

Safety data sheet Hexafluoroethane (R 116)

Creation date : 28.01.2005
Revision date : 27.10.2011

Version : 1.2

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

Hexafluoroethane (R 116)

EC No (from EINECS): 200-939-8

CAS No: 76-16-4

Index-Nr.

Chemical formula C2F6

REACH Registration number:

Not available.

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

Relevant identified uses

Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.,
Refrigerant.

Uses advised against

Consumer use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification

BOC, Priestley Road, Worsley, Manchester M28 2UT

E-Mail Address ReachSDS@boc.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone numbers (24h): 0800 111 333

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008/EC (CLP/GHS)

Press. Gas (Liquefied gas) - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Classification acc. to Directive 67/548/EEC & 1999/45/EC

Not classified as hazardous to health.

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

Risk advice to man and the environment

Liquefied gas.

2.2. Label elements

- Labelling Pictograms



- Signal word

Warning

- Hazard Statements

H280

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

EIGA-As

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

- Precautionary Statements

Precautionary Statement Prevention

None.

Precautionary Statement Response

None.

Precautionary Statement Storage

P403

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statement Disposal

None.

2.3. Other hazards

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture: Substance.

3.1. Substances

Hexafluoroethane (R 116)

CAS No: 76-16-4

Index-Nr.:

EC No (from EINECS): 200-939-8

REACH Registration number:

Not available.

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First Aid General Information:

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

First Aid Inhalation:

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

First Aid Skin / Eye:

For liquid spillage - flush with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.

First Aid Ingestion:

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. May produce irregular heart beat and nervous symptoms.

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

None.

SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water fog. Foam. Use water spray or fog to control fire fumes.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

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Do not use a solid water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

Hazardous combustion products

If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition:

Hydrogen fluoride, Carbonyl fluoride, Carbon monoxide.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Specific methods

Move container away or cool with water from a protected position. If possible, stop flow of product.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Normal firefighters' equipment consists of an appropriate SCBA (open-circuit positive pressure compressed air type) in combination with fire kit. Equipment and clothing to the following standards will provide a suitable level of protection for firefighters.

Guideline:

EN 469:2005: Protective clothing for firefighters. Performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting., EN 137 Respiratory protective devices — Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask — Requirements, testing, marking., EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters., EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures., EN 659 Protective gloves for firefighters.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Evacuate area. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices — Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask — Requirements, testing, marking.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Do not smoke while handling product. Ensure the complete gas system has been (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. 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. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact

supplier. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Secure cylinders to prevent them from falling. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Cylinders should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent falling over. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible materials. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No occupational exposure limit.
DNEL not available
PNEC not available.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Provide adequate general or local ventilation. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

Protect eyes, face and skin from liquid splashes. Wear a face-shield when transfilling and breaking transfer connections. Safety eyewear, goggles or face-shield to EN166 should be used to avoid exposure to liquid splashes. Wear eye protection to EN 166 when using gases.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Advice: Wear working gloves and safety shoes while handling containers., Wear cold insulating gloves.

Guideline: EN 511 Protective gloves against cold.

Body protection

Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product.

Other protection

Wear working gloves and safety shoes while handling containers. EN ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

Respiratory protection

Not required

Thermal hazards

If there is a risk of contact with the liquid, all protective equipment should be suitable for extremely low temperatures.

Environmental Exposure Controls

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Specific risk management measures are not required beyond good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General information

Appearance/Colour: Colourless gas.

Odour: No odour warning properties.

Odour threshold:

Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for over exposure.

Melting point: -101 °C

Boiling point: -78,2 °C

Flash point: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Evaporation rate:

Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability range: Non flammable.

Vapour Pressure 20 °C: 30 bar

Relative density, gas (Air=1): 4,8

Solubility in water: No reliable data available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: 2 logPow

Autoignition temperature: 870 °C

Molecular weight: 138 g/mol

Critical temperature: 19,7 °C

Relative density, liquid (Water=1): 1,23

9.2. Other information

Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Unreactive under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

For material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114. May react violently with alkaline-earth and alkali metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition yields toxic products which can be corrosive in the presence of moisture. If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition: Carbonyl fluoride, Hydrogen fluoride, Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute inhalation toxicity

Value: LC50

Species: Rat

Value in non-standard unit: 800000 ppm

Skin irritation

Not classified as an irritant

Eye irritation

Not classified as an irritant

Sensitization

This substance is not classified as a sensitizer.

Experiences with human exposure

Irregular cardiac activity.

Narcosis.

Inhalation of thermal decomposition products in high concentrations may cause shortness of breath (lung oedema)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure

Species: Various

Organ: Lungs

May cause inflammation of the respiratory system.

Organ: Liver

Altered blood chemistry.

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No data available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Global Warming Potential GWP

Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol.

11.900

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Avoid discharge to atmosphere. Gases in pressure containers excluding those, which are mentioned under 16 05 04

EWC Nr. 16 05 05

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR/RID

14.1. UN number

2193

14.2. UN proper shipping name

HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 116)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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Class: 2
Classification Code: 2A
Labels: 2.2
Hazard number: 20
Tunnel restriction code: (C/E)
Emergency Action Code: 2TE

14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)

P200

14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

IMDG

14.1. UN number

2193

14.2. UN proper shipping name

HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 116)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.2
Labels: 2.2
EmS: F-C, S-V

14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)

P200

14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

IATA

14.1. UN number

2193

14.2. UN proper shipping name

HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 116)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.2
Labels: 2.2

14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)

P200

14.5. Environmental hazards

None.

14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

Other transport 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. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure that the

container valve is closed and not leaking. Ensure that the valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure that the valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso Directive 96/82/EC: Not covered.

Other regulations

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999 No. 3242)

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (2005 No. 1541)
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH, 2002 No. 2677)

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER, 1998 No. 2306)

Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (1992 No. 2966)

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH, 1999 No. 743)

Chemical Hazards Information and Packaging for Supply (CHIP, 1994 No. 3247)

Pressure Systems Safety Regulations (PER, 2000 No. 128)

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced to comply with Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

Regulation on Fluorinated greenhouse gases 842/2006/EC: Listed.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

Advice

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. Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.

Further information

Note:

When using this document care should be taken, as the decimal sign and its position complies with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line.

As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand and not one (to three decimal places).

References

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include but are not exclusive to:

European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets.

European Chemical Agency: Information on Registered Substances <http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search>

European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 169/11 Classification and Labelling guide.

ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures -- Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (<http://www.inchem.org/>)

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Matheson Gas Data Book, 7th Edition.
National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Standard
Reference Database Number 69
The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System)
platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS
(<http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/>).
The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards.
United States of America's National Library of Medicine's toxicology
data network TOXNET (<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/index.html>)
Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR)
(<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>)
Threshold Limit Values (TLV) from the American Conference of
Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Substance specific information from suppliers.
EH40 (as ammended) Workplace exposure limits.

End of document