Fatal if inhaled. Calculation method

Skin corrosion Category 1A Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Calculation method

Serious Eye Damage Category 1 Causes serious eye damage. Calculation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:
ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS - European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number
PPE - Personal Protection Equipment
Kow - octanol-water partition coefficient
DNEL - Derived No Effect Level
LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration
PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration
RMM - Risk Management Measure
OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
STOT - Specific Target Organ Toxicity
CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment
EN - European Standard
UN - United Nations
ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
WGK - Water Hazard Class

Key literature references and sources for data:
ECHA - Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets
ECHA - Guidance on the application of the CLP Criteria
ARIEL database

Prepared by : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Department

For additional information, please visit our Product Stewardship web site at
http://www.airproducts.com/productstewardship/

This Safety Data Sheet has been established in accordance with the applicable European Directives and applies to all countries that have translated the Directives in their national laws. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.