according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



# Freon™ MO99 (R-438A) Refrigerant

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## **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Freon™ MO99 (R-438A) Refrigerant

Product code : D12866144

SDS-Identcode : 130000031356

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : The Chemours Company FC, LLC

Address : 1007 Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19801 United States of America (USA)

Telephone : 1-844-773-CHEM (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-1000)

Emergency telephone : Medical emergency: 1-866-595-1473 (outside the U.S. 1-302-

773-2000); Transport emergency: +1-800-424-9300 (outside

the U.S. +1-703-527-3887)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Refrigerant

Restrictions on use : For professional and industrial installation and use only.

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas

Simple Asphyxiant

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements : Storage:

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated

place.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### Other hazards

Vapors are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may cause death without warning symptoms, due to cardiac effects.

Rapid evaporation of the product may cause frostbite.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

## Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Pentafluoroethane#	354-33-6	45
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane#	811-97-2	44.2
Difluoromethane#	75-10-5	8.5
Butane	106-97-8	1.7
Isopentane	78-78-4	0.6

<sup>#</sup> Voluntarily-disclosed substance

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact : Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected

area.

Get medical attention immediately.

In case of eye contact : Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Other symptoms potentially related to misuse or inhalation

abuse are

Cardiac sensitization Anaesthetic effects Light-headedness

Dizziness confusion

Lack of coordination Drowsiness

Unconsciousness

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

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Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns

and frostbite.

Protection of first-aiders : No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

Notes to physician : Because of possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, ca-

techolamine drugs, such as epinephrine, that may be used in situations of emergency life support should be used with spe-

cial caution.

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES** 

Suitable extinguishing media : Not applicable

Will not burn

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Not applicable Will not burn

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Fluorine compounds

Carbon oxides
Hydrogen fluoride
carbonyl fluoride

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if

necessarv.

Use personal protective equipment.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES** 

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Avoid skin contact with leaking liquid (danger of frostbite).

Ventilate the area.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Av

Avoid release to the environment.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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> Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate the area.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

## **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures : Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Use a backflow

preventative device in piping. Close valve after each use and

when empty.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid breathing gas.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Wear cold insulating gloves/ face shield/ eye protection. Valve protection caps and valve outlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet

piped to use point.

Prevent backflow into the gas tank.

Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent ha-

zardous back flow into the cylinder.

Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder

to lower pressure (<3000 psig) piping or systems.

Close valve after each use and when empty. Do NOT change

or force fit connections.

Prevent the intrusion of water into the gas tank.

Never attempt to lift cylinder by its cap. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders.

Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to pre-

vent falling or being knocked over.

Separate full containers from empty containers.

Do not store near combustible materials.

Avoid area where salt or other corrosive materials are present.

Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Materials to avoid Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable liquids Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases

**Explosives** 

Very acutely toxic substances and mixtures Acutely toxic substances and mixtures Substances and mixtures with chronic toxicity

Recommended storage tem- :

perature

< 126 °F / < 52 °C

Storage period : > 10 y

Further information on stor-

age stability

: The product has an indefinite shelf life when stored properly.

#### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Pentafluoroethane	354-33-6	TWA	1,000 ppm	US WEEL
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	TWA	1,000 ppm	US WEEL
Difluoromethane	75-10-5	TWA	1,000 ppm	US WEEL
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Isopentane	78-78-4	TWA	1,000 ppm	ACGIH

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. **Engineering measures** 

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where

concentrations are above recommended limits or are

unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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> respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate

protection.

Hand protection

Material Low temperature resistant gloves

Remarks Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

> on the concentration specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the pro-

duct. Change gloves often!

Eye protection Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.

Face-shield

Skin should be washed after contact. Skin and body protection

Protective measures Wear cold insulating gloves/ face shield/ eye protection.

Hygiene measures If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance** Liquefied gas

Color colorless

Odor slight, ether-like

Odor Threshold No data available

No data available рΗ

Melting point/freezing point No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling : -44.1 °F / -42.3 °C

range

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Will not burn

Other information

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

Upper flammability limit Method: ASTM E681

None.

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Lower flammability limit Method: ASTM E681

None.

Vapor pressure : 11,171 hPa (77 °F / 25 °C)

Relative vapor density : 3.5

(Air = 1.0)

Relative density : 1.15 (77 °F / 25 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable if used as directed. Follow precautionary advice and

avoid incompatible materials and conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac- : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

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tions

Conditions to avoid : This substance is not flammable in air at temperatures up to

100 °C (212 °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.

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

## **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Eye contact

## Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### Pentafluoroethane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 75000 ppm

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): 368.159 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

#### 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 567000 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 40000 ppm

Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

Lowest observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 80000

ppm

Test atmosphere: gas

Symptoms: May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): 334,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Test atmosphere: gas

Symptoms: May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Difluoromethane:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 520000 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

No observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): 350000 ppm

Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

Lowest observed adverse effect concentration (Dog): >

350000 ppm

Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit (Dog): > 735,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

**Butane:** 

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 570000 ppm

Exposure time: 15 min Test atmosphere: gas

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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Isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Result : No skin irritation

Difluoromethane:

Result : No skin irritation

Isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Result : No eye irritation

Difluoromethane:

Result : No eye irritation

Isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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## Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

## **Respiratory sensitization**

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Result : negative

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Rat Result : negative

Routes of exposure : Inhalation Species : Humans Result : negative

#### Difluoromethane:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Result : negative

## Isopentane:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

#### Pentafluoroethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

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> Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with

mammalian liver cells in vivo

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 486

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Difluoromethane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Butane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

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Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12.

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : negative

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

ment cinogen

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

**OSHA**No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

## Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

## Pentafluoroethane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Mouse

**Application Route: Inhalation** 

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

#### Difluoromethane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Mouse

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: inhalation (gas)

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Weight of evidence does not support classification for repro-

ductive toxicity

**Butane:** 

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT-single exposure

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Components:

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (gas)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

Difluoromethane:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (gas)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

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**Butane:** 

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

**Components:** 

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (gas)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 250 ppmV/6h/d or less.

Difluoromethane:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (gas)

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 250 ppmV/6h/d or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:** 

Pentafluoroethane:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 50000 ppm

Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 50000 ppm LOAEL : >50000 ppm Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 2 y

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Difluoromethane:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 49100 ppm

LOAEL : > 49100 ppm

Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

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**Butane:** 

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 9000 ppm
Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Isopentane:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 250 ppm
Application Route : inhalation (gas)
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

## **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **Components:**

## 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

No aspiration toxicity classification

#### Difluoromethane:

No aspiration toxicity classification

## Isopentane:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## **Ecotoxicity**

## **Components:**

## Pentafluoroethane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 450 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.1

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 980 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.2

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (green algae): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Difluoromethane:

LC50 (Fish): 1,507 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia): 652 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (green algae): 142 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Isopentane:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.3 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Exposure time: 48 h

: NOEC (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): > 1

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

ErC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): >

10 - 100 mg/l

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Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

Pentafluoroethane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Difluoromethane:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**Butane:** 

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isopentane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 71.43 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

Components:

Pentafluoroethane:

Partition coefficient: n- : Pow: 1.48

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n- :

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.06

Difluoromethane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 0.714

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П

**Butane:** 

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.89

Isopentane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS** 

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION** 

International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN number UN 1078

Proper shipping name REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.

(Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

Class 2.2

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.2 Environmentally hazardous no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1078

Proper shipping name Refrigerant gas, n.o.s.

(Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

Class

Not assigned by regulation Packing group Labels Non-flammable, non-toxic Gas

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

200

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

200

**IMDG-Code** 

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according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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UN number : UN 1078

Proper shipping name : REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.

(Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

Class : 2.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 2.2 EmS Code : F-C, S-V Marine pollutant : no

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

#### **Domestic regulation**

#### **49 CFR**

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1078

Proper shipping name : Refrigerant gases, n.o.s.

(Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

Class : 2.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation Labels : NON-FLAMMABLE GAS

ERG Code : 126 Marine pollutant : no

#### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

## **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

## SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

## SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Gases under pressure

Simple Asphyxiant

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.

## **US State Regulations**

## Pennsylvania Right To Know

Pentafluoroethane 354-33-6 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane 811-97-2 Difluoromethane 75-10-5

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Butane 106-97-8

California List of Hazardous Substances

Difluoromethane 75-10-5 Butane 106-97-8

**California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants** 

Butane 106-97-8

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol : Pentafluoroethane

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Difluoromethane

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

## **Further information**

## NFPA 704:

# Flammability Health 2 0 Instability

Special hazard

## HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "\*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

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For further information contact the local Chemours office or nominated distributors.

## Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

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US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date : 08/22/2024

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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 is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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