



R438A (Isceon MO99)

A-Gas

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 22-9861

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Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	R438A (Isceon MO99)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Refrigerant gases, n.o.s.
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. 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.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	A-Gas	Rapid Recovery part of A-Gas Group	A-Gas
Address	11050 South Highway 287 TX 76078 United States	8932 WEST CACTUS ROAD ARIZONA 85381 United States	1100 Haskins Rd OH 43402 United States
Telephone	817-636-2089	877-372-7732	14198678990
Fax	817.636.9007	877-572-7732	1-419-867-3279
Website	www.agasamericas.com	www.raprec.com	www.agasamericas.com
Email	tammy.myers@agas.com	ryan.olson@raprec.com	tammy.myers@agas.com

Registered company name	A-Gas (Thailand) Limited
Address	68-68/6 S&B Tower, 7th Floor, Room 702, Pan Road, Silom, Bangrak Bangkok 10500 Thailand
Telephone	+66 2 6378188
Fax	+66 2 6378191
Website	www.agas.com
Email	info.th@agas.com

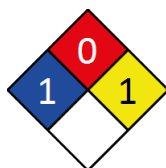
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec	PERS	PERS
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300	US 1-800-633-8253	1-800-633-8253
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	International 1-801-629-0667	International 1-801-629-0667

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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Classification of the substance or mixture**NFPA 704 diamond**

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Simple Asphyxiant, Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas)
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-10-5	8.5	<u>R32</u>
354-33-6	45	<u>R125</u>
811-97-2	44.2	<u>R-134A</u>
106-97-8.	1.7	<u>n-Butane, 99.95%</u>
78-78-4	0.6	<u>Isopentane</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**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.
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Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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</p> <p>DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes</p> <p>DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice</p> <p>DO NOT use hot or tepid water.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ 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

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

Continued...

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- ▶ No specific antidote.
- ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- ▶ If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- ▶ Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- ▶ If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.
- ▶ Shock may occur during rewarming.
- ▶ Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- ▶ Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- ▶ The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**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.**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket ▶ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices. ▶ High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. ▶ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. ▶ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , hydrogen fluoride , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</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

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.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▶ 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. ▶ DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Cylinder: ▶ 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.
Storage incompatibility	<p>As a general rule, hydrofluorocarbons tend to be flammable unless they contain more fluorine atoms than hydrogen atoms.</p> <p>Haloalkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are highly reactive:some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results. ▶ may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents. ▶ may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides ▶ may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide rage of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures . <p>BREITHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with metal halides and active metals, eg. sodium (Na), potassium (K), lithium (Li),calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), powdered aluminium (Al) and aluminium alloys, magnesium (Mg) and magnesium alloys. ▶ 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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

| INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	butane	normal-Butane, Butyl hydride, Diethyl, Methylmethane [Note: Also see specific listing for Isobutane.]	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	butane	* Butane, all isomers	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	isopentane	Pentane, normal-Pentane	120 ppm / 350 mg/m ³	Not Available	610 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	[15-minute]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isopentane	Pentane, all isomers	1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Narcosis; resp tract irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
R32	Methylene fluoride; (Difluoromethane; HFC-32)	3,000 ppm	6,500 ppm	39,000 ppm
R-134A	HFC 134a; (Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-Butane, 99.95%	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Isopentane	Isopentane; (Ethylidimethylmethane; 2-Methylbutane)	3000 ppm	33000 ppm	200000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
R32	Not Available	Not Available
R125	Not Available	Not Available
R-134A	Not Available	Not Available
n-Butane, 99.95%	Not Available	1,600 (>10% LEL) ppm
Isopentane	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For butane:


Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air. It is concluded that this limit will protect workers against the significant risk of drowsiness and other narcotic effects.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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. 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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical goggles. 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.
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. Insulated gloves: <p>NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.</p>
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.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

- ▶ 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless liquefied gas with slight ether-like odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquefied Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.14 @ 25 deg.C
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	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-43 @ atmospheric pressure	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
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 Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1112.1 @ 25 deg.C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.5 @ 25 deg.C	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ Extremely high temperatures.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with non-toxic gas inhalation include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ central nervous system effects such as headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory system complications may include tachypnoea and dyspnoea; ▶ cardiovascular effects may include circulatory collapse and arrhythmias; ▶ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation and nausea and vomiting. <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.</p> <p>Exposure to high concentrations of fluorocarbons may produce cardiac arrhythmias or cardiac arrest due sensitisation of the heart to adrenalin or noradrenalin. Deaths associated with exposures to fluorocarbons (specifically halogenated aliphatics) have occurred in occupational settings and in inhalation of bronchodilator drugs.</p> <p>Bronchospasm consistently occurs in human subjects inhaling fluorocarbons. At a measured concentration of 1700 ppm of one of the commercially available aerosols there is a biphasic change in ventilatory capacity, the first reduction occurring within a few minutes and the second delayed up to 30 minutes.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>In common with other halogenated aliphatics, fluorocarbons may cause dermal problems due to a tendency to remove natural oils from the skin causing irritation and the development of dry, sensitive skin. They do not appear to be appreciably absorbed.</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, puncture wounds 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> <p>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).</p>
Eye	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>It is generally accepted that the fluorocarbons are less toxic than the corresponding halogenated aliphatic based on chlorine. Repeated inhalation exposure to the fluorocarbon FC-11 does not produce pathologic lesions of the liver and other visceral organs in experimental animals. There has been conjecture in non-scientific publications that fluorocarbons may cause leukemia, cancer, sterility and birth defects; these have not been verified by current research. The high incidence of cancer, spontaneous abortion and congenital anomalies amongst</p>

R438A (Isceon MO99)

hospital personnel, repeatedly exposed to fluorine-containing general anaesthetics, has caused some scientists to call for a lowering of the fluorocarbon exposure standard to 5 ppm since some are mutagens.

R438A (Isceon MO99)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
R32	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1890 mg/l/4H ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1890 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
R125	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2910 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Not Available
R-134A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1500 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Not Available
n-Butane, 99.95%	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Not Available
Isopentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 280 mg/l/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	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	

R125	Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit >245400 mg/m3 Anaesthetic effects threshold limit 490800 mg/m3 * DuPont SDS
R-134A	Disinfection by products (DBPs) re formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramine, and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. The observations that some DBPs such as trihalomethanes (THMs), di-/trichloroacetic acids, and 3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone (MX) are carcinogenic in animal studies have raised public concern over the possible adverse health effects of DBPs. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified. Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. * with added oxygen - ZhongHao New Chemical Materials MSDS Excessive concentration can have a narcotic effect; inhalation of high concentrations of decomposition products can cause lung oedema.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✔ – Data available to make classification

☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

R438A (Isceon MO99)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
R32	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>81.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>97.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.13.2mg/L	2	

Continued...

R438A (Isceon MO99)

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
R125	LC50	96	Fish	>81.8mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>97.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.13.2mg/L	2
R-134A	LC50	96	Fish	450mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	980mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.13.2mg/L	2
n-Butane, 99.95%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Isopentane	LC50	96	Fish	4.26mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.3mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.51mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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				

In addition to carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), the greenhouse gases mentioned in the Kyoto Protocol include synthetic substances that share the common feature of being highly persistent in the atmosphere and exhibiting very high specific radiative forcing (radiative forcing is the change in the balance between radiation coming into the atmosphere and radiation out; a positive radiative forcing tends on average to warm the surface of the earth). These synthetic substances include hydrocarbons that are partially fluorinated (HCFs) or totally fluorinated (PFCs) as well as sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

The greenhouse potential of these substances, expressed as multiples of that of CO₂, are within the range of 140 to 11,700 for HFCs, from 6500 to 9,200 for PFCs and 23,900 for SF₆. Once emitted into the atmosphere, these substances have an impact on the environment for decades, centuries, or in certain instances, for thousands of years.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
R32	LOW	LOW
R125	HIGH	HIGH
R-134A	HIGH	HIGH
n-Butane, 99.95%	LOW	LOW
Isopentane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
R32	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2)
R125	LOW (LogKOW = 1.5472)
R-134A	LOW (LogKOW = 1.68)
n-Butane, 99.95%	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
Isopentane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.7234)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
R32	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
R125	LOW (KOC = 154.4)
R-134A	LOW (KOC = 96.63)
n-Butane, 99.95%	LOW (KOC = 43.79)

R438A (Isceon MO99)

Isopentane

LOW (KOC = 67.7)


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evaporate residue at an approved site. ▶ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. ▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1078				
UN proper shipping name	Refrigerant gases, n.o.s.				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Class</td> <td style="width: 15%;">2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Hazard Label</td> <td style="width: 15%;">2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>T50</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	2.2	Special provisions	T50
Hazard Label	2.2				
Special provisions	T50				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1078														
UN proper shipping name	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. *														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="width: 15%;">2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>2L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	2L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	2L														
Packing group	Not Applicable														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Forbidden</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1078
UN proper shipping name	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-C, S-V
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	120 mL

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

R32(75-10-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	

R125(354-33-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

R-134A(811-97-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

N-BUTANE, 99.95%(106-97-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

ISOPENTANE(78-78-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	Yes

Continued...

R438A (Isceon MO99)

Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	Yes

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)
None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65
None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (Isopentane; R32; R125; n-Butane, 99.95%; R-134A)
China - IECSC	N (R32)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	25/01/2016
Initial Date	Not Available

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.

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

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

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