

Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene

Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Part Number: PC4650

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 23/06/2022

Print Date: 31/07/2023

S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Not Available |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Apollo Scientific |
| Address | Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom |
| Telephone | 01614060505 |
| Fax | 0161 406 0506 |
| Website | http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/ |
| Email | sales@apolloscientific.co.uk |

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1] | H331 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H280 - Gases Under Pressure, H220 - Flammable Gases Category 1A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene

2.2. Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas. |

Supplementary statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |
|---------------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|---|
| P377 | Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| P311 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P381 | In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. |
| P301+P312 | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell. |
| P330 | Rinse mouth. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P410+P403 | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

| 1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|--|-----------|------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | |

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| 1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Not Available | 100 | Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 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

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area. ▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water. ▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate. ▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners. ▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage. ▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s) ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor. ▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur. ▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage. ▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. <p>DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice DO NOT use hot or tepid water.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>In case of cold burns (frost-bite):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible ▶ Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing ▶ DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat. ▶ Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage ▶ If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling ▶ If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor ▶ Subsequent blackening of the exposed tissue indicates potential of necrosis, which may require amputation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. ▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. ▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. ▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. ▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. ▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. ▶ MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. ▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary. |
| Ingestion | Not considered a normal route of entry. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For gas exposures:

 BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Continued...

- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

5.3. Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s). ▸ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback. ▸ DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur. ▸ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere. ▸ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves. ▸ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers. ▸ Direct 2500 litre/min (500 gpm) water stream onto containers above liquid level with the assistance remote monitors. <p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. <p>-----</p> <p>SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. ▸ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. ▸ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.</p> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements. <p>Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame</p> <p>Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</p> |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do. ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve. ▸ Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve ▸ Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage ▸ Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▸ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▸ Consider evacuation. ▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▸ No smoking or naked lights within area. ▸ Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. ▸ Stop leak only if safe to so do. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▸ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. ▸ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. |

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature · The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. · Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. · Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not containing another gas. Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump · When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises. · Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release. · Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems · Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back-flow into the cylinder · Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys. · Open valve slowly. If valve is resistant to opening then contact your supervisor · Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. · Never insert a pointed object (e.g hooks) into cylinder cap openings as a means to open cap or move cylinder. Such action can inadvertently turn the valve and gas a gas leak. Use an adjustable strap instead of wrench to free an over-tight or rusted cap. · A bubble of gas may buildup behind the outlet dust cap during transportation, after prolonged storage, due to defective cylinder valve or if a dust cap is inserted without adequate evacuation of gas from the line. When loosening dust cap, preferably stand cylinder in a suitable enclosure and take cap off slowly. Never face the dust cap directly when removing it; point cap away from |
|----------------------|--|

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| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>any personnel or any object that may pose a hazard. under negative pressure (relative to atmospheric gas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. · Do NOT drag, slide or roll cylinders - use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement · Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame. · Do NOT heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from cylinder. · Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary. · If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier. · Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. · DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure. · Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another. |
| Fire and explosion protection | See section 5 |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ▸ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ▸ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ▸ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. ▸ Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. ▸ Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. ▸ Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. ▸ Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act(s). ▸ Cylinders containing flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials. Alternatively a fire-resistant partition may be used. ▸ Check storage areas for flammable or hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. ▸ Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. ▸ Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. ▸ Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. ▸ Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling. <p>NOTE: A 'G' size cylinder is usually too heavy for an inexperienced operator to raise or lower.</p> |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Cylinder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure. · Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction. · Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected. · Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage. · Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty. · Segregate full from empty cylinders. <p>WARNING: Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances |
| Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 | H2: Acute Toxic |
| Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of | H2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs Compartment |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

* Values for General Population

Continued...

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene | Not Available | Not Available |

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

- Areas where cylinders are stored require good ventilation and, if enclosed need discrete/ controlled exhaust ventilation.
- Vented gas is flammable, and may spread from its origin. Vent path must not contain ignition sources, pilot lights, naked flames.
- Secondary containment and exhaust gas treatment may be required by certain jurisdictions.
- Local exhaust ventilation (explosion proof) is usually required in workplaces.
- Consideration should be given to the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows-sealed, soft-seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors and flow- monitoring or limiting devices.
- Automated controls should ensure that workplace atmospheres do not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) (if available).
- Monitor the work area and secondary containments for release of gas.
- Automated alerting systems with automatic shutdown of gas-flow may be appropriate and may in fact be mandatory in certain jurisdictions.
- Respiratory protection in the form of air-supplied or self-contained breathing equipment must be worn if the oxygen concentration in the workplace air is less than 19%.
- Cartridge respirators **DO NOT** give protection and may result in rapid suffocation.

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.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|----------------------------|
| gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |


Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| 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 |

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 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 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.

- Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.
- Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.
- Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities

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| | |
|---|---|
| | should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) |
| 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ 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]. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. ▶ Eye-wash unit. ▶ Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces. ▶ Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work. ▶ Rescue gear: Two sets of SCBA breathing apparatus Rescue Harness, lines etc. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return. |

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 Air-line* | - - | PAPR-P1 - |
| 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(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Colourless | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -132.1 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 6 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 1.553 | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Nanoform Solubility | Not Available | Nanoform Particle Characteristics | Not Available |
| Particle Size | Not Available | | |

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| 10.1.Reactivity | See section 7.2 |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7.2 |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | See section 7.2 |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | See section 7.2 |
| 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5.3 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> |
|----------------|---|

Continued...

Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Ingestion | Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered). |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

| Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 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 | | | | |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | P | B | T |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relevant available data | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| PBT | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| vPvB | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| PBT Criteria fulfilled? | No | | |
| vPvB | No | | |

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Evaporate or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▸ Return empty containers to supplier. ▸ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal. |
| Waste treatment options | Not Available |
| Sewage disposal options | Not Available |

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| | |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 2WE |

Land transport (ADR-RID)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------|----------|--------------------|-----|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 3160 | | | | | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. | | | | | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Class | 2.3 | Subsidiary risk | 2.1 | | | | |
| Class | 2.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Subsidiary risk | 2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>2TF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>2.3 +2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Hazard identification (Kemler) | 263 | Classification code | 2TF | Hazard Label | 2.3 +2.1 | Special provisions | 274 |
| Hazard identification (Kemler) | 263 | | | | | | | | |
| Classification code | 2TF | | | | | | | | |
| Hazard Label | 2.3 +2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Special provisions | 274 | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Limited quantity | 0 |
| Tunnel Restriction Code | 1 (B/D) |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3160 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Liquefied gas, toxic, flammable, n.o.s. * | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | 2.1 |
| | ERG Code | 10P |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A2 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | Forbidden |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3160 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 2.3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | 2.1 |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-D, S-U |
| | Special provisions | 274 |
| | Limited Quantities | 0 |

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3160 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| | | |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Classification code | 2TF |
| | Special provisions | 274 |
| | Limited quantity | 0 |
| | Equipment required | PP, EP, EX, TOX, A |
| | Fire cones number | 2 |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--------------|-------|
|--------------|-------|

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|-----------|
|--------------|-----------|

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

| Seveso Category | |
|-----------------|--|
| H2 | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Not Available |
| Canada - DSL | Not Available |
| Canada - NDSL | Not Available |
| China - IECSC | Not Available |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Not Available |
| Japan - ENCS | Not Available |
| Korea - KECI | Not Available |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Not Available |
| Philippines - PICCS | Not Available |
| USA - TSCA | Not Available |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Not Available |
| Mexico - INSQ | Not Available |
| Vietnam - NCI | Not Available |
| Russia - FBEPH | Not Available |
| Legend: | <p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 23/06/2022 |
| Initial Date | 23/06/2022 |

Full text Risk and Hazard codes**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.

Perfluorobuta-1,3-diene

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
AIIIC: 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

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