Product Name: Sulphur Hexafluoride

MSDS# E-4657-G

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

	1. Chemical Product a	nd Company Ide	entification
Product Name: Product Use:	Sulphur Hexafluoride Many.	Trade Name:	Sulphur Hexafluoride
Chemical Name:	Sulfur Hexafluoride	Synonym:	Sulphur Fluoride
Chemical Formula: SF6		Chemical Family: Nonmetal Halide	
Telephone:	Emergencies: * 1-800-363-0042	Supplier /Manufacture: Phone: Fax:	Praxair Canada Inc. 1 City Centre Drive Suite 1200 Mississauga, ON L5B 1M2 905-803-1600 905-803-1682

*Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.

2. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
INGREDIENTS	% (VOL)	CAS NUMBER	LD ₅₀ (Species & Routes)	LC50 (Rat, 4 hrs.)	TLV-TWA (ACGIH)
Sulphur hexafluoride	100	2551-62-4	Not applicable.	Not available.	1000 ppm

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause frostbite. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

ROUTES OF Inhalation. Swallowing. Skin contact. Eye contact. **EXPOSURE:**

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: TLV-TWA Data from 2004 Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (ACGIH). TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

INHALATION:	Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. High concentrations may cause headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting and unconciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.
SKIN CONTACT:	
	No harm expected from vapour. Liquid may cause frostbite.
SKIN ABSORPTION:	No evidence of adverse effects from available information.
SWALLOWING:	
	An unlikely route of exposure, but frostbite of the lips and mouth may result from contact with the liquid.

EYE CONTACT:

No harm expected from vapour. Liquid may cause frostbite.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE:

No evidence of adverse effects from available information. **OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** Decomposition products generated at high temperatures may be irritating.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:

A knowledge of the available toxicology information and of the physical and chemical properties of the material suggests that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:

None currently known.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Not listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 41°C. In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

SWALLOWING:

This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT:

For contact with the liquid, immediately flush eyes throughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of over-exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5. Fire Fighting Measures				
FLAMMABLE : No. IF YES, UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?			Not applicable.	
FLASH POINT (test method)Not applicable.AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURENot applicable.				
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:LOWE		LOWER: Not applicable.	UPPER: Not applicable.	

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

This material cannot catch fire. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure. Lack of oxygen can kill. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. If containers are leaking, reduce vapours with water spray or fog. Shut off leak if without risk. Move containers away form fire area if without risk.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:

Gas cannot catch fire. Container may rutpure due to heat of fire. No part of a container should be subjected to a temperature higher than 52 C. Most containers are provided with a pressure relief device designed to vent contents when they are exposed to elevated temperature.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Not applicable.

SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT:

Avoid impact against container.

SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE:

Not applicable.

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

CAUTION! High-pressure gas. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Shut off flow if you can do so without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated ares. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces, before allowing reentry.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard and product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, infull compliance with federal, provincial, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE:

Store and use with adequate ventilation. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 52 C. Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING:

Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. For other precautions, see Section 16.

For additional information on stroage and handling, refer to Compressed Gas Association (CGA) pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, available from the CGA. Refer to Section 16 for the address and phone number along with a list of other available publications.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:

High pressure gas. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Prevent reverse flow. Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. When returning cylinder to supplier, be sure valve is closed, then install valve outlet plug tightly. Never work on pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Vent the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

8. Exposure Co	ontrols/Personal Protection
VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:	
LOCAL EXHAUST:	Preferred.
MECHANICAL (general):	General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air.
SPECIAL:	Not applicable.
OTHER:	Not applicable.
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Use air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with the provincial regulations or guidelines. Selection should also be based on the current CSA standards Z94.4, "Selection, care and use of respirators". Respirators should be approved by NIOSH and MSHA.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Wear work gloves when handling cylinders.
EYE PROTECTION:	Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders.
	Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective clothing where needed. Cuffless trousers should be worn outside the shoes. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas. (Compressed Gas.)	FREEZING POINT:	-50.8°C (-59.4°F)	pH:	Not applicable.
BOILING POINT	Sublimation: -63.5 C	VAPOUR PRESSURE	2306.6 kPa (@ 20°C)	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	146.05 g/mole
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: LIQUID (Water = 1)	1.88 @ -50.8 C	SOLUBILITY IN WATER,	Negligible.		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: VAPOUR (air = 1)	5.11	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1):	>1 compared to (Butyl Acetate = 1)	COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not applicable.
VAPOUR DENSITY:	0.00617 g/ml @ 20 C	% VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100% (v/v).	ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Odourless.

APPEARANCE & ODOUR: Colourless.

Odourless.

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:	The product is stable.
CONDITIONS OF CHEMICAL INSTABILITY:	Avoid elevated temperatures (> 800 C)
INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid):	Explodes violently in contact with disilane.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes of fluorides and sulphur oxides.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur.
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY:	None known.

11. Toxicological Information

See section 3.

12. Ecological Information

No adverse ecological effects expected. This product does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. The components of this mixture are not listed as marine pollutants by TDG Regulations.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier. **METHOD:**

14. Transport Information

TDG/IMO SHIPPING Sulphur Hexafluoride NAME:

HAZARD CLASS:	Non-fla non-c	SS2.2: Immable, orrosive and isonous gas.	IDENTIFICATION #:	UN1080	PRODUCT RQ:	100 L
SHIPPING LA	ABEL(s):	Non-flammabl	e, non-poisonous gas			
PLACARD (w required):	hen	Non-flammabl	e, non-poisonous gas			

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:

Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, provincial, and local regulations.

WHMIS (Canada) CLASS A: Compressed gas.

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Sulphur Hexafluoride

International Regulations

EINECS	Not available.
DSCL (EEC)	This product is not classified according to the EU regulations.
International Lists	No products were found.

16. Other Information

MIXTURES:

Product Name:

When two or more gases, or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist, or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEM:

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH 1

FLAMMABILITY 0

PHYSICAL HAZARD 0

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED:	CGA-590
PIN-INDEXED YOKE:	Not available.
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY	CGA-716
CONNECTION:	

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlets V-1 and V-7 listed below.

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information about this product can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, Fax (703) 961-1831, website: www.cganet.com.

- AV-1 Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gas
- P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers
- P-14 Accident Prevention in Oxygen-Rich, Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere
- SB-2 Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres
- V-1 Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections
- V-7 Standard Method of Determining Cylinder Valve Outlet Connections for Industrial Gas Mixtures
- --- Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition

PREPARATION INFORMATION:

DATE:	10/15/2004
DEPARTMENT:	Safety and Environmental Services
TELEPHONE:	905-803-1600

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Praxair Canada Inc. requests the users of this product to study this Material Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and any product hazards and safety nformation, (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product, and (3) request such customers to notify their employees and customers for the product of the same product hazards and safety information.

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