



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dynatemp R-22

Page: 1 of 4
Date: 02/01/2006

01 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME Dynatemp R-22

SUPPLIER Dynatemp International, Inc.
 42 W. North Street
 Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

 Telephone: (717) 249-0157
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EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION: Contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

02 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.: 75-45-6
EINECS No: 200-871-9

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC 22)

03 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EC Classification: Dangerous for the Environment.

High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anaesthetic effects and asphyxiation.
Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns to skin and eyes.

04 – FIRST AID MEASURES

The first aid advice given for skin contact, eye contact and ingestion is applicable following exposures to the liquid or spray. See also Section 11.

Inhalation: Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest. Administer oxygen if necessary. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. In the event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Thaw affected areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing. Caution: clothing may adhere to the skin in the case of freeze burns. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of warm water. If irritation or blistering occur obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately irrigate with eye wash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Unlikely route of exposure. Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give 200-300 ml (half pint) of water to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Further Medical Treatment

Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated. Adrenalin and similar sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure as cardiac arrhythmia may result with possible subsequent cardiac arrest.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dynatemp R-22

Page: 2 of 4
Date: 02/01/2006

05 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

This refrigerant is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. Certain mixtures of this refrigerant when under pressure may be flammable. Mixtures of this refrigerant and air under pressure should be avoided. Certain mixtures of HCFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Thermal decomposition will evolve very toxic and corrosive vapors (hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride).

Containers may burst if overheated.

Extinguishing Media: As appropriate for surrounding fire.
Water spray should be used to cool containers.

Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: A self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in fire conditions. See also Section 8.

06 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ensure personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages. See also Section 8.

Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation.

Large spillages: Ventilate area. Contain spillages with sand, earth or any suitable absorbent material. Prevent liquid from entering drains, sewers, basements and work pits since the vapor may create a suffocating atmosphere.

07 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid inhalation of high concentrations of vapors. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Atmospheric concentrations well below the occupational exposure limit can be achieved by good occupational hygiene practice.

The vapor is heavier than air, high concentrations may be produced at low levels where general ventilation is poor, in such cases provide adequate ventilation or wear suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply.

Avoid contact with naked flames and hot surfaces as corrosive and very toxic decomposition products can be formed.

Avoid contact between the liquid and skin and eyes.

Process Hazards

Liquid transfers between refrigerant containers and to and from systems can result in static generation. Ensure adequate earthing.

Certain mixtures of HCFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Storage

Keep in a well ventilated place. Keep in a cool place away from fire risk, direct sunlight and all sources of heat such as electric and steam radiators.

Avoid storing near the intake of air conditioning units, boiler units and open drains.

Cylinders and drums:

Keep container dry.

Storage temperature <45°C.

08 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Wear thermal insulating gloves when handling liquefied gases. In cases of insufficient ventilation, where exposure to high concentrations of vapor is possible, suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply should be used.

Occupational Exposure Limits

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)	LTEL 8 hr TWA ppm	LTEL 8 hr TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC 22)	1000	3950	-	-	OES



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dynatemp R-22

Page: 3 of 4
Date: 02/01/2006

09 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	liquefied gas
Color:	colorless
Odor:	ether-like (slightly)
Boiling point:	-40.8°C
Melting point:	-160.0°C
Vapor Pressure:	6805 mm Hg at 20°C
Solubility (Water):	slightly soluble
Solubility (Other):	Soluble in hydrocarbon solvents, chlorinated solvents and alcohols
Specific gravity:	1.21 at 20°C
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	3.03 at normal boiling point

10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Reactions:	Certain mixtures of HCFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Incompatible materials: finely divided metals, magnesium and alloys containing more than 2% magnesium. Can react violently if in contact with alkali metals, alkaline earth metals – sodium, potassium, barium.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride by decomposition and hydrolysis.

11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation

High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anesthetic effects and asphyxiation.

Skin Contact

Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns. Unlikely to be hazardous by skin absorption.

Eye Contact

Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns.

Ingestion

Highly unlikely – but should this occur freeze burns will result.

Long Term Exposure

A lifetime inhalation study in animals has shown that exposure of HCFC 22 (50,000ppm), produces a small excess of salivary gland tumors in male rats. Female rats and both sexes of mice showed no such response. The no effect level was 10,000ppm. This information does not suggest that HCFC 22 represents a carcinogenic hazard to humans under normal conditions of handling and use. Studies in animals have shown that high exposures of HCFC 22 produce a low incidence of teratogenic effects in rats, but not in rabbits at the same exposure level (49,000ppm). The low incidence of effects in rats, the high exposure level associated with its occurrence and the absence of an effect in rabbits, leads to the conclusion that these results are not significant when considering the health of humans occupationally exposed the levels of HCFC 22 at or below the occupational exposure limit.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dynatemp R-22

Page: 4 of 4
Date: 02/01/2006

12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate and Distribution

High tonnage material produced in wholly systems. High tonnage material used in open systems. Vapor.

Persistence and Degradation

Decomposed comparatively rapidly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime is 11.8 year(s). Products of decomposition will be highly dispersed and hence will have a very low concentration. Does not influence photochemical smog (i.e. is not a VOC under the terms of the UNECE agreement). Ozone depleting potential (ODP) is 0.055 measured against a standard ODP of 1 for CFC 11 (as defined by UNEP).

Has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1500 (relative to a value of 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years).

Substance controlled under the Montreal Protocol (1992 revision).

Effect on Effluent Treatment

Discharges of the product will enter the atmosphere and will not result in long term aqueous contamination.

13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Best to recover and recycle. If this is not possible, destruction is to be in an approved facility, which is equipped to absorb and neutralize acid gases and other toxic processing products.

14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No:	1018
AIR	
ICAO/IATA	
-primary:	2.2
SEA	
IMDG	
-primary	2.2
Proper Shipping Name:	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE
ROAD/RAIL	
ADR/RID Class:	2
ADR Sin:	1018

15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Special Restrictions: Regulation EC2307/2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Risk Phrases: R59 Dangerous for the ozone layer.

Safety Phrases: S59 Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recycling/recovery.

16 – DISCLAIMER

The foregoing data exclusively describe the safety requirements of the product and are based on our present knowledge of scientific and technical product information. This data is not an assurance of characteristics of the described product in the meaning of legally binding rules of guarantee assurance. We do not accept the liability and guarantee for damages and injuries created through the improper use of this product or the product use against our instructions.