The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

"SUVA" HP80 (R402A)
6003FR Revised 6-APR-2003

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

"SUVA" is a registered trademark of DuPont.

Corporate MSDS Number : DU005613

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	%
ETHANE, PENTAFLUORO- (HFC-125)	354-33-6	60
*METHANE, CHLORODIFLUORO- (HCFC-22)	75-45-6	38
PROPANE	74-98-6	2

* 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.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor is harmful and may cause heart irregularities, unconsciousness, or death. Intentional misuse or deliberate inhalation may cause death without warning. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing and is heavier than air. Liquid contact can cause frostbite.

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:

(HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

Overexposure to the vapors by inhalation may include temporary nervous system depression with anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness. Higher exposures to the vapors may cause temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity with irregular pulse, palpitations, or inadequate circulation. Fatality may occur from gross overexposure. Skin contact with the liquid may cause frostbite.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous or cardiovascular system may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of increased exposures.

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

Not a probable route. However, in case of accidental ingestion, call a physician.

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-402A is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg C (212 deg F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of R-402A with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. R-402A can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing R-402A and air, or R-402A 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-402A should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example: R-402A 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.

Extinguishing Media

As appropriate for combustibles in area.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Keep cylinders cool with water spray or fog. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if cylinders rupture and contents are released under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

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

Remove open flames. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for large spills or releases.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid liquid contact with skin or eyes. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below the recommended limits. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Clean, dry area. Do not heat above 52 deg C (125 deg F).

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Refrigerant concentration monitors may be necessary to determine vapor concentrations in work areas prior to use of torches or other open flames, or if employees are entering enclosed areas.

Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below the recommended exposure limit. Local exhaust should be used if large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places.

Personal Protective Equipment

Impervious gloves should be used to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Chemical splash goggles should be available for use as needed to prevent eye contact. Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits

ETHANE, PENTAFLUORO- (HFC-125)

PEL	(OSHA)	: None Established
TLV	(ACGIH)	: None Established
AEL *	(DuPont)	: 1000 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
WEEL	(AIHA)	: 1000 ppm, 4900 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA

METHANE, CHLORODIFLUORO- (HCFC-22)

PEL	(OSHA)	: None Established
TLV	(ACGIH)	: 1,000 ppm, 3,540 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA, A4
AEL *	(DuPont)	: None Established

PROPANE

PEL	(OSHA)	: 1,000 ppm, 1,800 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA
TLV	(ACGIH)	: 2500 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA Notice of Intended Changes (2003) 1000 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA
AEL *	(DuPont)	: None Established

* 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	: -49.2 C (-56.6 F)
Vapor Pressure	: 193.6 psia at 25 deg C (77 deg F)
% Volatiles	: 100 WT%
Evaporation Rate	: (CCl4 = 1) Greater than 1
Solubility in Water	: Not determined
Odor	: Slight ethereal
Form	: Liquefied gas
Color	: Clear, colorless
Density	: 1.152 gm/cc at 25 deg C (77 deg F) - Liquid

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Material is stable. However, avoid open flames and high temperatures.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible with alkali or alkaline earth metals - powdered Al, Zn, Be, etc.

(STABILITY AND REACTIVITY - Continued)

Decomposition

Decomposition products are hazardous. "SUVA" HP80 can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, and possibly carbonyl halides. These materials are toxic and irritating. Contact should be avoided.

Polymerization

Polymerization will not occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

The blend is untested.

ETHANE, PENTAFLUORO

Inhalation 4 hour ALC: > 709,000 ppm in rats

Single, high inhalation exposures caused lethargy, decreased activity, labored breathing and weight loss. Weak cardiac sensitization effect, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm caused by a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level for cardiac sensitization: 100,000 ppm.
Repeated exposure caused: No significant toxicological effects. No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level(NOAEL): 50,000 ppm

No animal data are available to define carcinogenic, developmental or reproductive hazards. In animal testing this material has not caused developmental toxicity. HFC-125 does not produce genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or when tested in animals (not tested for heritable genetic damage).

METHANE, CHLORODIFLUORO

Inhalation 4-hour LC50: 220,000 ppm in rats

The compound is a skin irritant and a slight eye irritant, but is not a skin sensitizer in animals.

Effects from single high exposures include central nervous system depression, anesthesia, rapid breathing, lung congestion and microscopic liver changes. Cardiac sensitization occurred in dogs at 50,000 ppm or greater from the action of exogenous epinephrine.

No toxic effects or abnormal histopathological observations occurred in rats repeatedly exposed to concentrations

(TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Continued)

ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 ppm (v/v). Long-term exposures to 50,000 ppm (v/v) of vapors produced organ weight increases and a decrease in body weight gain, but no increased mortality or adverse hematological 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 tumors was seen in either species at concentrations of 10,000 ppm or 1000 ppm (v/v).

Long-term administration in corn oil produced no effects on body weight or mortality.

HCFC-22 was mutagenic in some strains of bacteria in bacterial cell cultures, but not mammalian cell cultures or animals. It did not cause heritable genetic damage in mammals.

A slight, but significant increase in developmental toxicity was observed at high concentrations (50,000 ppm) of HCFC-22, a concentration which also produced toxic effects in the adult animal. Based on these findings, and other negative developmental studies, HCFC-22 is not considered a unique hazard to the conceptus. Studies of the effects of HCFC-22 on male reproductive performance have been negative. 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 at concentrations up to 50,000 ppm.

PROPANE

Toxicity in animals occurring only with inhalation exposures at high concentrations (10% or greater) include cardiac sensitization, analgesia, irregular respiration and hypotension. No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards. Tests in bacteria cell cultures demonstrate no mutagenic activity.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

Aquatic Toxicity:

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

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. Reclaim by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT/IMO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name	: Liquefied Gas N.O.S. (Chlorodifluoromethane and Pentafluoroethane)
Hazard Class	: 2.2
UN No.	: 3163
Label(s)	: Nonflammable Gas

Shipping Containers

Tank Cars.

Cylinders
Ton Tanks

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : Reported/Included.

TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS SECTIONS 311, 312

Acute	: Yes
Chronic	: No
Fire	: No
Reactivity	: No
Pressure	: Yes

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL LISTS

SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance: No
CERCLA Hazardous Substance : No
SARA Toxic Chemical - See Components Section

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA, NPCA-HMIS

NPCA-HMIS Rating

Health	: 1
Flammability	: 0
Reactivity	: 1

Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

Additional Information

MEDICAL USE: CAUTION: Do not use in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical applications see DuPont CAUTION Bulletin No. H-50102.

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.

This information is based upon technical information believed to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

End of MSDS