# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Halocarbon R1216 (Hexafluoropropene)

## Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>Halocarbon R1216 (Hexafluoropropene)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>hexafluoropropylene; 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-; Propene, hexafluoro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product use</td>
<td>Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>hexafluoropropylene; 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-; Propene, hexafluoro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS #</td>
<td>001134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier’s details</td>
<td>Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>259 North Radnor-Chester Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radnor, PA 19087-5283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-610-687-5253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone number</td>
<td>1-866-734-3438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number (with hours of operation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 2. Hazards identification

### OSHA/HCS status
- This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

### Classification of the substance or mixture
- GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas
- ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (inhalation) - Category 2

### GHS label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictograms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Warning" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal word</th>
<th>Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard statements</td>
<td>Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May cause frostbite. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Precautionary statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS’S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe gas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Date of issue/Date of revision*: 4/13/2015  
*Date of previous issue*: 4/13/2015  
*Version*: 0.04
Section 2. Hazards identification

Response:
Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Storage:
Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified:
Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Substance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>hexafluoropropylene; 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-; Propene, hexafluoro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number/other identifiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>116-15-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product code</td>
<td>001134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>116-15-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

**Eye contact**:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.

**Inhalation**:
Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Skin contact**:
Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Frostbite: Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Frostbite

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Respiratory tract irritation
- Coughing

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Frostbite

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- Frostbite

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products
Decomposition products may include the following materials:
- carbon dioxide
- carbon monoxide
- halogenated compounds
- carbonyl halides

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### For non-emergency personnel
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

#### For emergency responders
If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### Environmental precautions
Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spill
Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk.

#### Large spill
Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene
Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 0.1 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls
Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls
Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection
Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection
Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection
Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection
Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection
Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

- **Physical state**: Gas. [Liquefied compressed gas.]
- **Color**: Not available.
- **Molecular weight**: 150.03 g/mole
- **Molecular formula**: C3-F6
- **Boiling/condensation point**: -29.6°C (-21.3°F)
- **Melting/freezing point**: -156.5°C (-249.7°F)
- **Critical temperature**: 85.8°C (186.4°F)
- **Odor**: Not available.
- **Odor threshold**: Not available.
- **pH**: Not available.
- **Flash point**: Not available.
- **Burning time**: Not applicable.
- **Burning rate**: Not applicable.
- **Evaporation rate**: Not available.
- **Flammability (solid, gas)**: Not available.
- **Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits**: Not available.
- **Vapor pressure**: 99.7 @70F (PSIA)
- **Vapor density**: Not available.
- **Specific Volume (ft³/lb)**: 2.5119
- **Gas Density (lb/ft³)**: 0.3981
- **Relative density**: Not applicable.
- **Solubility**: Not available.
- **Solubility in water**: Not available.
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: 1.95
- **Auto-ignition temperature**: Not available.
- **Decomposition temperature**: Not available.
- **SADT**: Not available.
- **Viscosity**: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- **Reactivity**: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- **Chemical stability**: The product is stable.
- **Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- **Conditions to avoid**: No specific data.
- **Incompatibility with various substances**: Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Hazardous decomposition products**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**Hazardous polymerization**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Gas.</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3600 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Not available.

**Sensitization**

Not available.

**Mutagenicity**

Not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

#### Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact**

Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

**Inhalation**

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 4/13/2015.  Date of previous issue : 4/13/2015.  Version : 0.04  7/12
Section 11. Toxicological information

**Skin contact**: Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

**Ingestion**: Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

**Eye contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite

**Inhalation**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing

**Skin contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite

**Ingestion**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite

**Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**

**Short term exposure**

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

**Long term exposure**

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Not available.

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Date of issue/Date of revision : 4/13/2015.

Date of previous issue : 4/13/2015.

Version : 0.04
Section 12. Ecological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP\text{ow}</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (\(K_{oc}\)) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DOT</th>
<th>TDG</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN1858</td>
<td>UN1858</td>
<td>UN1858</td>
<td>UN1858</td>
<td>UN1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE COMPRESSED OR REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216</td>
<td>HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OR REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216</td>
<td>HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OR REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216</td>
<td>HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216)</td>
<td>HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>Limited quantity Yes.</td>
<td>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125</td>
<td>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 150 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

Date of issue/Date of revision : 4/13/2015. Date of previous issue : 4/13/2015. Version : 0.04
Section 14. Transport information

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations:
- TSCA 4(a) final test rules: hexafluoropropene
- TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed

SARA 302/304
- Composition/information on ingredients:
  No products were found.
- SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable.
- SARA 311/312
  Classification: Sudden release of pressure
  Immediate (acute) health hazard
  Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Fire hazard</th>
<th>Sudden release of pressure</th>
<th>Reactive</th>
<th>Immediate (acute) health hazard</th>
<th>Delayed (chronic) health hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hexafluoropropene</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State regulations
- Massachusetts: This material is not listed.
- New York: This material is not listed.
- New Jersey: This material is listed.
- Pennsylvania: This material is not listed.
- Canada inventory: This material is not listed in DSL but is listed in NDSL.

International regulations

Date of issue/Date of revision: 4/13/2015.  Date of previous issue: 4/13/2015.  Version: 0.04 10/12

Powered by IHS
Halocarbon R1216 (Hexafluoropropene)

Section 15. Regulatory information

International lists:
Australia inventory (AICS): This material is listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
Korea inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
Malaysia inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List:
Schedule I Chemicals: Not listed
Schedule II Chemicals: Not listed
Schedule III Chemicals: Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule:
I Chemicals: Not listed
II Chemicals: Not listed
III Chemicals: Not listed

Canada
WHMIS (Canada): Class A: Compressed gas.

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Canada Label requirements: Class A: Compressed gas.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Physical hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to use them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

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Section 16. Other information

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

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Key to abbreviations:
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- UN = United Nations
- ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association
- CAS – Chemical Abstract Services
- CEPA – Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (EPA)
- CPR – Controlled Products Regulations
- DSL – Domestic Substances List
- GWP – Global Warming Potential
- IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation
- Inh – Inhalation
- LC – Lethal concentration
- LD – Lethal dosage
- NDSL – Non-Domestic Substances List
- NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- TDG – Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations
- TLV – Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
- WEEL – Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
- WHMIS – Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

References:
- Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.