



# Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

## Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: PC3874

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet

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S.GHS.GB-NIR.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate |
| Chemical Name                 | potassium nonaflate                     |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                           |
| Chemical formula              | C4HF9O3S.K                              |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                           |
| CAS number                    | 29420-49-3*                             |

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

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Not Available |
|--------------------------|---------------|

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Registered company name | Apollo Scientific   | Apollo Scientific Ltd  |
| Address                 | Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom                                     | Whitefield Road, Bredbury Cheshire SK6 2QR United Kingdom (NI)                 |
| Telephone               | 01614060505   | +44(0) 161 406 0505  |
| Fax                     | 0161 406 0506   | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/">http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/</a> | <a href="http://apolloscientific.co.uk">apolloscientific.co.uk</a>             |
| Email                   | <a href="mailto:sales@apolloscientific.co.uk">sales@apolloscientific.co.uk</a>      | <a href="mailto:sales@apolloscientific.co.uk">sales@apolloscientific.co.uk</a> |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1] | H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H362 - Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, H360FD - Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H372 - Specific Target Organ |
|---|--|

**Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
|                | Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2                       |
| <b>Legend:</b> | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

**Label elements**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
| <b>Signal word</b>         | <b>Danger</b>   |

**Hazard statement(s)**

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>H411</b>   | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.                |
| <b>H332</b>   | Harmful if inhaled.   |
| <b>H335</b>   | May cause respiratory irritation.                               |
| <b>H302</b>   | Harmful if swallowed.   |
| <b>H315</b>   | Causes skin irritation.   |
| <b>H319</b>   | Causes serious eye irritation.                                  |
| <b>H362</b>   | May cause harm to breast-fed children.                          |
| <b>H360FD</b> | May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.              |
| <b>H372</b>   | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| <b>H351</b>   | Suspected of causing cancer.                                    |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| <b>P260</b> | Do not breathe dust/fume.  |
| <b>P263</b> | Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.                                |
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                  |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| <b>P270</b> | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.                              |
| <b>P264</b> | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |
| <b>P273</b> | Avoid release to the environment.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P308+P313</b>      | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P337+P313</b>      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| <b>P391</b>           | Collect spillage.  |
| <b>P301+P312</b>      | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.  |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |
| <b>P304+P340</b>      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |
| <b>P330</b>           | Rinse mouth.   |
| <b>P332+P313</b>      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P362+P364</b>      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name   | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments  | SCL / M-Factor |
|-------------|-----------|--|--|----------------|
| 29420-49-3* | 100       | <u>Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate</u> | Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2; H411, H332, H335, H302, H315, H319, H362, H360FD, H372, H351 <sup>[1]</sup> | Not Available  |

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

## Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>                       |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>   |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

## Advice for firefighters

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|---|

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>  |

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up or sweep up. <b>NOTE:</b> Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should <b>NOT</b> be used on wet materials or surfaces.</li> <li>▶ Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.</li> <li>▶ Place in suitable containers for disposal.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br/>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul> |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> </ul>  |

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
  - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- For major quantities:
- ▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
  - ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>None known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hygroscopic</li> <li>▶ Store under argon</li> </ul>   |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient                              | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                              | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient                              | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate | E                                 | ≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>         |


**Notes:**

*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*

## Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> |
|---|--|

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

|   |  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|   | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s<br/>(50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s<br/>(500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>   | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s<br>(500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).  | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(50-100 f/min.)  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s<br>(500-2000 f/min.)  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>  |    |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | See Hand protection below  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>  | <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the</p> |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | <p>permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▸ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▸ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▸ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▸ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▸ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▸ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>   |

### Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | P1<br>Air-line*      | -<br>-               | PAPR-P1<br>-           |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | P2                   | PAPR-P2                |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | P3                   | -                      |
|                                    |                      | Air-line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | PAPR-P3                |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                       |               |  |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>     | Not Available |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b> | Solid         | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available |
| <b>Odour</b>          | Not Available | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

|   |               |   |                |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | 300(dec.)     | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                  | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>         | Not Available  |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Taste</b>                            | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Explosive properties</b>             | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available | <b>Oxidising properties</b>             | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b> | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available | <b>Gas group</b>                        | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Not Available | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available | <b>VOC g/L</b>                          | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p>  |



## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✓ | Carcinogenicity          | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

Marine Pollutant



**Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| Product name                            | Group         |
|---|---------------|
| Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name                            | Ship Type     |
|---|---------------|
| Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate is found on the following regulatory lists

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties previous consultation

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                               | Status                                       |
|--|--|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes  |
| Canada - DSL                                     | Yes  |
| Canada - NDSL                                    | No (Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate) |
| China - IECSC                                    | Yes  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                    | Yes  |
| Japan - ENCS                                     | Yes  |
| Korea - KECI                                     | Yes  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                              | Yes  |
| Philippines - PICCS                              | Yes  |
| USA - TSCA                                       | Yes  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                    | Yes  |
| Mexico - INSQ                                    | No (Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate) |
| Vietnam - NCI                                    | Yes  |
| Russia - FBEPH                                   | Yes  |

**Legend:**

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

## SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 11/07/2023 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 11/07/2023 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1.2     | 11/07/2023     | Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), CAS Number, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Korean MSDS Number, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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

| Classification according to | Classification Procedure |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|

## Potassium nonafluorobutane-1-sulphonate

| <b>regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments</b>  |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411                            | Calculation method    |
| Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332  | On basis of test data |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , H335 | Expert judgement      |
| Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302  | On basis of test data |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315  | Expert judgement      |
| Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319  | Expert judgement      |
| Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, H362   | Calculation method    |
| Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, H360FD   | Calculation method    |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372                               | Calculation method    |
| Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351  | Calculation method    |