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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Nitrogen trifluoride

Trade name: Stickstofftrifluorid 4.0, Stickstofftrifluorid 4.5

Additional identification

Chemical name: Nitrogen trifluoride

Chemical formula: NF3 INDEX No.

CAS-No. 7783-54-2 EC No. 232-007-1

01-2119962459-23 **REACH Registration No.** 

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

Identified uses: Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

> Use as an Intermediate (transported, on-site isolated). Use for electronic component manufacture. Using gas alone or in mixtures for the calibration of analysis equipment. Formulation of mixtures with gas in pressure receptacles.

Uses advised against Consumer use.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Linde Gas GmbH **Telephone**: +43 50 4273

Carl-von-Linde-Platz 1 A-4651 Stadl-Paura

E-mail: office@at.linde-gas.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: Emergency number Linde: + 43 50 4273 (during business hours), Poisoning Information Center: +43 1 406 43 43



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## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended.

0; R8 Xn; R20

The full text for all R-phrases is displayed in section 16.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

**Physical Hazards** 

Oxidizing gases Category 1 H270: May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

Gases under pressure Liquefied gas H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if

heated.

**Health Hazards** 

Acute toxicity (Inhalation - gas) Category 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged Category 2

Repeated Exposure or repeated exposure.

### 2.2 Label Elements

Contains: Nitrogen trifluoride



Signal Words: Danger

Hazard Statement(s): H270: May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary Statement** 

Prevention: P220: Keep/Store away from combustible materials.

P244: Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.

P260: Do not breathe gas/vapors.

Response: P304+P340+P315: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep

comfortable for breathing. Get immediate medical advice/attention. P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P376: In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.





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Storage: P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal: None.

2.3 Other hazards: Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name Nitrogen trifluoride

INDEX No.:

CAS-No.: 7783-54-2 EC No.: 232-007-1

01-2119962459-23 **REACH Registration No.:** 

Purity: 100%

> The purity of the substance in this section is used for classification only, and does not represent the actual purity of the substance as supplied, for which other

documentation should be consulted.

Trade name: Stickstofftrifluorid 4.0, Stickstofftrifluorid 4.5

## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

General: Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing

apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if

breathing stopped.

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.

Eye contact: Rinse the eye with water immediately. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy

> to do. Continue rinsing. Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical assistance is not immediately available,

flush an additional 15 minutes.

Skin Contact: Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and

effects, both acute and

delayed:

May cause temporary eye irritation. Contact with liquefied gas can cause damage

(frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling. May be harmful if inhaled.

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

Hazards: May cause temporary eye irritation. Contact with liquefied gas can cause damage

(frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling. May be harmful if inhaled.





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Treatment: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate

medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

**General Fire Hazards:** Heat may cause the containers to explode.

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Water Spray or Fog.

Dry powder. Foam. Carbon Dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media:

None.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the

substance or mixture:

Fire or excessive heat may produce hazardous decomposition products. Fire or

excessive heat may produce hazardous decomposition products.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced

by thermal decomposition: Nitrogen monoxide

; Nitrogen dioxide ; Hydrogen fluoride

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special fire fighting procedures:

In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Use of water may result in the formation of very toxic aqueous solutions. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate the source of

the fire or let it burn out.

Special protective equipment

for fire-fighters:

Gas tight chemically protective clothing (Type 1) in combination with self

contained breathing apparatus.

Guideline: EN 943-2 Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Performance requirements for gas-tight (Type 1)

chemical protective suits for emergency teams (ET)

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Provide adequate ventilation. Monitor the concentration of the released product. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices -Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements, testing, marking.





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6.2 Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Reduce vapour with fog or fine

water spray. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water

control.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Provide adequate ventilation. Wash contaminated equipment or sites of leaks

with copious quantities of water.

6.4 Reference to other sections: Refer to 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. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Keep equipment free from oil and grease. Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock. Use only oxygen approved lubricants and sealants. Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service and rated for the pressure. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the container and the regulator is recommended. Excess pressure must be vented through an appropriate scrubber system. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Provide adequate ventilation. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. 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. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the 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. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Container valve guards or caps should be in place.



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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. 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 material. Avoid asphalted locations for storage, transfer and use (ignition risk if spilt). Segregate from flammable gases and other flammable materials being stored.

7.3 Specific end use(s): None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **8.1 Control Parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Nitrogen trifluoride	TWA	2,5 mg/m3	EU. Indicative Exposure Limit Values in
			Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC,
			2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU (12 2009)
Nitrogen trifluoride -	MAK STEL	12,5	Austria. MAK List, OEL Ordinance (GwV),
Inhalable fraction as F		mg/m3	BGBI. II, no. 184/2001 (09 2007)
	MAK	2,5 mg/m3	Austria. MAK List, OEL Ordinance (GwV),
			BGBI. II, no. 184/2001 (09 2007)

**Biological Limit Values** 

Chemical name	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Nitrogen trifluoride (as fluoride: Sampling time: End of shift.)	7 mg/g	AT VGU (02 2014)
Nitrogen trifluoride (as fluoride: Sampling time: Prior to shift.)	4 mg/g	AT VGU (02 2014)

## **DNEL-Values**

Critical component	type	Value	Remarks
Nitrogen trifluoride	Worker - inhalative, long-	29 mg/m3	-
	term - systemic		



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#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Consider a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Keep concentrations well below occupational exposure limits. Gas detectors should be used when toxic quantities may be released. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of oxidizing gases may be released. Avoid oxygen rich (>23,5%) atmospheres. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Product to be handled in a closed system and under strictly controlled conditions. Only use permanent leak tight installations (e.g. welded pipes). Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information: 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. Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product. Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas

treatment.

Eye/face protection: 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.

Guideline: EN 166 Personal Eye Protection.

Skin protection

**Hand Protection:** Wear working gloves while handling containers

Guideline: EN 388 Protective gloves against mechanical risks.

Chemically resistant gloves complying with EN 374 should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Guideline: EN 374-1/2/3 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-

organisms.

**Body protection:** Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for

emergency use.

Guideline: EN 943 Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals,

including liquid aerosols and solid particles.

Other: Wear safety shoes while handling containers

Guideline: ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.





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**Respiratory Protection:** Reference should be made to European Standard EN 689 for methods for the

> assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances. The selection of the Respiratory Protective Device (RPD) must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working

limits of the selected RPD.

Thermal hazards: No precautionary measures are necessary.

Obtain special instructions before use. Specific risk management measures are not Hygiene measures:

required beyond good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink

or smoke when using the product.

**Environmental exposure** 

controls:

For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** 

Physical state: Gas

Form: Liquefied gas Color: Colorless Odor: Mouldy

**Odor Threshold:** Odor threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over

exposure.

pH: not applicable. **Melting Point:** -208,5 °C **Boiling Point:** -129 °C

**Sublimation Point:** not applicable. -39,0 °C Critical Temp. (°C):

Flash Point: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures. Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures. **Evaporation Rate:** 

Flammability (solid, gas): Nonflammable Gas Flammability Limit - Upper (%): not applicable. Flammability Limit - Lower (%): not applicable.

Vapor pressure: No reliable data available.

Vapor density (air=1):

Relative density: 1,885 (-129 °C)1,5

Solubility(ies)

**Solubility in Water:**  $61 \, \text{mg/l}$ Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not known. **Autoignition Temperature:** not applicable.

**Decomposition Temperature:** On decomp, it emits highly toxic fumes of hydrogen fluoride.



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Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity:No data available.Dynamic viscosity:No data available.Explosive properties:Not applicable.Oxidizing properties:Oxidizing

**9.2 Other information:** Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined

spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

Molecular weight: 71,01 g/mol (NF3)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity:** No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-section below.

**10.2 Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous

reactions:

Violently oxidises organic material. May react violently with combustible

materials. May react violently with reducing agents.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid:** Avoid moisture in the installation.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Moisture. Combustible materials Reducing agents. Keep equipment free from oil

and grease. For material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114. Consider the potential toxicity hazard due to the presence of chlorinated or fluorinated polymers in high pressure (>30 bar) oxygen lines and equipment in case of

combustion.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition

**Products:** 

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products

should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

**General information:** None.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Oral

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Dermal

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.





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Acute toxicity - Inhalation

**Product** Harmful if inhaled.

Nitrogen trifluoride LC 50 (Rat, 1 h): 6700 ppm

Repeated dose toxicity

Nitrogen trifluoride NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, 90 d): > 100 ppm(m) Inhalation

Experimental result, Key study

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization** 

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity** 

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Causes damage to red blood cells (haemolytic poison). Nitrogen trifluoride

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

**Product** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard** 

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures..

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

**Acute toxicity** 

**Product** No ecological damage caused by this product.





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12.2 Persistence and Degradability

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures..

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Product The product is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long

periods in an aquatic environment.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

**Product** Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water

pollution.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

Not classified as PBT or vPvB. **Product** 

12.6 Other Adverse Effects:

**Global Warming Potential** 

Global warming potential: 17.200

Contains greenhouse gas(es) not covered by 842/2006/EC. When discharged in

large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

Global warming potential: 17.200

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect. For

GWP value of mixture and quantities, refer to container label.

Nitrogen trifluoride EIGA Classification and Labelling Guide, Doc 169/13

- Global warming potential: 17200

EU. Annexes I, II (F-gases subject to emission limits/reporting), IV (GWPs for mixture calculations), Reg. 517/2014/EU on fluorinated greenhouse gases

- Global warming potential: 17200 Annex 2: Other fluorinated greenhouse gases subject to reporting in accordance with Article 19; Section 3: Other perfluorinated

compounds

EIGA Classification and Labelling Guide, Doc 169/13

- Global warming potential: 17200

EU. Annexes I, II (F-gases subject to emission limits/reporting), IV (GWPs for mixture calculations), Reg. 517/2014/EU on fluorinated greenhouse gases

- Global warming potential: 17200 Annex 2: Other fluorinated greenhouse gases subject to reporting in accordance with Article 19; Section 3: Other perfluorinated

compounds

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

General information: Avoid discharges to atmosphere. Consult supplier for specific recommendations.



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Disposal methods: 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. Dispose of container via supplier only. Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to

national, state, or local laws.

**European Waste Codes** 

Container: 16 05 04\*: Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing

dangerous substances.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

14.1 UN Number: UN 2451

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

2 Class: 2.2, 5.1 Label(s): Hazard No. (ADR): 25 Tunnel restriction code: (C/E)

14.4 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

RID

14.1 UN Number: UN 2451

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2 2.2, 5.1 Label(s):

14.4 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

**IMDG** 

14.1 UN Number: UN 2451

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2.2 Label(s): 2.2, 5.1 EmS No.: F-C, S-W

14.3 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:





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IATA

14.1 UN Number: UN 2451

14.2 Proper Shipping Name: Nitrogen trifluoride

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es):

Class: 2.2 Label(s): 2.2, 5.1

14.4 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft: Allowed. Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable

Additional identification: 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. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Ensure

adequate air ventilation.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### **EU Regulations**

Directive 96/61/EC: concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC): Article 15, European Pollution Emission Registry (EPER):

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Nitrogen trifluoride	7783-54-2	100%

### National Regulations

Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment Only products that comply with the food regulations (EC) No. 1333/2008 and (EU) No. 231/2012 and are labelled as such may be used as food additives.

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

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment:** CSA has been carried out.





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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

**Revision Information:** Not relevant.

Key literature references and sources for data:

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include

but are not exclusive to:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR)

(http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/).

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 Classification and Labelling

quide.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (http://www.inchem.org/) ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures - Determination of fire potential and

oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.

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)

Threshold Limit Values (TLV) from the American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Substance specific information from suppliers.

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

## Wording of the R-phrases and H-statements in section 2 and 3

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Harmful if inhaled. H332

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated H373

exposure.

R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

R20 Harmful by inhalation.

**Training information:** Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Ensure operators understand the

toxicity hazard. Ensure operators understand the hazards.

## Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Ox. Gas 1, H270

Press. Gas Liq. Gas, H280 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373



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Other information: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material

compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. 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.

Last revised date: 20.01.2017

Disclaimer: This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be

correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of

the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.