

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Fluorochemicals Group**
2000 Market Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103

Information Telephone Numbers

Product Information

Product Name Forane (R) 404A
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family Hydrofluorocarbons

Chemical Formula CF₃CH₂F/CF₃CH₂F/CF₃CH₃Chemical Name 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)/ Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)/
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)

EPA Reg Num

Product Use Refrigerant Blend

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (24hrs) or (703) 527-3887

Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center
(303) 623-5716 (24Hrs)

Phone Number

800-245-5858

Available Hrs

8:00 am - 5:30 pm (Eastern)

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical Wt. %	OSHA
Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-	420-46-2	52%	Y
Ethane, pentafluoro-	354-33-6	44%	Y
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	811-97-2	4%	Y

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

This material is classified as hazardous under Federal OSHA regulation.

The components of this product are all on the TSCA inventory list.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Colorless liquified gas with faint ether odor.

WARNING!

LIQUID AND GAS UNDER PRESSURE, OVERHEATING AND OVERPRESSURIZING MAY CAUSE GAS RELEASE OR VIOLENT CYLINDER BURSTING. MAY DECOMPOSE ON CONTACT WITH FLAMES OR EXTREMELY HOT METAL SURFACES TO PRODUCE TOXIC AND CORROSIVE PRODUCTS. VAPOR REDUCES OXYGEN AVAILABLE FOR BREATHING AND IS HEAVIER THAN AIR. HARMFUL IF INHALED AND MAY CAUSE HEART IRREGULARITIES, UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR DEATH. LIQUID CONTACT WITH EYES OR SKIN MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE.

Potential Health Effects

Skin contact and inhalation are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. As with most liquified gases, contact with the rapidly volatilizing liquid can cause frostbite to any tissue. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects

such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness and, in severe exposure, loss of consciousness and death. The dense vapor of this material may reduce the available oxygen for breathing. Prolonged exposure to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere may be fatal. Inhalation may cause an increase in the sensitivity of the heart to adrenaline, which could result in irregular or rapid heartbeats. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material include heart disease or compromised heart function.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN, Flush exposed skin with lukewarm water (not hot), or use other means to warm skin slowly. Get medical attention if frostbitten by liquid or if irritation occurs.

IF SWALLOWED, Not applicable - product is a gas at ambient temperatures.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention. Do not give adrenaline, epinephrin or similar drugs following exposure to this product.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosive Properties

Auto-Ignition Temperature	NA	
Flash Point	NA - GAS	Flash Point Method
Flammable Limits- Upper	NA	
Lower	NA	

Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Stop the flow of gas if possible. Use water spray on person making shut-off. Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

May decompose on contact with flames or extremely hot metal surfaces to produce toxic and corrosive products. Liquid and gas under pressure, overheating or overpressurizing may cause gas release and/or violent cylinder bursting. Container may explode if heated due to resulting pressure rise. Some mixtures of HCFCs and/or HFCs, and air or oxygen may be combustible if pressurized and exposed to extreme heat or flame.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In Case of Spill or Leak

Use Halogen leak detector or other suitable means to locate leaks or check atmosphere. Keep upwind. Evacuate enclosed spaces and disperse gas with floor-level forced-air ventilation. Exhaust vapors outdoors. Do not smoke or operate internal combustion engines. Remove flames and heating elements.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid breathing gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

Storage

Do not apply direct flame to cylinder. Do not store cylinder in direct sun or expose it to heat above 120 F. Do not drop or refill this cylinder. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
--

Engineering Controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see below). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Eye / Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Rinse contaminated skin promptly. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing gas. When airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see below), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components (full facepiece recommended). Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

Exposure Limit	-	Value
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)		
WEEL TWA	-	1000 ppm 4240 mg/m3
Ethane, pentafluoro-		
WEEL TWA	-	4900 mg/m3 1000 ppm
Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-		
WEEL TWA	-	3400 mg/m3 1000 ppm

- Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.
- WEEL-AIHA Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic skin reactions.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor	Colorless liquified gas with faint ether odor.
pH	NA
Specific Gravity	1.05 @ 4 C
Vapor Pressure	169.6 PSIA @ 70 F
Vapor Density	3.36
Melting Point	NE
Freezing Point	NE
Boiling Point	-47.8 C/ -54 F
Solubility In Water	Negligible
Percent Volatile	100
Molecular Weight	97.60
Bulk Density	1.05 @ 25 C (g/cm3)

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

This material is chemically stable under specified conditions or storage, shipment and/or use. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with strong alkali or alkaline earth metals, finely powdered metals such as aluminum, magnesium or zinc and strong oxidizers, since they may react or accelerate decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and chlorine.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

No skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. Acute inhalation exposure produced anesthetic effects in mice, dogs, cats and monkeys. Repeated inhalation exposure produced no adverse effects in rats. Inhalation of this material, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stress reactions, resulted in cardiac sensitization in dogs. Following long-term inhalation studies in rats, an increased incidence of benign tumors (at high concentrations) in the testes were the only tumors observed. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats exposed to this material by inhalation during pregnancy, even at dosages which produced significant adverse effects in the mother. This material produced no genetic changes

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

in standard tests using bacterial or animal cells and whole animals. Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:
Inhalation - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 >500,000 ppm; 30-min LC50 ~750,000 ppm)
Eye Irritation - Slightly Irritating to Rabbits
Skin Irritation - Slightly Irritating to Rabbits (24-hr exposure)

Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-

Inhalation, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stress reactions, resulted in cardiac sensitization in dogs. Following repeated inhalation exposure, lung irritant effects including mild bronchitis and pneumonia were observed in rats and guinea pigs. No adverse effects were observed in long-term oral studies with rats. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using animal cells or whole animals. Both positive and negative results have been reported in tests using bacteria. Single exposure (acute) studies indicate
Inhalation - Practically Non-Toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 > 540,000 ppm)

Ethane, pentafluoro-

Inhalation, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stress reactions, resulted in cardiac sensitization in dogs. Following repeated inhalation exposure, no adverse effects were observed in rats. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using bacteria, animal cells or whole animals. Single exposure (acute) studies indicate
Inhalation - Practically Non-Toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 > 800,000 ppm)

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicological Information****Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-**

This material is practically non-toxic to *Daphnia magna* (48-hr LC50 300 mg/l) and no more than slightly toxic to rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 >40 mg/l).

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow of 1.06), bioaccumulation of this material is considered unlikely.

Chemical Fate Information**1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)**

Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow 1.06), bioaccumulation of this material is considered unlikely. When evaluated in a 28 day activated sludge test, 3% degradation of this material was observed.

Ethane, pentafluoro-

When released into the environment, this material may be expected to partition almost exclusively into the atmosphere. Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow of 1.48), bioaccumulation is considered unlikely. In a 28-day ready biodegradability closed bottle test, it appeared to be stable (about 2% degraded). This material does not dissociate in water.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste Disposal**

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name Refrigerant Gas R 404A
DOT Technical Name
DOT Hazard Class 2.2
UN Number UN 3337
DOT Packing Group PG NA
RQ

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)**

Immediate (Acute) Health	Y	Fire	N
Delayed (Chronic) Health	N	Reactive	N
		Sudden Release of Pressure	Y

The components of this product are all on the TSCA inventory list.

Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

SARA Reportable Quantities	CERCLA RQ	SARA TPQ
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	NE	

New Jersey Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List.
Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-

16 OTHER INFORMATION**Revision Information**

Revision Date 20 SEP 2001 Revision Number 6
Supercedes Revision Dated 13-JUL-2000

Revision Summary

Revised section 9.

Key

NE= Not Established NA= Not Applicable (R) = Registered Trademark

ATOFINA Chemicals, Inc. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements) are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where such product is used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Further, since the conditions and methods of use are beyond the control of ATOFINA Chemicals, ATOFINA Chemicals expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information.