# **Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet**

# 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name:</b> Octafluoropropane (MSDS No. P-4640-E)			Trade Name: Halocarbon 218 (Perfluoropropane)	
Chemical Name: Octafluoropropane			<b>Synonyms:</b> Halon-38, halocarbon 218, perfluoropropane, refrigerant gas R238	
Formula: C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	3		Chemical Family:	Halogenated alkane
Telephone:	Emergencies: CHEMTREC: Routine:	1-800-645-4633* 1-800-424-9300* 1-800-PRAXAIR	Company Name:	Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

<sup>\*</sup> Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).

# 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

INGREDIENT		CONCEN- TRATION		ACGIH TLV-TWA (2004)	
Octafluoropropane	76-19-7	>99%*	None currently established	None currently established	
*The symbol > means "greater than "					

<sup>\*</sup>The symbol > means "greater than."

#### 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.

Odor: Mild ether-like

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: TLV-TWA, none currently established (ACGIH, 2004).

#### EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

**INHALATION**—Asphyxiant. High concentrations may cause dizziness, nausea, vomiting, disorientation, confusion, incoordination, and narcosis. Effects are due to suffocation. Lack of oxygen can kill.

**SKIN CONTACT**–Liquid octafluoropropane may cause frostbite. If skin contact is prolonged or widespread, harmful amounts may be absorbed by the skin.

Product: Octafluoropropane P-4640-E

**SWALLOWING**—An unlikely route of exposure; this product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure. But frostbite of the lips and mouth may result from contact with the liquid.

**EYE CONTACT**—Liquid may cause severe corneal injury.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE: No harm expected.

**OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** At high concentrations, octafluoropropane may produce cardiac arrhythmias or arrest due to sensitization of the heart to adrenaline and noradrenalin. Exposure to fluorocarbon thermal decomposition products may produce flu-like symptoms including chills, fever, weakness, muscular aches, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat, and dry cough. Complete recovery usually occurs within 24 hours after exposure.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:** The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of this product suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION: None known.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** Octafluoropropane is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

#### 4. First Aid Measures

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

**SKIN CONTACT:** For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

**SWALLOWING:** An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

**EYE CONTACT:** For contact with the liquid, immediately flush eyes thoroughly 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:** Do not administer adrenaline; fluorocarbons have a sensitizing effect on the myocardium. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition. Exposure to fluorocarbon pyrolosis products should be considered in the diagnostic evaluation of occupationally related fever of short duration and unknown origin. Signs of exposure include tachycardia, hyperpnea, and pharyngeal congestion; investigation may reveal pulmonary edema and leucocytosis.

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT (test method)	Not applicable	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	Not applicable	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume	LOWER	Not applicable	UPPER	Not applicable

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Octafluoropropane cannot catch fire. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Date: September 2004

### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure.

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. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Octafluoropropane cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.)

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Not applicable. Thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes. (See section 10.)

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure.** Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Prevent runoff from contaminating surrounding environment. Before entering area, especially a confined area, check for sufficient oxygen with an appropriate device.

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, 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 125°F (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 in using octafluoropropane, see section 16.

For additional information on storage 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.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

## **VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

**LOCAL EXHAUST**—Use a local exhaust system with sufficient air flow velocity to control the concentration of octafluoropropane vapors in the worker's breathing zone.

**MECHANICAL** (**general**)—General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air.

SPECIAL-None

**OTHER**-None

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** None required under normal use. However, air supplied respirators are required while working in confined spaces or oxygen-deficient atmospheres with this product. Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Select in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Wear work gloves when handling cylinders; insulated neoprene gloves where contact with product may occur.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders, vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or wherever contact with product is possible. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Metatarsal shoes for container handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

9. Physical and Chemical Prope	erties
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	188.02
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	6.492
VAPOR PRESSURE at 70°F (21.1°C):	114.8 psia (791.5 kPa abs)
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	High
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	-34.15°F (-36.75°C)
MELTING POINT at 1 atm:	-233.84°F (-147.69°C)

**APPEARANCE**, **ODOR**, **AND STATE**: Colorless gas at normal temperature and pressure; faintly sweet odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity				
STABILITY:	Unstable	<b>⊠</b> Stable		
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY</b> (materials to avoid): N	Vone known.			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes				
of fluorides.				
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May Occur Will Not Occur				
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Elevated temperatures.				
-				
11. Toxicological Information				

See section 3.

Product: Octafluoropropane P-4640-E

## 12. Ecological Information

No adverse ecological effects expected. Octafluoropropane does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. Octafluoropropane is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

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

# 14. Transport Information

**DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME:** Octafluoropropane

HAZARD	IDENTIFICATION	PRODUCT	
CLASS: 2.2			Vone
SHIPPING LABEL(s):	NONFLAMMABLE GAS		
PLACARD (when required):	NONFLAMMABLE 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 a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

#### 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, state, and local regulations.

#### **U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**

# **EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)**

**CERCLA:** COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

**Reportable Quantity (RQ):** None

**SARA:** SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

**SECTIONS 302/304:** Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None EHS RQ: None

Date: September 2004

**SECTIONS 311/312:** Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: Yes PRESSURE: Yes DELAYED: No REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: No

**SECTION 313:** Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Octafluoropropane does not require reporting under Section 313.

**40 CFR 68:** RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Octafluoropropane is not listed.

**TSCA:** TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Octafluoropropane is listed on the TSCA inventory.

**OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:** 

**29 CFR 1910.119:** PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Octafluoropropane is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

#### **STATE REGULATIONS:**

**CALIFORNIA:** Octafluoropropane is not listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Octafluoropropane is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

#### 16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: Liquid and gas under pressure. 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. Do not smoke in areas where fluorocarbons are used. Wash hands thoroughly after handling fluorocarbons or materials sprayed with them, especially before eating or smoking. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in an environmentally safe manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

**NOTE:** Prior to using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with octafluoropropane.

**MIXTURES:** When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can 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 evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

#### **HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:**

NFPA RATINGS: HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH= 2HEALTH= 1FLAMMABILITY= 0FLAMMABILITY= 0INSTABILITY= 1PHYSICAL HAZARD= 2

SPECIAL = None

# STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED: CGA-660

**PIN-INDEXED YOKE:** Not applicable.

**ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:** CGA-716

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlet V-1 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, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp.

AV-1 Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases

P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers

SB-2 Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres

V-1 Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections

— Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, 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, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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Printed in USA Page 8 of 8