



DuPont Chemicals

6129FR

Revised 29-AUG-2001

Printed 1-MAR-2007

"SUVA" 409A

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

"SUVA" is a registered trademark of DuPont.

Formula	CHCLF2/CHCLFCF3/CH3CCLF2
Molecular Weight	97.45
CAS Name	FORANE (R) FX-56 GENETRON 409A

Tradenames and Synonyms

HCFC BLEND OF HCFC-22, HCFC-124 & HCFC-142b

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR
DuPont Fluoroproducts
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information	1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S. 302-774-1000)
Transport Emergency	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300(outside U.S. 703-527-3887)
Medical Emergency	1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S. 302-774-1000)

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components Material	CAS Number	%
*CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)	75-45-6	60
*1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-142b)	75-68-3	15
*ETHANE, 2-CHLORO-1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUORO (HCFC-124)	2837-89-0	25

* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

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HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

INHALATION: Immediate effects of overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness. Gross overexposure may cause: Irregular heart beat with a strange sensation in the chest, "heart thumping", apprehension, lightheadedness, feeling of fainting, dizziness, weakness, sometimes progressing to loss of consciousness and death. Other effects include: Suffocation, if air is displaced by vapors or fatality from gross over-exposure. Decomposition products are hazardous.

SKIN CONTACT: Short-term overexposure may cause frostbite, if liquid or escaping vapor contacts the skin. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause: Defatting of the skin with itching, redness or rash.

EYE CONTACT: Contact with the vapor or aerosol may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain, blurred vision or "frostbite-like" effects.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the: central nervous system, cardiovascular system.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air. Keep person calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred, call a physician.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

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FIRST AID MEASURES(Continued)

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Notes to Physicians

THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines such as adrenaline, and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point : No flash point

Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume:

LEL : None per ASTM E681

UEL : None per ASTM E681

Autoignition: Not determined

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Cylinders may rupture under fire conditions. Decomposition may occur.

Contact of welding or soldering torch flame with high concentrations of refrigerant can result in visible changes in the size and color of torch flames. This flame effect will only occur in concentrations of product well above the recommended exposure limit, therefore stop all work and ventilate to disperse refrigerant vapors from the work area before using any open flames.

R-409A is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg C (212 deg F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of R-409A with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. R-409A can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing R-409A and air, or R-409A in an oxygen enriched atmosphere becomes combustible depends on the inter-relationship of 1) the temperature 2) the pressure, and 3) the proportion of oxygen in the mixture. In general, R-409A should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example: R-409A should NOT be mixed with air under pressure for leak testing or other purposes.

Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of HCFC-22, a component in this blend, in the presence of chlorine.

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FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES(Continued)

Extinguishing Media

Water Spray, Water Fog, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. Cool tank/container with water spray. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Shut off source of fuel, if possible and without risk.

Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

Hydrogen fluoride or hydrogen chloride fumes emitted during a fire can react with water to form hydrofluoric acid or hydrochloric acid. Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area using forced ventilation, especially in low or enclosed places where heavy vapors might collect. Remove open flames. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for large spills or releases.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

Handling (Physical Aspects)

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames. Open container only in well-ventilated area.

Storage

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames. Store in a well ventilated area away from heat and sunlight.

Close container after each use.

Store below 120 deg F (49 deg C).

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EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation especially for enclosed and low area where vapors can accumulate.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear coverall chemical splash goggles.

RESPIRATORS

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection, as appropriate.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Where there is potential for skin contact have available, and wear as appropriate, impervious gloves, apron, pants, and jacket.

Lined butyl gloves should be used to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits

CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)

PEL (OSHA)	None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	1,000 ppm, 3,540 mg/m ³ , 8 Hr. TWA, A4
AEL * (DuPont)	None Established

1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE

PEL (OSHA)	None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	None Established
AEL * (DuPont)	1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA
WEEL (AIHA)	1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA

ETHANE, 2-CHLORO-1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUORO

PEL (OSHA)	None Established
TLV (ACGIH)	None Established
AEL * (DuPont)	1000 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
WEEL (AIHA)	1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Boiling Point	-31 F (-35 C)
Vapor Density	3.36 (Air=1.0)
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Specific Gravity	1.215 @ 70 F (21 C)
Vapor Pressure	107 psia @ 70 F (21 C)
% Volatiles	100 %
Odor	Faint, Ethereal, Ether.
Form	Liquified Gas.
Color	Clear, Colorless.

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STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Conditions contributing to instability: Thermal decomposition due to exposure to heat (>800 deg F) or fire.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid flames, sparks, extremely hot metal, heating elements, pilot lights, static electricity, combustion engines, ignition sources, etc.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

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 with or accelerate decomposition of this material.

Decomposition

Thermal decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and chlorine and possibly carbonyl halides. These materials are toxic and irritating. Contact should be avoided.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)

INHALATION: 4 hour, LC50, rat: 220,000 ppm

Animal testing indicates this material is a slight eye and skin irritant, but not a skin sensitizer.

INGESTION: Long-term exposure caused: No significant toxicological effects.

Single exposure to high doses caused: Central nervous system depression. Inactivity or anaesthesia. Lung noise. Altered respiratory rate. Histopathological changes of the liver. Cardiac sensitization, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm associated with a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Repeated exposure caused: No significant toxicological effects. Long-term exposure caused: Reduced weight gain. Increased adrenals, kidney, liver, pituitary weight.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

In chronic inhalation studies, HCFC-22, at a concentration of 50,000 ppm (v/v), produced a small, but statistically significant increase of late-occurring tumors involving salivary glands in male rats, but not female rats or male or female mice. In the same studies, no increased incidence of

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TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION(Continued)

tumors was seen in either species at concentrations of 10,000 ppm or 1000 ppm (v/v). Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. This material is not considered a unique developmental hazard to the conceptus. Reproductive data on male animals show: No change in reproductive performance. Specific studies to evaluate the effect on female reproductive performance have not been conducted; however, limited information obtained from studies on developmental toxicity do not indicate adverse effects on female reproductive performance. This material produces genetic damage in bacterial cell cultures. In mammalian cell cultures and animals, this material has not produced genetic toxicity. In animal testing, this material has not caused permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (has not produced heritable genetic damage).

1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-142b)

Inhalation 2 hour LC50: 447,642 ppm in rats

The compound is untested for skin irritancy, is not an eye irritant, and is untested for animal sensitization.

Inhalation: Toxic effects of single inhalation exposures include respiratory irritation, loss of reflexes, and unconsciousness. Cardiac sensitization was seen in dogs exposed to concentrations of 5% and higher. Exposure of dogs or monkeys to concentrations of 5 to 20% for five minutes caused decreased blood pressure (hypotension). Repeated exposure produced only irritation of the lungs.

Tests in animals demonstrate no carcinogenic, developmental, or reproductive toxicity.

The compound does not produce genetic damage in animals or in bacterial and mammalian cell cultures. It does not produce heritable genetic damage.

ETHANE, 2-CHLORO-1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUORO (HCFC-124)

INHALATION: 4 hour, ALC, rat: 230,000 - 300,000 ppm.

Single exposure caused: Cardiac sensitization, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm associated with a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level for cardiac sensitization: 25,000 ppm. Single exposure caused: the following temporary effects - Inactivity or anaesthesia. Low blood pressure. Repeated exposure caused: Decreased body weight. Altered clinical chemistry. These effects were reversible. Repeated exposure caused: the following temporary effects - Inactivity or anaesthesia. Lethargy.

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TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION(Continued)

Incoordination. Altered respiratory rate. One study showed: Increased liver weight.

CARCINOGENIC, DEVELOPMENTAL, REPRODUCTIVE, MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:

In animal testing this material has not caused carcinogenicity, developmental toxicity. No animal data are available to define the following effects of this material: reproductive toxicity. Tests have shown that this material does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or in animals. This material has not been tested for its ability to cause permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicological Information****AQUATIC TOXICITY:**

CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)
48 hour EC50 - Daphnia magna: 433 mg/L

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste Disposal**

Recycle or reclaim if possible. Reclaimed material may be incinerated but toxic and corrosive combustion products (HF and HCL) must be handled appropriately.

Consult Federal, State or local authorities for proper disposal procedures.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**Shipping Information**

DOT/IMO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name

LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.
(CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE,
CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE)

Hazard Class

2.2

UN No.

UN 3163

DOT/IMO Label

NONFLAMMABLE GAS

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OTHER INFORMATION**NFPA, NPCA-HMIS**

NPCA-HMIS Rating	
Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	1

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Responsibility for MSDS : MSDS Coordinator
> : DuPont Fluoroproducts
Address : Wilmington, DE 19898
Telephone : (800) 441-7515

Indicates updated section.

End of MSDS