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MSDS: Halocarbon 152A

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRODUCT: Halocarbon 152A

TRADE NAME: Halocarbon 152A, Freon® 152A

CHEMICAL NAME: Difluoroethane; 1,1-Difluoroethane

SYNONYMS: R 152A; 1,1-Difluoroethane

FORMULA: C₂H₄F₂

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Halogenated Hydrocarbon

SUPPLIER'S NAME: MEGS Inc.

SUPPLIER'S ADDRESS: 2675 De Miniac
Ville St-Laurent, Qc, H4S 1E5

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (514) 956-7503

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 66.06

PRODUCT USE: Various

**PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION UN 1030
NUMBER:**

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ID	CONCENTRATION	CAS #	LD(50)	LC(50)
Halocarbon 152A	100%	75-37-6	None	1hl-rat 50 pph/10 min

PHYSICAL DATA

PHYSICAL STATE: Gas and liquid under pressure

APPEARANCE: Colorless gas and liquid

ODOR: With slight ethereal odor

ODOR THRESHOLD: Unknown

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 1.01

VAPOR PRESSURE: 440 kPa

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 2.27
EVAPORATION RATE: Unknown
BOILING POINT: -25°C
FREEZING POINT: -117°C
pH: Unknown
GAS DENSITY: 2.70 kg/m³ @ 15°C, 101.3 kPa
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL @ 20°C, Bunsen Coefficient = 0.434
DISTRIBUTION:

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY: Flammable over a wide range in air

MEANS OF EXTINCTION: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.
"Stop flow of gas before extinguishing fire".

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Unknown

UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT (% BY VOL): 18

LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT (% BY VOL): 3.7

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Unknown

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Class 1, Group not specified

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Phosgene or carbonyl fluoride

EXPLOSION DATA: Yes, in air

SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Yes

REACTIVITY DATA

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Hot metals, moisture

CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: High temperatures, open flames

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ROUTES OF ENTRY:

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with evaporating liquid could cause frostbite or freezing of dermal tissue.

SKIN ABSORPTION: None

EYE: See Skin Contact, above

INHALATION: Moderate concentrations so as to exclude an adequate oxygen supply to lungs cause dizziness, drowsiness and eventual unconsciousness.

INGESTION: None

ACUTE OVER EXPOSURE EFFECTS: Has been reported that breathing high concentrations causes an anesthetic effect; however, the major property is the exclusion of an adequate supply of oxygen to the lungs.

Frostbite effects are a change in color of the skin to gray or white possibly followed by blistering.

CHRONIC OVER EXPOSURE EFFECTS: None reported

EXPOSURE LIMITS: Difluoroethane should be defined as a simple asphyxiant. Oxygen levels should be maintained at greater than 18 molar percent at normal atmospheric pressure which is equivalent to a partial pressure of 135 mm Hg. (ACGIH 1995-1996)

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: None

SENSITIZATION TO MATERIAL: None

CARCINOGENICITY, REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: None known

TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY: Sex chromosome loss, Drosophila melanogaster inhalation 98 ppm for 10 m

TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective gloves. Safety goggles or safety glasses. Safety shoes, safety shower.

SPECIFIC ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Dry Halocarbon 152A is essentially noncorrosive and may be used with any common structural material.

LEAK AND SPILL PROCEDURES: EVACUATE ALL PERSONNEL FROM AFFECTED AREA.

Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with an inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is on container or

container valve, contact the closest MEGS location

WASTE DISPOSAL: Do not attempt to dispose of waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container properly labeled, with any valve outlet plugs or caps secured and valve protection cap in place to MEGS for proper disposal. For emergency disposal, contact the closest MEGS location.

HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT: USE ONLY IN WELL-VENTILATED AREAS.

Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to the point of use. 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 piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. Do not tamper with (valve) safety device. Close valve after each use and when empty.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C. Cylinders must be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in the storage or use area. There should be no source of ignition in the storage or use area.

TDG CLASSIFICATION: 2.1

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, B

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Always secure cylinders in an upright position before transporting them. NEVER transport cylinders in trunks of vehicles, enclosed vans, truck cabs or in passenger compartments. Transport cylinders secured in open flatbed or in open pick-up type vehicles.

FIRST AID MEASURES

SPECIFIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES: PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO HALOCARBON 152A. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

INHALATION: Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated

area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted resuscitation and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

EYE CONTACT: See below

SKIN CONTACT: Dermal Contact or Frostbite: Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. A physician should see the patient promptly if the cryogenic "burn" has resulted in blistering of the dermal surface or deep tissue freezing.

PREPARATION INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Safety Department

DATE PREPARED: 09/01/1999

LAST REVISION DATE: 05/21/2002

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