

DuPont[™] ISCEON[®] MO79 refrigerant

Version 2.2

Revision Date 09/12/2011 Ref. 130000027388

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

DuPont[™] ISCEON[®] MO79 refrigerant Product name

Product Grade/Type ASHRAE Refrigerant number designation: R-422A

Isceon MO79® Tradename/Synonym

> R-422A MO79

MSDS Number 130000027388

Product Use Refrigerant

Manufacturer **DuPont**

> 1007 Market Street Wilmington, DE 19898

...euical Emergency Transport Emergency Product Information 1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S. 1-302-774-1000) 1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S. 1-302-774-1139)

: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (outside the U.S. 1-703-527-3887)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may lead to death without warning.

Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.

Potential Health Effects

: Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite. Skin

Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite. Eyes



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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.

Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen

available for breathing.

Target Organs

Isobutane (<0.1%

butadiene)

: 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	85.1 %
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	811-97-2	11.5 %
Isobutane (<0.1% butadiene)	75-28-5	3.4 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES



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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.



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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.

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and

the surrounding environment.

Firefighting Instructions

: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear neoprene gloves during cleaning up work after a fire.

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.

Spill Cleanup : 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.



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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.

Contact with chlorine or other strong oxidizing agents should also be avoided. Decomposition will occur when product comes in contact with open flame or

electrical heating elements.

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. Avoid area where salt or other corrosive

materials are present.

Storage temperature : $< 52 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, (< 126 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$

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 : Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required

when using this product.

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.



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Hand protection : Additional protection: Impervious gloves

: Wear safety glasses with side shields. Additionally wear a face shield where Eye protection

the possibility exists for face contact due to splashing, spraying or airborne

contact with this material.

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

occurs.

Exposure Guidelines Exposure Limit Values Pentafluoroethane

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

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

Isobutane (<0.1% butadiene)

(ACGIH) TLV 1,000 ppm **TWA**

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form : Liquefied gas Color colourless Odor : slight, ether-like

pН : neutral

Boiling point : -46.5 °C (-51.7 °F)

% Volatile : 100 %

Vapour Pressure : 12,757 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F) Density : 1.136 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F)

(as liquid)

Specific gravity : 1.14 at 25 °C (77 °F) at (1,013 hPa)

Water solubility : 1.0 g/l at 25 °C (77 °F)

Vapour density : 4.0 at 25 °C (77 °F) and 1013 hPa (Air=1.0)

^{*} 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.



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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

Hazardous reactions : Polymerization will not occur.

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

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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.



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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

Isobutane (<0.1% butadiene)

Dermal : not applicable

Oral : not applicable

Inhalation 4 h LC50 : 276808 ppm, rat

The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar

composition.

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.



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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.

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.



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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

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

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IMDG

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 UN number : 1078

Proper shipping name : Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane,

Pentafluoroethane)

Class : 2.2 Labelling No. : 2.2 UN number : 1078

Proper shipping name : Refrigerant gas, n.o.s. (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane,

Pentafluoroethane)

Class : 2.2 Labelling No. : 2.2



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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): Isobutane (<0.1% butadiene)

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): Isobutane (<0.1%

butadiene)

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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Before use read DuPont's safety information.

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

DuPont's registered trademark

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 given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination



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with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Significant change from previous version is denoted with a double bar.