



A-Gas R134a

A-Gas (Singapore) PTE LTD

Chemwatch: 7568-17

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

Print Date: 07/03/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	A-Gas R134a
Chemical Name	TETRAFLUOROETHANE
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	811-97-2

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Wide use in household and commercial refrigeration and automotive, air-conditioning.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	A-Gas (Singapore) PTE LTD
Address	360 Orchard Road, #10-05, Int'l Building 238869 Singapore
Telephone	65 6836 0065
Fax	65 6836 6521
Website	www.agas.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	65 6836 0065
Other emergency telephone numbers	65 6836 0065

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	None				
Risk Phrases ^[1]	<table><tr><td>R44</td><td>Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.</td></tr><tr><td>R4</td><td>Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.</td></tr></table>	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	R4	Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.
R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.				
R4	Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.				
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI				
GHS Classification ^[1]	Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas)				

Continued...

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Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

Label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger

Not Applicable

SAFETY ADVICE

S03	Keep in a cool place.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Other hazards

- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
811-97-2	>99.5	tetrafluoroethane

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

- ▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.
 - ▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.
 - ▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.
 - ▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.
 - ▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.
 - ▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)
 - ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.
 - ▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.
 - ▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.
 - ▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.
- DO NOT** allow the patient to rub the eyes
DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes

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	<p>DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice</p> <p>DO NOT use hot or tepid water.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. ▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. ▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. ▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. ▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. ▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. ▶ MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. ▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;</p> <p>A: Emergency and Supportive Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV. ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours <p>B: Specific drugs and antidotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is no specific antidote <p>C: Decontamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available. ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes) <p>D: Enhanced elimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal. <p><i>POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability. ▶ No specific antidote. ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient <p>for gas exposures:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BASIC TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary. ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary. ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min. ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema . ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock. ▶ Anticipate seizures. <p>-----</p> <p>ADVANCED TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use. ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias. ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema. ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam. ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation. <p><i>BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.</i></p> <p><i>EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994</i></p>
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<p>SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.</p> <p>LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.</p>
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>GENERAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices. High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements. Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. <p>[Contact of welding or soldering torch flame with high concentration of refrigerant can result in visible changes in the size and colour of torch flames. 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 vapours from the work area before using any open flames.</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Cylinder: Steel packaging
Storage incompatibility	<p>Haloalkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are highly reactive: some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results. may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents. may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	4240 (mg/m ³) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS






Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetrafluoroethane	1000(ppm)	8000(ppm)	13000(ppm)	27000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
A-Gas R134a	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves. ▶ Insulated gloves: <p>NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change) ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated. ▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. ▶ Eye-wash unit.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the A-Gas R134a Not Available

Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless pressurised liquefied gas with a mild ethereal odour; does not mix		
Physical state	Liquefied Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.21 @ 25 deg.C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	7	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-101	Viscosity (cSt)	0.21 @ 25 deg.C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-26.3	Molecular weight (g/mol)	102.03
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	572 @ 20 deg.C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.32 @ 20 deg.C	VOC g/L	

Continued...

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with non-toxic gas inhalation include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ central nervous system effects such as headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory system complications may include tachypnoea and dyspnoea;
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	<p>In common with other halogenated aliphatics, fluorocarbons may cause dermal problems due to a tendency to remove natural oils from the skin causing irritation and the development of dry, sensitive skin. They do not appear to be appreciably absorbed.</p> <p>Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow.</p>
Eye	<p>Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).</p>
Chronic	<p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>It is generally accepted that the fluorocarbons are less toxic than the corresponding halogenated aliphatic based on chlorine. Repeated inhalation exposure to the fluorocarbon FC-11 does not produce pathologic lesions of the liver and other visceral organs in experimental animals.</p>

A-Gas R134a	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tetrafluoroethane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 1700000 mg/m3/2h	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >60% vol 4 h *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >80% vol 15 mins *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1500000 mg/m3/4h	
	Not Available	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

A-Gas R134a	<p>Acute toxicity - Oral route, LD 50, not applicable - Dermal route, LD 50, not applicable - Inhalation, LC 50, 4 h, rat, > 2.086 g/l Irritation - Rabbit, slightly irritant (skin) - Rabbit, mild eye irritation (eyes) Sensitization - Guinea Pig, Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. Chronic toxicity - Inhalation, after a single exposure, dog, NOEL: >= 7.5%, cardiac sensitization following adrenergic stimulation - Inhalation, Prolonged exposure, rat, Target organ: testes, NOEL: >= 0.209 g/l Remark: Leydig cells/benign tumours</p>
TETRAFLUOROETHANE	<p>* with added oxygen - ZhongHao New Chemical Materials MSDS Excessive concentration can have a narcotic effect; inhalation of high concentrations of decomposition products can cause lung oedema.</p>

Acute Toxicity	⊖	Carcinogenicity	⊖
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊖	Reproductivity	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊖	STOT - Single Exposure	⊖
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaporate residue at an approved site. Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2TE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3159				
Packing group	Not Available				
UN proper shipping name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	
Class	2.2				
Subrisk					
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>limited quantity</td><td>120 ml</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions		limited quantity	120 ml
Special provisions					
limited quantity	120 ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3159								
Packing group	Not Available								
UN proper shipping name	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane; Refrigerant gas R 134a								
Environmental hazard	No relevant data								
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>2L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk		ERG Code	2L		
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2								
ICAO / IATA Subrisk									
ERG Code	2L								
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>150 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>200</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions		Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200
Special provisions									
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200								
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg								
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200								

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	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3159
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.2 IMDG Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-C, S-V Special provisions : Limited Quantities : 120 ml

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

tetrafluoroethane(811-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)"
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SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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