SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

Freon™ MO99 (R-438A) Refrigerant

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 05/27/2025
12.2	11/14/2025	1332410-00055	Date of first issue: 02/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

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

Product code : D15080174

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)

Hazards for the product as supplied

Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas

Simple Asphyxiant

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.

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.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
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	-

Voluntarily-disclosed substance
* Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice 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 : May cause cardiac arrhythmia.
Other symptoms potentially related to misuse or inhalation

delayed		abuse are Cardiac sensitization Anaesthetic effects Light-headedness Dizziness confusion Lack of coordination Drowsiness Unconsciousness May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. 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, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, that may be used in situations of emergency life support should be used with special 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 products	:	Fluorine compounds Carbon oxides Hydrogen fluoride carbonyl fluoride
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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 necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency 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 protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. 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 assessment 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 hazardous 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 prevent 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.
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 temperature	:	< 126 °F / < 52 °C
Storage period	:	> 10 y
Further information on storage 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/m³	NIOSH REL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Isopentane	78-78-4	TWA	1,000 ppm	ACGIH

Engineering measures	:	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. 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 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 product. Change gloves often!
Eye protection	:	Wear the following personal protective equipment: Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. Face-shield
Skin and body protection	:	Skin should be washed after contact.
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 working 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

pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	-44.1 °F / -42.3 °C
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Will not burn
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 reactions	:	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
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/m³ Remarks: Cardiac sensitization

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:

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

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/m³
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 toxicity

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/m³
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

Isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
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

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

Assessment cell mutagen.

Butane:

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: 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 - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

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 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 - Assessment	:	Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive 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)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification for reproductive 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 concentrations of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

Difluoromethane:

Routes of exposure	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 20000 ppmV/4h or less

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

Difluoromethane:

Routes of exposure	:	inhalation (gas)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations 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

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 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:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 1,507 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia): 652 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (green algae): 142 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relationships)

Isopentane:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1 - 10 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)): 2.3 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): > 1 mg/l

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
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-octanol/water : Pow: 1.48
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

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	:	2.2
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation

Labels	:	Non-flammable, non-toxic Gas
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	200
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	200

IMDG-Code

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 IMO instruments

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
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

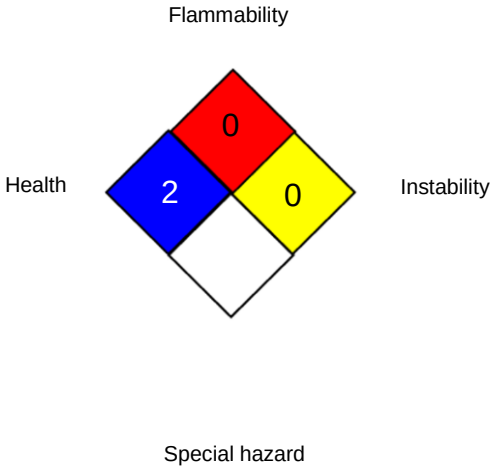
International Regulations

Montreal Protocol : Pentafluoroethane
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
Difluoromethane

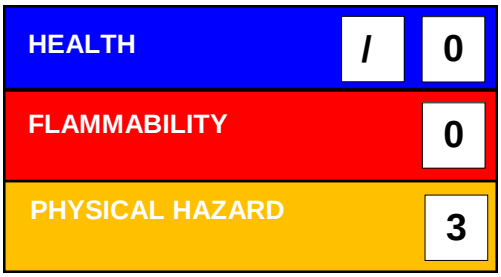
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



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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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
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 Standardization; 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 Organization 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, Authorization 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 Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Revision Date	:	11/14/2025

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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