

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Pentafluoroethane (MSDS No. P-6215-C)		Trade Name: Halocarbon 125
Chemical Name: Pentafluoroethane		Synonyms: Halon 25, refrigerant gas R125
Formula: CHF ₂ CF ₃		Chemical Family: Halogenated alkane
Telephone:	Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633* CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300* Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR	Company Name: Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

* Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2002)
Pentafluoroethane	354-33-6	>99%*	None currently established	None currently established

*The symbol > means "greater than."

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure.

Can cause rapid suffocation.

May cause frostbite.

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

Odor: Ethereal, faintly sweetish

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: None currently established (ACGIH, 2002).

EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

INHALATION—Asphyxiant. High concentrations may cause dizziness, nausea, vomiting, disorientation, confusion, incoordination, and narcosis. Very high concentrations may cause suffocation. Lack of oxygen can kill.

SKIN CONTACT—Liquid halocarbon 125 may cause frostbite; vapors may cause irritation.

SWALLOWING—An unlikely route of exposure, but frostbite of the lips and mouth may result from contact with the liquid. In addition, gastrointestinal discomfort would occur from rapid evaporation of the liquid. Some of the effects of inhalation would also be expected.

EYE CONTACT—Contact with vapors may irritate the eyes. Liquid may cause severe irritation and frostbite.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE: No harm expected.

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: At very high concentrations, halocarbon 125 may produce cardiac arrhythmias or arrest due to sensitization of the heart to adrenaline and noradrenalin. Exposure to fluorocarbon thermal decomposition products may produce flu-like symptoms including chills, fever, weakness, muscular aches, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat, and dry cough. Complete recovery usually occurs within 24 hours after exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of halocarbon 125 suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION: None known.

CARCINOGENICITY: Halocarbon 125 is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

SWALLOWING: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT: For contact with the liquid, immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *Do not administer adrenaline; it is contraindicated because of the sensitizing effect of fluorocarbons on the myocardium. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Exposure to fluorocarbon pyrolysis products should be considered in the diagnostic evaluation of occupationally related fever of short duration and unknown origin. Signs of exposure include tachycardia, hyperpnea, and pharyngeal congestion; investigation may reveal pulmonary edema and leucocytosis.*

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT (test method):	Not applicable	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR , % by volume:	LOWER: Not applicable	UPPER: Not applicable
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Halocarbon 125 cannot catch fire. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.		

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure.

Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. (See section 16.) On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Halocarbon 125 cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.) Halocarbon 125 is much heavier than air and tends to accumulate near or below floor level and in low-lying areas out-of-doors. Toxic fumes may be produced when halocarbon 125 is heated.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Not applicable. Decomposition due to heating may produce toxic fumes. (See section 10.)

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: CAUTION! Liquid and gas under pressure. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area of leak or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Halocarbon 125 is much heavier than air and tends to accumulate near or below floor level and in low-lying areas out-of-doors. Before entering area, especially confined areas, test for sufficient oxygen with an appropriate device.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from flammables and out of direct sunlight. Do not store in subsurface areas. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. For other precautions in using halocarbon 125, see section 16.

For additional information on storage and handling, refer to Compressed Gas Association (CGA) pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, available from the CGA. Refer to section 16 for the address and phone number along with a list of other available publications.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

LOCAL EXHAUST—Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to control the concentration of this product in the worker's breathing zone.

MECHANICAL (general)—General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air.

SPECIAL—None

OTHER—None

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use air-supplied respirators for protection against high concentrations. In confined spaces or oxygen-deficient atmospheres, use a full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in the pressure demand mode. Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear work gloves when handling cylinders; insulated neoprene, PVA, or butyl rubber gloves when contact with product may occur.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders, safety goggles or a full face shield when contact with product may occur. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling; protective clothing where needed. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	120.022
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	4.2
GAS DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	0.3147 lb/ft ³ (5.041 kg/m ³)
VAPOR PRESSURE at 70°F (21.1°C):	180.4 psia (1244 kPa abs)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	High
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	-55.30°F (-48.50°C)

APPEARANCE, ODOR, AND STATE: Colorless gas at normal temperature and pressure; ethereal, faintly sweetish odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:
 Unstable Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): At very high temperatures and/or elevated pressures, halocarbon 125 may react with chemically active metals such as sodium, potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc. Contact with freshly abraded aluminum surfaces may cause a strong exothermic reaction.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic and corrosive fumes of halogens, halogen acids, and possibly carbonyl halides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May Occur Will Not Occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Elevated temperatures and pressures above atmospheric in the presence of oxygen in air.

11. Toxicological Information

LC₃₀ 4 hour rat, >800,000 ppm

12. Ecological Information

Halocarbon 125 does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. Halocarbon 125 is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Pentafluoroethane

HAZARD CLASS: 2.2	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3220	PRODUCT RQ: None
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SHIPPING LABEL(s): NONFLAMMABLE GAS

PLACARD (when required): NONFLAMMABLE GAS

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)**

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): None

EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: Yes

PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED: No

REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: No

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Halocarbon 125 does not require reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Halocarbon 125 is not listed as a regulated substance.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Pentafluoroethane (halocarbon 125) is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Halocarbon 125 is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: Halocarbon 125 is not listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

PENNSYLVANIA: Halocarbon 125 is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: *Liquid and gas under pressure.* Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. *Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency.* Store and use with adequate ventilation at all times. Use only in a closed system. Close valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Do not get liquid or vapor in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. (See section 3.) Have safety showers and eyewash fountains immediately available where exposure to halocarbon 125 may occur. **Do not smoke in areas where fluorocarbons are used.** Wash hands thoroughly after handling fluorocarbons or materials sprayed with them, especially before eating or smoking. **Never work on a pressurized system.** If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. **Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.**

NOTE: Prior to using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with halocarbon 125

MIXTURES: When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 2
FLAMMABILITY	= 0
INACTIVITY	= 0
SPECIAL	= None

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 1
FLAMMABILITY	= 0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	= 0

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED:	CGA-660 standard, -165, -182 (limited standards)
PIN-INDEXED YOKE:	Not applicable
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:	Presently unassigned. Anticipate CGA-716, if assignment is made in the future.

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlet V-1 listed below.

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information about this product can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700.

AV-1	<i>Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases</i>
P-1	<i>Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers</i>
P-14	<i>Accident Prevention in Oxygen-Rich, Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres</i>
SB-2	<i>Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres</i>
V-1	<i>Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections</i>
—	<i>Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition</i>

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Praxair MSDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current Praxair MSDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative or local distributor or supplier. If you have questions regarding Praxair MSDSs, would like the form number and date of the latest MSDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write the Praxair Call Center (**Phone:** 1-800-PRAXAIR;
Address: Praxair Call Center, Praxair, Inc., PO Box 44, Tonawanda, NY 14151-0044.

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