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

1.1 Product identifier			
Product name:	CH2F2 38,1110 %;C2	2HF5 17,9557 %;C2H2F4 43,9332 %	
Trade name:	R407C		
Other Name:	R407C		
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised againstIdentified uses:Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use. Refrigerant.Uses advised againstConsumer use.			
<b>1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety da</b> <b>Supplier</b> Linde Gas AB Rättarvägen 3, 169 68 Solna, Swede	ta sheet	Telephone: +46 8 7069500	
E-mail: sds.ren@linde.com			
1.4 Emergency telephone number: Poison	center: 020-99 60 00	(24 h). Emergency number: 112	
SECTION 2: Hazards identification			
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixt	ure		
Classification according to Regulation Physical Hazards Gases under pressure	EC) No 1272/2008 (EC) No Liquefied gas	as amended. H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if	
		heated.	
2.2 Label Elements			

Signal Words:

Warning

Hazard Statement(s):

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



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### Precautionary Statements

Prevention:	None.		
Response:	None.		
Storage:	P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.		
Disposal:	None.		
Supplemental label informa	<b>tion</b> EIGA-0783: EIGA-As: Asphyxiant	Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in high concentrations.	

2.3 Other hazards:

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

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	Chemical formula	Concentration	CAS-No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Notes
Pentafluoroethane	C2HF5	17,9557%	354-33-6	206-557-8	01-2119485636-25	#
Difluoromethane	CH2F2	38,1110%	75-10-5	200-839-4	01-2119471312-47	
Norflurane	C2H2F4	43,9332%	811-97-2	212-377-0	01-2119459374-33	#

The concentrations of the components in the SDS header, product name on page one and in section 3.2 are in mol due to regulatory requirements. All concentrations are nominal.

# # This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).

PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.

vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance.

### Classification

Chemical name	Classification		Notes
Pentafluoroethane	CLP:	Press. Gas Liquef. Gas;H280	
Difluoromethane	CLP:	Press. Gas Liquef. Gas;H280, Flam. Gas 1;H220	
Norflurane	CLP:	Press. Gas Liquef. Gas;H280	

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.

The full text for all H-statements is displayed in section 16.



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SECTION 4: First aid	measures		
General:		In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. 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 f	irst aid measures		
Inhalation:		In high concentrations may cause asph mobility/consciousness. Victim may no to uncontaminated area wearing self c warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply a	yxiation. Symptoms may include loss of ot be aware of asphyxiation. Remove victim ontained breathing apparatus. Keep victim artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
Eye contact:		Rinse the eye with water immediately. to do. Continue rinsing. Flush thorough immediate medical assistance. If medic flush an additional 15 minutes.	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy ly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get cal assistance is not immediately available,
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 effects, both ac delayed:	symptoms and ute and	Respiratory arrest. Contact with liquefi rapid evaporative cooling.	ed gas can cause damage (frostbite) due to
4.3 Indication of an	y immediate med	lical attention and special treatment ne	eded
Hazards:	,	Respiratory arrest. Contact with liquefi rapid evaporative cooling.	ed gas can cause damage (frostbite) due to
Treatment:		Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm wat medical advice/attention.	er. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate
SECTION 5: Firefigh	ting measures		
General Fire Ha	zards:	Heat may cause the containers to explo	ode.
5.1 Extinguishing m Suitable exting	iedia uishing media:	Material will not burn. In case of fire in extinguishing agent. Water spray, fog, foam.	the surroundings: use appropriate CO2, dry chemical, or alcohol resistant
Unsuitable exti media:	nguishing	None.	
5.2 Special hazards substance or mi	arising from the xture:	Fire or excessive heat may produce ha	zardous decomposition products.



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Hazardous Combustion Products:		If involved in a fire the following toxic and/o by thermal decomposition: Carbon oxides flu ; Carbonyl difluoride	or corrosive fumes may be produced orocarbons Hydrogen fluoride
5.3 Advice for firefi Special fire figh procedures:	ghters hting	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Cont position until container stays cool. Use exting the source of the fire or let it burn out.	inue water spray from protected guishants to contain the fire. Isolate
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:		Firefighters must use standard protective equ coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber Guideline: EN 469 Protective clothing for fire for protective clothing for firefighting. EN 150 Protective gloves for firefighters. EN 443 Hel other structures. EN 137 Respiratory protective circuit compressed air breathing apparatus w testing, marking.	uipment including flame retardant boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. fighters. Performance requirements 090 Footwear for firefighters. EN 659 mets for fire fighting in buildings and ve devices - Self-contained open- vith full face mask - Requirements,

# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. 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.
6.2 Environmental Precautions:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Provide adequate ventilation.
6.4 Reference to other sections:	Refer to sections 8 and 13.



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# SECTION 7: Handling and storage:

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:	Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. 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.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. 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.
7.3 Specific end use(s):	None.



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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control Parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Туре	Exposure Limit	Values	Source
Norflurane	NGV	500 ppm	2.000	Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit
			mg/m3	Values (2018)
	KTV	750 ppm	3.000	Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit
			mg/m3	Values (2018)
Pentafluoroethane	NGV	500 ppm	2.500	Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit
			mg/m3	Values (2015)
	KTV	750 ppm	3.750	Sweden. Occupational Exposure Limit
			mg/m3	Values (2015)

#### **DNEL-Values**

Critical component	Туре	Value	Remarks
Pentafluoroethane	Workers - Inhalation,	16444	Repeated dose toxicity
	Systemic, long-term	mg/m3	
Difluoromethane	Workers - Inhalation,	7035	Repeated dose toxicity
	Systemic, long-term	mg/m3	
Norflurane	Workers - Inhalation,	13936	Repeated dose toxicity
	Systemic, long-term	mg/m3	

### PNEC-Values

Critical component	Туре	Value	Remarks
Pentafluoroethane	Aquatic (freshwater)	0,1 mg/l	-
	Sediment (freshwater)	0,6 mg/kg	-
Difluoromethane	Aquatic (freshwater)	0,142 mg/l	-
	Sediment (freshwater)	0,534	-
		mg/kg	
Norflurane	Aquatic (marine water)	0,01 mg/l	-
	Sewage treatment plant	73 mg/l	-
	Sediment (freshwater)	0,75 mg/kg	-
	Aquatic (freshwater)	0,1 mg/l	-

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Consider a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Preferably use permanent leak tight connections (eg. welded pipes). Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.



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### 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. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.
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.
Body protection:	No special precautions.
Other:	Wear safety shoes while handling containers Guideline: ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
Respiratory Protection:	Not required.
Thermal hazards:	No precautionary measures are necessary.
Hygiene measures:	Specific risk management measures are not 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:	C2HF5: Colorless CH2F2: Colorless C2H2F4: Colorless
Odor:	C2HF5: faint ethereal CH2F2: Odorless C2H2F4: faint ethereal
Odor Threshold:	Odor threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over exposure.



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pH:	Not applicable.
Melting Point:	No data available.
Boiling Point:	-43,6 °C
Sublimation Point:	Not applicable.
Critical Temp. (°C):	86,74 °C
Flash Point:	Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Non-Flammable Gas
Flammability Limit - Upper (%):	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit - Lower (%):	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure:	1.190,3 kPa (25 °C)
Vapor density (air=1):	3,03 (calculated) (15 °C)
Relative density:	No data available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in Water:	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not known.
Autoignition Temperature:	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature:	Not known.
Viscosity	
Kinematic viscosity:	No data available.
Dynamic viscosity:	No data available.
Explosive properties:	Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties:	Not applicable.
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:	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:	None.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Open flames and high energy ignition sources. The product is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. When pressurised with air or oxygen, the mixture may become flammable. Certain mixtures of HCFCs or HFCs with chlorine may become flammable or reactive under certain conditions.



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10.5 Incompatible Materials:		No reaction with any common materials in c Alkali earth metals. Chemically-active meta aluminum, zinc, and magnesium)	dry or wet conditions. Alkali metals. Is (such as calcium, powdered
10.6 Hazardous Dee Products:	composition	Under normal conditions of storage and use should not be produced.	, hazardous decomposition products
SECTION 11: Toxico	logical informa	tion	
General inforr	nation:	None.	
11.1 Information of	n toxicological ef	fects	
Acute toxicity Product	- Oral	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Acute toxicity Product	- Dermal	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Acute toxicity Product	- Inhalation	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Repeated dos Component Pentaflu	e toxicity Information oroethane	NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, 13 W Experimental result, Key study	/eeks): >= 50.000 ppm(m) Inhalation
Difluoror	nethane	NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, 28 d Experimental result, Supporting study	): 49.500 ppm(m) Inhalation
Norflura	ne	NOAEL (Rat(Male), Inhalation, 14 d): 100.00 result, Supporting study	00 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental
Skin Corrosion Product	/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Serious Eye Da Product	amage/Eye Irrita	ion Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Respiratory or Product	Skin Sensitizatio	<b>n</b> Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Germ Cell Mut Product	agenicity	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.



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Carcinogenicit Product	ty	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Reproductive Product	toxicity	Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Specific Targe Product	t Organ Toxicity -	Single Exposure Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Specific Targe Product	t Organ Toxicity -	Repeated Exposure Based on available data, the classification c	riteria are not met.
Aspiration Haz Product	zard	Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures	
Other Relevar Norflurane	nt Toxicity Inform	ation Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit 40000 ppm Beagle (dog)NOAEC Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit 80000 ppm Beagle (dog)LOAEC	
Difluoromethane		Light hydrocarbons like this one have been abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection o these effects. May produce irregular heart b Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit >350000 ppm Beagle (dog)LOAEC Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit 350000 ppm Beagle (dog)NOAEC	associated with cardiac sensitization in f adrenaline-like substances enhances beat and nervous symptoms.
		Light hydrocarbons like this one have been abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection o these effects.	associated with cardiac sensitization in f adrenaline-like substances enhances



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Pentafluoroethan	e	Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit 100000 ppm Beagle (dog)NOAEC	

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit 75000 ppm Beagle (dog)LOAEC

Light hydrocarbons like this one have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhances these effects. May produce irregular heart beat and nervous symptoms.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity Product	No ecological damage caused by this product.			
Acute toxicity - Fish Component Information				
Pentafluoroethane	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): 450 mg/l (semi-static) Remarks: Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue or surrogate), Weight of Evidence study			
Difluoromethane	LC 50 (Pimephales promelas, 96 h): 1.405 mg/l Remarks: QSAR QSAR, Supporting study			
Norflurane	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): 450 mg/l (semi-static) Remarks: Experimen result, Key study			
Acute toxicity - Aquatic Inverte Component Information	brates			
Pentafluoroethane	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 200 mg/l (Static) Remarks: Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue or surrogate), Weight of Evidence study			
Difluoromethane	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 1.573 mg/l Remarks: QSAR QSAR, Supporting study			
Norflurane	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 24 h): 960 mg/l (Static) Remarks: Experimental result, Key study			
Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invert Component Information	tebrates			

componentinonionion	
Pentafluoroethane	EC 50 (16 d): 12 mg/l



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Toxicity to Aqu	latic Plants		12/17		
Component Information Pentafluoroethane		EC 50 (Green Algae, 72 h): 142 mg/l			
Difluorome	thane	EC 50 (Alga, 96 h): 142 mg/l			
12.2 Persistence an Product	d Degradability	Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures			
Biodegradatio Component Difluorome	<b>n</b> Information thane	5 % (28 d) Detected in water. Experimental result	t, Key study		
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Product		The subject product is expected to biodegrade an long periods in an aquatic environment.	d is not expected to persist for		
12.4 Mobility in soil Product		Because of its high volatility, the product is unlike pollution.	ely to cause ground or water		
<b>Component</b> Norflurane	Information	Henry's Law Constant: 8.580 MPa (25 °C)			
12.5 Results of PBT assessment Product	and vPvB	Not classified as PBT or vPvB.			
12.6 Other adverse	effects:				
Global Warmin	ıg Potential	Global warming potential: 1.774 Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effe quantities, refer to container label.	When discharged in large ect. For GWP value of mixture and		
Component Pentafluoro	Information bethane	EU. F-Gases Subject to Emission Limits/Reporting 517/2014/EU on FGGs - Global warming potential: 3500 Annex 1: Fluorir to in Point 1 of Article 2; Section 1:Hydrofluorocar	(Annexes I, II), Regulation nated greenhouse gases referred bons (HFCs) and its mixtures		
Difluorome	thane	EU. F-Gases Subject to Emission Limits/Reporting (Annexes I, II), Regulation 517/2014/EU on FGGs			



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		- Global warming potential: 675 Annex 1: Fl in Point 1 of Article 2; Section 1:Hydrofluord	luorinated greenhouse gases referred to ocarbons (HFCs) and its mixtures
Norflurane		EU. F-Gases Subject to Emission Limits/Rep 517/2014/EU on FGGs - Global warming potential: 1430 Annex 1: to in Point 1 of Article 2; Section 1:Hydroflu	orting (Annexes I, II), Regulation Fluorinated greenhouse gases referred orocarbons (HFCs) and its mixtures

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

General information:	Avoid discharges to atmosphere. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.
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.
<u>European Waste Codes</u> Container:	14 06 01*: chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC

# SECTION 14: Transport information

#### ADR

14.1 UN Number: 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:	UN 3340 REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	2
Label(s):	2.2
Hazard No. (ADR):	20
Tunnel restriction code:	(C/E)
14.4 Packing Group:	-
14.5 Environmental hazards:	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user:	-



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14.1 UN Number: 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	UN 3340 REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es) Class: Label(s):	2 2.2
14.4 Packing Group: 14.5 Environmental hazards: 14.6 Special precautions for user:	– Not applicable –
IMDG	
14.1 UN Number: 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:	UN 3340 REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es) Class: Label(s): EmS No.:	2.2 2.2 F-C, S-V
14.4 Packing Group: 14.5 Environmental hazards: 14.6 Special precautions for user:	– Not applicable –
ΙΑΤΑ	
14.1 UN Number: 14.2 Proper Shipping Name: 14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es): Class: Label(s):	UN 3340 Refrigerant gas R 407C(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane) 2.2 2.2
14.4 Packing Group: 14.5 Environmental hazards: 14.6 Special precautions for user: Other information	– Not applicable –
Cargo aircraft only:	Allowed.

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 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.



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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU. Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III) on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended.:Not applicable

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) 2015/830.
15.2 Chemical safety assessment:	No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.
SECTION 16: Other information	

**Revision Information:** 

Not relevant.



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Key literature references and	Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include
sources for data:	Dut 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
	auide.
	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 60
	The ECIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the
	former European Chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the
	The European Chemical's Duleau (ECD) ESIS (IIII): // ECD.JIC.EC.EUropa.Eu/ ESIS/ ).
	United States of America's National Library of Medicine's toxicology data network
	IOXNEI (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.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.			Classification procedure				
	Gases under pressure, Liquefied gas							
Wording of the H-statements in section 2 and 3								
		H220 H280	Extremely Contains o	/ flammable gas. gas under pressure; may explode if heated.				
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.								
		Press. Gas Liq. Gas, H280						
Ot	her 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.						
La: Dis	st revised date: sclaimer:	24.03.2020 This informatic correct. This ir the methods to	.4.03.2020 his information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be orrect. This information should be used to make an independent determination of he methods to safeguard workers and the environment.					



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