Material Safety Data Sheet

DuPont™ ISCEON® MO99™ refrigerant

Version 2.2

Revision Date 09/12/2011 Ref. 130000031356

This SDS adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	DuPont™ ISCEON® MO99™ refrigerant
Product Grade/Type	:	ASHRAE Refrigerant number designation: R-438A
Tradename/Synonym	:	MO99 Isceon MO99™ R-438A
MSDS Number	:	130000031356
Product Use	:	Refrigerant
Manufacturer	:	DuPont 1007 Market Street Wilmington, DE 19898
Product Information	:	1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S. 1-302-774-1000)
Medical Emergency	:	1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S. 1-302-774-1139)
Transport Emergency	:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (outside the U.S. 1-703-527-3887)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.
Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.
May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Potential Health Effects

Skin	:	Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite. May cause skin irritation. May cause: Discomfort, itching, redness, or swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with liquid may cause defatting resulting in drying, redness and possible blistering.
Eyes	:	Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite. May cause eye irritation. May cause: Tearing, redness, or discomfort.
Inhalation	:	Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may cause death without warning symptoms, due to cardiac effects. Other symptoms potentially related to misuse or inhalation abuse are: Anaesthetic effects, Light-headedness, dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness, or unconsciousness, irregular heartbeat with a strange sensation in the chest, heart thumping, apprehension, feeling of fainting, dizziness or weakness. Irritating to respiratory system. May cause:, Cough, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, or shortness of breath.. May cause: Central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness, or unconsciousness., narcosis. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.
Ingestion	:	Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.

Target Organs

Butane	:	Respiratory Tract Central nervous system
2-Methylbutane	:	Central nervous system

Carcinogenicity

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No.	Concentration

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)	354-33-6	45 %
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	811-97-2	44.2 %
Difluoromethane (R-32)	75-10-5	8.5 %
Butane	106-97-8	1.7 %
2-Methylbutane	78-78-4	0.6 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Consult a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Treat for frostbite if necessary by gently warming affected area.

Eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if necessary.

Inhalation : Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Consult a physician.

Ingestion : Is not considered a potential route of exposure.

General advice : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Notes to physician : Because of possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, that may be used in situations of emergency life support should be used with special caution.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash point	:	does not flash
Lower explosion limit	:	Method : None per ASTM E681
Upper explosion limit	:	Method : None per ASTM E681
Fire and Explosion Hazard	:	Cylinders are equipped with pressure and temperature relief devices, but may still 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 colour of the torch flame. 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. This substance is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg. C (212 deg. F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of this substance with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. This substance can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing this substance and air, or this substance in an oxygen enriched atmosphere become combustible depends on the inter-relationship of 1) the temperature 2) the pressure, and 3) the proportion of oxygen in the mixture. In general, this substance should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example this substance should NOT be mixed with air under pressure for leak testing or other purposes. Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of this substance in the presence of certain concentrations of chlorine.
Firefighting Instructions	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if containers rupture and contents are released under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Safeguards (Personnel)	:	Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Spill Cleanup	:	Ventilate area using forced ventilation, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapors might collect. Recover free liquid for reuse or reclamation.
Accidental Release Measures	:	Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas. Avoid open flames and high temperatures. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)	:	Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. For personal protection see section 8. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Storage	:	Valve protection caps and valve outlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Never attempt to lift cylinder by its cap. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Separate full containers from empty containers. Keep at temperature not exceeding 52°C. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in original container. Protect from contamination.
Storage temperature	:	< 52 °C (< 126 °F)

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls : Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : For rescue and maintenance work in storage tanks use self-contained breathing apparatus. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

Hand protection : Additional protection: Impervious gloves

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields Additionally wear a face shield where the possibility exists for face contact due to splashing, spraying or airborne contact with this material.

Protective measures : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure Limit Values

Pentafluoroethane				
AEL *	(DUPONT)	1,000 ppm	8 & 12 hr. TWA	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane				
AEL *	(DUPONT)	1,000 ppm	8 & 12 hr. TWA	
Difluoromethane				
AEL *	(DUPONT)	1,000 ppm	8 & 12 hr. TWA	
Butane				
PEL:	(OSHA)	800 ppm	1,900 mg/m3	8 hr. TWA
TLV	(ACGIH)	1,000 ppm	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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	:	Liquefied gas
Color	:	colourless
Odor	:	slight, ether-like
pH	:	neutral
Boiling point	:	-42.3 °C (-44.1 °F)
% Volatile	:	100 %
Vapour Pressure	:	11,171 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F)
Specific gravity	:	1.15 at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	:	not determined
Vapour density	:	3.5 at 25°C (77°F) and 1013 hPa (Air=1.0)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	The product is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. When pressurised with air or oxygen, the mixture may become flammable. Certain mixtures of HCFCs or HFCs with chlorine may become flammable or reactive under certain conditions.
Incompatibility	:	Alkali metals Alkaline earth metals, Powdered metals, Powdered metal salts
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Decomposition products are hazardous., This material can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrofluoric acid and possibly carbonyl fluoride., These materials are toxic and irritating., Avoid contact with decomposition products

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

Dermal	:	not applicable
Oral	:	not applicable

Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	> 800000 ppm , rat
Inhalation	:	dog Cardiac sensitization
Skin irritation	:	No skin irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Eye irritation	:	No eye irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Skin sensitization	:	Does not cause skin sensitization., Not tested on animals Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance. There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Carcinogenicity	:	Overall weight of evidence indicates that the substance is not carcinogenic.
Mutagenicity	:	Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.
Reproductive toxicity	:	Evidence suggests the substance is not a reproductive toxin in animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Teratogenicity	:	Animal testing showed no developmental toxicity.
Further information	:	Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit : 490000 mg/m3

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

Dermal	:	not applicable
Oral	:	not applicable

Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	567000 ppm , rat
Inhalation	:	dog Cardiac sensitization
Skin irritation	:	slight irritation, rabbit Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance. No skin irritation, human
Eye irritation	:	slight irritation, rabbit Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance. No eye irritation, human
Skin sensitization	:	Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals., guinea pig Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance. Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Carcinogenicity	:	Overall weight of evidence indicates that the substance is not carcinogenic. An increased incidence of benign tumours was observed in laboratory animals.
Mutagenicity	:	Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.
Reproductive toxicity	:	Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity.
Teratogenicity	:	Animal testing showed effects on embryo-fetal development at levels equal to or above those causing maternal toxicity.
Further information	:	Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit : 312975 mg/m3

Difluoromethane (R-32)

Dermal	:	not applicable
Oral	:	not applicable
Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	> 520000 ppm , rat
Inhalation	:	dog Not a cardiac sensitizer.
Skin irritation	:	No skin irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Eye irritation	:	No eye irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Skin sensitization	:	Not tested on animals Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance. There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Carcinogenicity	:	Overall weight of evidence indicates that the substance is not carcinogenic.
Mutagenicity	:	Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.
Reproductive toxicity	:	Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Teratogenicity	:	Animal testing showed no developmental toxicity.

Butane

Dermal	:	not applicable

Oral	:	not applicable
Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	277018 ppm , rat Target Organs: Respiratory Tract, Central nervous system Irritating to respiratory system. Central nervous system depression narcosis
Skin irritation	:	No skin irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Eye irritation	:	No eye irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Skin sensitization	:	Not tested on animals There are no reports of human skin sensitization. Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Inhalation multiple species No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Mutagenicity	:	Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.

2-Methylbutane

Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	1,281.9 mg/l , rat Target Organs: Central nervous system Central nervous system depression narcosis
Skin irritation	:	Mild skin irritation, human
Skin sensitization	:	Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals., guinea pig
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Oral - gavage rat, male No toxicologically significant effects were found.

Mutagenicity	:	Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

96 h LC50	:	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) > 81.8 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
96 h LC50	:	Danio rerio (zebra fish) > 200 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
96 h LC50	:	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 450 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
72 h EC50	:	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) > 118 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
72 h EC50	:	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) > 114 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
96 h EC50	:	Algae 142 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) > 200 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) > 97.9 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

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

96 h LC50	:	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 450 mg/l
72 h EC50	:	Algae > 118 mg/l Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) 980 mg/l

Difluoromethane (R-32)

96 h LC50	:	Fish 1,507 mg/l
96 h EC50	:	Algae 142 mg/l
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia 652 mg/l

Butane

96 h LC50	:	Fish (unspecified species) > 1,000 mg/l

2-Methylbutane

48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) 2.3 mg/l

Environmental Fate

2-Methylbutane

Biodegradability	:	Not readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	:	Can be used after re-conditioning. Recover by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility. Comply with applicable Federal, State/Provincial and Local Regulations.
Environmental Hazards	:	Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	UN number	:	1078
	Proper shipping name	:	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
	Class	:	2.2
	Labelling No.	:	2.2
IATA_C	UN number	:	1078
	Proper shipping name	:	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
	Class	:	2.2

	Labelling No.	:	2.2
IMDG	UN number	:	1078
	Proper shipping name	:	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Pentafluoroethane)
	Class	:	2.2
	Labelling No.	:	2.2

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 Regulated Chemical(s)	:	SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.
California Prop. 65	:	Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or any other harm: none known
PA Right to Know Regulated Chemical(s)	:	Substances on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List present at a concentration of 1% or more (0.01% for Special Hazardous Substances): Butane , Difluoromethane
NJ Right to Know Regulated Chemical(s)	:	Substances on the New Jersey Workplace Hazardous Substance List present at a concentration of 1% or more (0.1% for substances identified as carcinogens, mutagens or teratogens): Butane , Difluoromethane

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

		HMIS
Health	:	1
Flammability	:	0
Reactivity/Physical hazard	:	1
PPE	:	Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

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For further information contact the local DuPont office or DuPont's nominated distributors.
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