Material Safety Data Sheet

DuPont™ FREON® 22 Refrigerant

Version 2.3

Revision Date 10/04/2011 Ref. 130000024323

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™ FREON® 22 Refrigerant
Product Grade/Type	:	ASHRAE Refrigerant number designation: R-22
Tradename/Synonym	:	R-22 FREON® 22 CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE HCFC-22 DYMEL® 22
MSDS Number	:	130000024323
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.

Potential Health Effects

Skin

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	:	Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.

Eyes

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	:	Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.

Inhalation

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) : 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
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	75-45-6	100 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred, call a physician.

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

Inhalation : Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Call 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
Thermal decomposition	:	632 °C (1,170 °F)
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.
Suitable extinguishing media	:	As appropriate for combustibles in area. Extinguishant for other burning material in area is sufficient to stop burning.

Firefighting Instructions	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear neoprene gloves during cleaning up work after a fire. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if containers rupture and contents are released under fire conditions. 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 the area. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
Spill Cleanup	:	Evaporates.
Accidental Release Measures	:	Should not be released into the environment. Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapours might collect. 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. 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. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Handling (Physical Aspects)	:	No special protective measures against fire required.
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. 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 : Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places.

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.

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

Chlorodifluoromethane

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	:	clear
Odor	:	slight, ether-like
pH	:	neutral
Boiling point	:	-40.8 °C (-41.4 °F)
% Volatile	:	100 %
Vapour Pressure	:	10,439.0 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F)
Density	:	1.194 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	:	2.6 g/l at 25 °C (77 °F)
Vapour density	:	3.0 at 25°C (77°F) and 1013 hPa (Air=1.0)
Evaporation rate	:	> 1 (CCL4=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. 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 hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, and possibly carbonyl halides., These materials are toxic and irritating., Avoid contact with decomposition products
Hazardous reactions	:	Polymerization will not occur. Other burning materials may cause HCFC 22 to burn weakly. Chlorodifluoromethane is not flammable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. However, chlorodifluoromethane has been shown in tests to be combustible at pressures as low as 60 psig at ambient temperature when mixed with air at concentrations of 65 volume % air. Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of

HCFC 22 in the presence of certain concentrations of chlorine.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)

Dermal	:	not applicable
Oral	:	not applicable
Inhalation 4 h LC50	:	220000 ppm , rat
Inhalation	:	dog Cardiac sensitization
Skin irritation	:	No skin irritation, rabbit Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Eye irritation	:	No eye irritation, rabbit Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
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.
Repeated dose toxicity	:	Inhalation mouse No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Carcinogenicity	:	An increased incidence of tumours was observed in some laboratory animals but not in others. 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. Experiments showed mutagenic effects in cultured bacterial cells.

Reproductive toxicity	:	Evidence suggests the substance is not a reproductive toxin in animals.
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 : 175000 mg/m3

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)

96 h LC50	:	Zebra fish 777 mg/l
96 h EC50	:	Algae 250 mg/l
48 h EC50	:	Daphnia magna (Water flea) 433 mg/l

Environmental Fate
DuPont™ FREON® 22 Refrigerant

Biodegradability	:	According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	:	Can be used after re-conditioning. Recover, reclaim 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 : 1018

	Proper shipping name	: Chlorodifluoromethane
	Class	: 2.2
	Labelling No.	: 2.2
IATA_C	UN number	: 1018
	Proper shipping name	: Chlorodifluoromethane
	Class	: 2.2
	Labelling No.	: 2.2
IMDG	UN number	: 1018
	Proper shipping name	: Chlorodifluoromethane
	Class	: 2.2
	Labelling No.	: 2.2

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 Regulated Chemical(s)	:	Chlorodifluoromethane
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): Chlorodifluoromethane
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): Chlorodifluoromethane

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

		HMIS
Health	:	1
Flammability	:	0

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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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