DuPont™ SUVA® 134aUV refrigerant

Version 2.0

Revision Date 10/22/2010 Ref. 130000016044

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™ SUVA® 134aUV refrigerant
Tradename/Synonym	:	R-134aUV R134aUV 134aUV Leakdetect 134aUV Leakdetect Automotive Leak Detect
MSDS Number	:	130000016044
Product Use	:	Refrigerant
Manufacturer	:	DuPont 1007 Market Street Wilmington, DE 19898
Product Information	:	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.

Potential Health Effects

Skin

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	:	Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite. May cause skin irritation. May cause: Discomfort, itching, redness, or swelling.

Eyes

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane : Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.
May cause eye irritation.
May cause: tearing, Redness, Discomfort.

Inhalation

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane : 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.
Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

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
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	>=99%

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. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash point	:	does not flash
Autoignition temperature	:	> 743 °C (> 1,369 °F)
Lower explosion limit	:	Method : None per ASTM E681
Upper explosion limit	:	Method : None per ASTM E681
Fire and Explosion Hazard	:	Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride Carbonyl fluoride 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.

HFC-134a is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg. C (212 deg. F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of HFC-134a with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. HFC-134a can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing HFC-134a and air, or HFC-134a 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, HFC-134a should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example HFC-134a should NOT be mixed with air under pressure for leak testing or other purposes.
Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of HFC-134a in the presence of certain concentrations of chlorine.

Firefighting Instructions : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Cool containers / tanks with water spray.
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. Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapours might collect.

Accidental Release Measures : Should not be released into the environment.
Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs. Avoid open flames and high temperatures.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel) : Use sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. For personal protection see section 8.

Handling (Physical Aspects)	:	The product should not be mixed with air for leak testing or used with air for any other purpose above atmospheric pressure. Contact with chlorine or other strong oxidizing agents should also be avoided.
Storage	:	Valve protection caps and valve cutlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (>3000 psig) piping or systems. 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. Avoid area where salt or other corrosive materials are present.
Storage temperature	:	< 52 °C (< 126 °F)

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls	:	Normal ventilation for standard manufacturing procedures is generally adequate. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places. Refrigerant concentration monitors may be necessary to determine vapour concentrations in work areas prior to use of torches or other open flames, or if employees are entering enclosed areas.
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	:	Wear coverall chemical splash goggles.

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure Limit Values

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

AEL *	(DUPONT)	1,000 ppm	8 & 12 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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	:	Liquefied gas
Color	:	clear, greenish-yellow
Odor	:	slight, ether-like
Boiling point/boiling range	:	-26.1 °C (-15.0 °F) at 1,013 hPa
% Volatile	:	98 %
Vapour Pressure	:	6,661 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F)
Density	:	1.21 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F) (as liquid)
Specific Gravity	:	1.208 at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	:	1.5 g/l at 25 °C (77 °F) at 1,013 hPa
Vapour density	:	3.6 at 25 °C (77 °F) (Air = 1.0)
Evaporation rate	:	> 1 (CCL4=1.0)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid open flames and high temperatures.
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

DuPont™ SUVA® 134aUV refrigerant

Further information : Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit : 312975 mg/m3
Anaesthetic effects threshold limit : 834600 mg/m3
Did not show carcinogenic or teratogenic effects in animal

experiments.Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects.Inhalation of decomposition products in high concentration may cause shortness of breath (lung oedema).Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	> 359300 ppm , rat
Inhalation	:	dog Cardiac sensitization
Skin irritation	:	slight irritation, rabbit
		No skin irritation, human
Eye irritation	:	slight irritation, rabbit
		No eye irritation, human
Skin sensitization	:	Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals., guinea pig
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	:	Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

96 h LC50	:	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 450 mg/l
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) 980 mg/l

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	:	3159
	Proper shipping name	:	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
	Class	:	2.2
	Labelling No.	:	2.2
IATA_C	UN number	:	3159
	Proper shipping name	:	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
	Class	:	2.2
	Labelling No.	:	2.2
IMDG	UN number	:	3159
	Proper shipping name	:	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
	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

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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