



BOC Limited
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

133

PRODUCT NAME R134A (BOC LIMITED - AUS)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)
Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2113
Telephone +61 131 262, (02) 8874 4400
Fax +61 132 427 (24 hours)
Emergency 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)
Web Site <http://www.boc.com.au/>
Synonym(s) PRODUCT CODE: 155 • HFC134A • FORANE 134A • 1,1,1,2 TETRAFLUOROETHANE
Use(s) AIR CONDITIONING • REFRIGERANT • REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS
MSDS Date 01 January 2006

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	3159	DG Class	2.2	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Pkg Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2RE	EPG	2C2

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC 134A)	C2-H2-F4	811-97-2	>99.9%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Treatment for cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation Remove from area of exposure immediately. If assisting a victim avoid becoming a casualty, wear an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. If victim is not breathing apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention. Give oxygen if available. Keep warm and rested.

Skin Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30 C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely. However, should ingestion occur, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable liquid. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen fluoride, fluorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Will evolve highly corrosive - toxic hydrogen fluoride gas at very high temperatures.
Fire and Explosion	Non flammable. Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Call fire brigade. Cool cylinders exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders suspected of being hot.
Extinguishing	Non flammable. Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.
Hazchem Code	2RE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	GAS CYLINDERS: If the cylinder is leaking, eliminate all potential ignition sources and evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Wear appropriate PPE and carefully move it to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Do not store near sources of ignition or incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45 C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.
Handling	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	NOHSC (AUS)	1000	4240	--	--

Biological Limit Values No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Use with adequate natural ventilation. Open windows and doors where possible. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear safety boots, leather gloves and safety glasses. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator or self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	CLEAR LIQUID	Solubility (water)	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour	SLIGHT ETHEREAL ODOUR	Specific Gravity	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	665 kPa @ 25°C	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	3.5 (Air = 1)	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	-26.4°C	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	Autoignition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Critical Pressure	4,060 kPa	Critical Temperature	100.6°C

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorite), alkalis/ alkali earth metals and finely divided metal powders (eg. aluminium, barium, lithium). Compounding ingredients in natural rubber can be extracted during rapid liquid withdrawal and will swell.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen fluoride, fluorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Asphyxiant. Symptoms of exposure are directly related to displacement of oxygen from air. As the amount of oxygen inhaled is reduced from 21-14% volume, the pulse rate will accelerate and the rate and volume of breathing will increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished, muscular co-ordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% volume, judgement becomes faulty, severe injuries may cause no pain. Muscular effort lead to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may cause nausea and vomiting. Ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation from exposure to this low level of oxygen. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death will follow in minutes. Mild narcotic properties. Induces dizziness at 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane concentrations of 5 % and loss of consciousness can result at 15 %. At high concentrations cardiac arrhythmia may occur. Prolonged exposure may result in sensitisation to the effects of adrenalin on the heart. Not carcinogenic, mutagenic and no specific reproductive effects.
Eye	Irritating vapour. Low temperature evaporating liquid can cause cold burns.
Inhalation	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.
Skin	Irritating vapour. Low temperature evaporating liquid can cause cold burns.
Ingestion	Due to product form, ingestion is considered highly unlikely. However, if swallowed it would result in discomfort in the gastrointestinal tract from rapid evaporation of liquid and consequent evolution of gas. Some of the effects of inhalation would be expected. Necrosis from freezing of tissue could occur.
Toxicity Data	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC 134A) (811-97-2) LC50 (Inhalation): 1500 g/m ³ /4 hour (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which affect gas storage and transport. Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
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CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)			
UN No.	3159	DG Class	2.2	Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated
Pkg Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2RE	EPG 2C2

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
AICS	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information	APPLICATION METHOD: Transferred as a liquid into and out of refrigeration equipment by controlled pressure decanting through flexible pipework.
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ABBREVIATIONS:

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre

ppm - Parts Per Million

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

CNS - Central Nervous System

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Report Status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this MSDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this MSDS.

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End of Report