SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Freon™ MO99 (R-438A) Refrigerant

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 18.10.2022
4.0	21.04.2023	9683391-00004	Date of first issue: 22.09.2021

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Freon™ MO99 (R-438A) Refrigerant
Product code	:	D12961580
SDS-Identcode	:	130000031356

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture	:	Refrigerant
Recommended restrictions on use	:	For professional and industrial installation and use only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	Chemours Netherlands B.V. Baanhoekweg 22 3313 LA Dordrecht Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31-(0)-78-630-1011
Telefax	:	+31-78-6163737
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	:	sds-support@chemours.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+(44)-870-8200418 (CHEMTREC - Recommended)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Gases under pressure, Liquefied gas	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements :

Storage:

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases. (HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-32)

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.
Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may cause death without warning symptoms, due to cardiac effects.
Rapid evaporation of the product may cause frostbite.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Pentafluoroethane#	354-33-6 206-557-8 01-2119485636-25	Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280	45
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane#	811-97-2 212-377-0 01-2119459374-33	Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280	44.2
Difluoromethane#	75-10-5 200-839-4 01-2119471312-47	Flam. Gas 1B; H221 Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280	8.5
Butane	106-97-8 203-448-7 601-004-00-0	Flam. Gas 1A; H220 Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280	1.7

		STOT SE 3; H336	
Isopentane	78-78-4 201-142-8 601-085-00-2	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	0.6

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
#: Voluntarily-disclosed substance

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders : No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact : Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.
Get medical attention immediately.

In case of eye contact : Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Other symptoms potentially related to misuse or inhalation abuse are
Cardiac sensitisation
Anaesthetic effects
Light-headedness
Dizziness
confusion
Lack of coordination
Drowsiness
Unconsciousness

Risks : Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.
Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : 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

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Not applicable
Will not burn

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Not applicable
Will not burn

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion products : Fluorine compounds
Carbon oxides
Hydrogen fluoride
carbonyl fluoride

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.

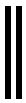
SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Avoid skin contact with leaking liquid (danger of frostbite).
Ventilate the area.
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.



Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Ventilate the area.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Use a backflow preventative device in piping. Close valve after each use and when empty.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid breathing gas.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Wear cold insulating gloves/ face shield/ eye protection.
Valve protection caps and valve outlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point.
Prevent backflow into the gas tank.
Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.
Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3000 psig) piping or systems.
Close valve after each use and when empty. Do NOT change or force fit connections.
Prevent the intrusion of water into the gas tank.
Never attempt to lift cylinder by its cap.
Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders.
Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contami-

nated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Separate full containers from empty containers. Do not store near combustible materials. Avoid area where salt or other corrosive materials are present. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Flammable liquids
Flammable solids
Pyrophoric liquids
Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases
Explosives
Very acutely toxic substances and mixtures
Acutely toxic substances and mixtures
Substances and mixtures with chronic toxicity

Storage period : > 10 yr

Recommended storage temperature : < 52 °C

Further information on storage stability : The product has an indefinite shelf life when stored properly.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	TWA	1,000 ppm 4,240 mg/m3	GB EH40
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	600 ppm 1,450 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic dam-			

	age.			
		STEL	750 ppm 1,810 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.			
Isopentane	78-78-4	TWA	600 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA	1,000 ppm 3,000 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Pentafluoroethane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	16444 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1753 mg/m3
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	13936 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2476 mg/m3
Difluoromethane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	7035 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	750 mg/m3
Isopentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC):

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Pentafluoroethane	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.6 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	Fresh water	0.1 mg/l
	Marine water	0.01 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.75 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	73 mg/l
Difluoromethane	Fresh water	0.142 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	1.42 mg/l

	Fresh water sediment	0.534 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
Face-shield
Equipment should conform to BS EN 166

Hand protection
Material : Low temperature resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often!

Skin and body protection : Skin should be washed after contact.

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Equipment should conform to BS EN 14387

Filter type : Organic gas and low boiling vapour type (AX)

Protective measures : Wear cold insulating gloves/ face shield/ eye protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquefied gas

Colour : colourless

Odour : slight, ether-like

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	-42.3 °C
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Will not burn
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Upper flammability limit Method: ASTM E681 None.
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Lower flammability limit Method: ASTM E681 None.
Vapour pressure	:	11,171 hPa (25 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	3.5 (Air = 1.0)
Relative density	:	1.15 (25 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable if used as directed. Follow precautionary advice and avoid incompatible materials and conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : This substance is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 °C (212 °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.
Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation
Skin contact
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 75000 ppm
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): 368.159 mg/m3
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 567000 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 40000 ppm
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

Lowest observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 80000 ppm
Test atmosphere: gas
Symptoms: May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): 334,000 mg/m3
Test atmosphere: gas
Symptoms: May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Difluoromethane:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 520000 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 350000 ppm
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

Lowest observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): > 350000 ppm
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): > 735,000 mg/m3
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Cardiac sensitisation

Acute dermal toxicity	:	Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 570000 ppm Exposure time: 15 min Test atmosphere: gas Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Result	:	No skin irritation

Difluoromethane:

Result	:	No skin irritation

Isopentane:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Assessment	:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Result	:	No eye irritation

Difluoromethane:

Result	:	No eye irritation

Isopentane:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Result	:	negative

Exposure routes	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Rat
Result	:	negative

Exposure routes	:	Inhalation
Species	:	Humans
Result	:	negative

Difluoromethane:

Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Result	:	negative

Exposure routes	:	Inhalation
Result	:	negative

Isopentane:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 486 Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Difluoromethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

		Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Butane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10. Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12. Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 453
Result	:	negative

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Difluoromethane:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Effects on fertility	:	Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

Difluoromethane:

Effects on fertility	:	Species: Mouse Application Route: Inhalation Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rabbit Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive toxicity

Butane:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative

Isopentane:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Exposure routes	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

Difluoromethane:

Exposure routes	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

Butane:

Assessment	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Assessment	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Exposure routes	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 250 ppmV/6h/d or less.

Difluoromethane:

Exposure routes	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 250 ppmV/6h/d or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 50000 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	50000 ppm
LOAEL	:	>50000 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	2 yr
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 453

Difluoromethane:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	49100 ppm
LOAEL	:	> 49100 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413

Butane:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 9000 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	6 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 422

Isopentane:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	> 250 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Difluoromethane:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Isopentane:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 450 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.1
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 980 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.2
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (green algae): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Difluoromethane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 1,507 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 652 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (green algae): 142 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)

Isopentane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.3 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials ErC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 5 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Difluoromethane:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Butane:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 71.43 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Pow: 1.48 Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1.06

Difluoromethane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.714

Butane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.89

Isopentane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Global warming potential

Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases

Product:

100-year global warming potential: 2,265

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADN	:	UN 1078
ADR	:	UN 1078
RID	:	UN 1078
IMDG	:	UN 1078
IATA	:	UN 1078

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S. (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
ADR	:	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S. (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
RID	:	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S. (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
IMDG	:	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S. (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
IATA	:	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	2
ADR	:	2
RID	:	2
IMDG	:	2.2
IATA	:	2.2

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Classification Code	:	2A
Hazard Identification Number	:	20
Labels	:	2.2

ADR

Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Classification Code	:	2A
Hazard Identification Number	:	20
Labels	:	2.2
Tunnel restriction code	:	(C/E)

RID

Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Classification Code	:	2A
Hazard Identification Number	:	20
Labels	:	2.2 ((13))

IMDG

Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.2
EmS Code	:	F-C, S-V

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	200
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	Non-flammable, non-toxic Gas

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	200
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	Non-flammable, non-toxic Gas

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous	:	no

ADR

Environmentally hazardous	:	no

RID

Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17)	:	Not applicable
UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable
GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation	:	Not applicable

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)
Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : Freon™ and any associated logos are trademarks or copyrights of The Chemours Company FC, LLC.
Chemours™ and the Chemours Logo are trademarks of The Chemours Company.
Before use read Chemours safety information.
For further information contact the local Chemours office or nominated distributors.

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Full text of H-Statements

H220	:	Extremely flammable gas.
H221	:	Flammable gas.
H224	:	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	:	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Gas	:	Flammable gases
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Press. Gas	:	Gases under pressure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2006/15/EC	:	Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2006/15/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Re-

striction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Press. Gas Liquefied gas	H280	Based on product data or assessment

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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