

安全資料表

危害物料資料

1. 產品與用途							
1.1 物料名稱 [:]	R-12 Refr	igerant					
1.2 用途 [:]	雪種						
2. 危害成份							
2.1 危害分類及標籤 [:]	HARMFUL History	下oxic 有毒	CORROSIVE 腐蝕性	FLAMMABLE SUM	IRRITANT Hight	EXPLOSIVE SUPPLY	OXIDIZING UJUE
	有害	有毒	腐蝕性	易燃	刺激性	爆炸性	助燃
		()	()	()	()		()
2.2 酸鹼值(pH) [:]	不適用		2.3	曝露限制		不適用	
2.4 致癌物質 [:]	沒有		2.5	其他危害	; į	無資料	
2.5 潛在危害 [:]	吸入:大量	量吸入可能	能會引致 關	麻醉,包捂	昏迷,心	跳不規律	及死亡。
	皮膚接觸	:液態濺射	时可能引到	致凍傷 。			
	眼睛接觸	:液態濺射	时或霧化	賁射可能會	<u></u> 引致凍傷	0	
	不可燃燒。	。高温分角	解後會放 出	出有毒及束	刂激氣體。		
3. 火警和爆炸資料							
3.1 燃燒物成份比例 [:]	無資料	3.2 沸	點() [:] -	29.8	3.3 溶	點() ^{: -}	158
3.4 閃點() :	無資料	3.5 比	重 :1	.33	3.6 氣	順ヘノー・	0°C ⊉4248 mmHg
3.7 爆炸極限(濃度) [:]	不適用	3.8 溶	解度 [:] 輔	涇微溶解	3.9 氣	味 : _很	改弱
3.10 滅火設備 [:]	灑水或二氧	氧化碳,化	學乾粉之	滅火劑			
4. 急救處理							
4.1 眼睛接觸 [:]	立即用眼藥	率水及清7	水清洗最 少	少10 分鐘	,立刻求腎	登。	
4.2 皮膚接觸 [:]	移開沾污之 現水疱,1			支膚,立刻	以大量肥	皂和温水	清洗。如發
4.3 食入 :	不要引起啊 求醫。	區吐,用消	青水清潔?	水腔,給傷	易者飲 200-	300 毫升表	之水,立刻
4.4 吸入 [:]	移開傷者; 安排接見醫		爰, 如發 玛	見有呼吸困	難,就須	施行人工「	呼吸及立刻
5. 個人防護裝備							
☑ 防凍手套		防化學品	護眼罩	I	☑ □罩		
6. 處理及使用應知事項							
6.1 儲存注意事項 :	● <u>}</u>	字放於乾3 避免太陽ī 遠離熱源		地方			
		諸存温度	:不可高加	於45℃			
L	1		1 11-11				



6.2 意外洩漏處理的方法 _:	在清除洩漏雪種時,穿上個人防護裝備。將洩漏源頭分隔並確 保通風正常。 大量洩漏:要確保地點通風,可用沙、泥及適當物品吸乾。
7. 其他資料	
- 雪種氣體是重過空氣, 如	不良通風環境下,雪種會沉底,這時應提供適當之通風或呼吸

裝備

- 有害反應:含有2%以上之鎂,對鹼性金屬會有強烈的反應。



R-12

Safety Data Sheet

R-12

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	R-12
OTHER NAME:	Dichlorodifluoromethane
USE:	Refrigerant Gas
DISTRIBUTOR:	National Refrigerants, Inc.
	661 Kenyon Avenue
	Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: (Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm)

1-800-262-0012

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL:

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:	Gases under pressure, Liquefied Gas	
SIGNAL WORD:	WARNING	-
HAZARD STATEMENT:	Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated	
SYMBOL:	Gas Cylinder	
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT:	STORAGE: Protect from sunlight, store in a well-ventilated place	

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Colorless, volatile liquid with ethereal and faint sweetish odor. Non-flammable material. Overexposure may cause dizziness and loss of concentration. At higher levels, CNS depression and cardiac arrhythmia may result from exposure. Vapors displace air and can cause asphyxiation in confined spaces. At higher temperatures, (>250°C), decomposition products may include Hydrochloric Acid (HCI), Hydrofluoric Acid (HF) and carbonyl halides.

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

SKIN: Irritation would result from a defatting action on tissue. Liquid contact could cause frostbite.

- EYES: Liquid contact can cause severe irritation and frostbite. Mist may irritate.
- **INHALATION:** R-12 is low in acute toxicity in animals even at concentrations of 5% (50,000 ppm). However, when oxygen levels in air are reduced to 12-14% by displacement, symptoms of asphyxiation, loss of coordination, increased pulse rate and deeper respiration will occur. At high levels, cardiac arrhythmia may occur.
- **INGESTION:** Ingestion is unlikely because of the low boiling point of the material. Should it occur, discomfort in the gastrointestinal tract from rapid evaporation of the material and consequent evolution of gas would result. Some effects of inhalation and skin exposure would be expected.

DELAYED EFFECTS: None Known

Ingredients found on one of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are listed below.



R-12

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u> No ingredients listed in this section	<u>NTP STATUS</u>	IARC STATUS	<u>OSHA LIST</u>
3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATIO	ON ON INGREDIENTS		
INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %	<u>0</u>
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	100	
<u>COMMON NAME and SYNONYMS</u>			

R-12; CFC-12

There are no impurities or stabilizers that contribute to the classification of the material identified in Section 2

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may also appear in Section 15 toward the end of the MSDS. These materials may be listed for local "Right-To-Know" compliance and for other reasons.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- **SKIN:** Promptly flush skin with water until all chemical is removed. If there is evidence of frostbite, bathe (do not rub) with lukewarm (not hot) water. If water is not available, cover with a clean, soft cloth or similar covering. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
- **EVES:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes (in case of frostbite, water should be lukewarm, not hot) lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
- **INHALATION:** Immediately remove patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Use oxygen as required, provided a qualified operator is available. Get medical attention immediately. DO NOT give epinephrine (adrenaline).
- **INGESTION:** Ingestion is unlikely because of the physical properties and is not expected to be hazardous. DO NOT induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician.
- ADVICE TO PHYSICIAN: Because of the possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be used with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: FLASH POINT METHOD: AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: UPPER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): LOWER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): Gas, not applicable per DOT regulations Not applicable Unknown None* *Based on ASHRAE Standard 34 with match ignition Not applicable

FLAME PROPAGATION RATE (solids):



OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:

Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use any standard agent – choose the one most appropriate for type of surrounding fire (material itself is not flammable)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Contact with certain reactive metals may result in formation of explosive or exothermic reactions under specific conditions (e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Firefighters should wear self-contained, NIOSH-approved breathing apparatus for protection against possible toxic decomposition products. Proper eye and skin protection should be provided. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.) IN CASE OF SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE: Evacuate unprotected personnel. Product dissipates upon release. Protected personnel should remove ignition sources and shut off leak, if without risk, and provide ventilation. Unprotected personnel should not return to the affected area until air has been tested and determined safe, including low-lying areas.

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities. See Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

NORMAL HANDLING:

(Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.) Avoid breathing vapors and liquid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Do not puncture or drop cylinders, expose them to open flame or excessive heat. Use authorized cylinders only. Follow standard safety precautions for handling and use of compressed gas cylinders.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area of low fire risk and out of direct sunlight. Protect cylinder and its fittings from physical damage. Storage in subsurface locations should be avoided. Close valve tightly after use and when empty.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces at specific temperatures and pressures may cause a strong exothermic reaction. Chemically reactive metals: potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION 8.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide local ventilation at filling zones and areas where leakage is probable. Mechanical (general) ventilation may be adequate for other operating and storage areas.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SKIN PROTECTION:

Skin contact with refrigerant may cause frostbite. General work clothing and gloves (leather) should provide adequate protection. If prolonged contact with liquid or gas is anticipated, insulated gloves constructed of PVA, neoprene or butyl rubber should be used. Any contaminated clothing should be promptly removed and washed before reuse.

EYE PROTECTION:

For normal conditions, wear safety glasses. Where there is reasonable probability of liquid contact, wear splash-proof goggles.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None generally required for adequately ventilated work situations. For accidental release or non-ventilated situations, or release into confined space, where the concentration may be above the PEL of 1,000 ppm, use a self-contained, NIOSH approved breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. For escape: use the former or a NIOSH approved gas mask with organic vapor canister.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Where contact with liquid is likely, such as in a spill or leak, impervious boots and clothing should be worn. High dose-level warning signs are recommended for areas of principle exposure. Provide eyewash stations and quick-drench shower facilities at convenient locations. For tank cleaning operations, see OSHA regulations, 29 CFR 1910.132 and 29 CFR 1910.133.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

INGREDIENT NAME	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER LIMIT
Dichlorodifluoromethane	None	1000 ppm (8hr)	None

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR POTENTIAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hydrogen Fluoride: ACGIH TLV = 2 ppm ceiling, 0.5 ppm TLV-TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		
Clear, colorless liquid and vapor		
Gas at ambient temperatures		
120.9		
$CC1_2F_2$		
Faint ethereal odor		
1.34 @ 30°C (86°F)		
Unknown		
Neutral		
-29.8°C (-21.6°F)		
-157.7°C (-252°F)		
94.9 psia @ 70°F		
195.6 psia @ 130°F		
4.2		
>1 COMPARED TO: CC1 ₄ = 1		
100		
Not Established		
Not applicable		



LEL/UEL:	None/None	
RELATIVE DENSITY:	1.33 g/cm ³ at ?????	
PARTITION COEFF (n-octanol/water)	Log Pow: 2.16. Note: This product is more soluble than octanol	
AUTO IGNITION TEMP:	Not Determined	
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	>250° C	
VISCOSITY:	Not applicable	
FLASH POINT:	Not applicable	
(Flash point method and additional flammability data are found in Section 5.)		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

NORMALLY STABLE? (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):

The product is stable.

Do not mix with oxygen or air above atmospheric pressure. Any source of high temperatures, such as lighted cigarettes, flames, hot spots or welding may yield toxic and/or corrosive decomposition products.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

(Under specific conditions: e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures) – Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces (may cause strong exothermic reaction). Chemically reactive metals: potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Halogens, halogen acids and possibly carbonyl halides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS:

 LC_{50} : Inhalation 4 hr. (rat) - > 760,000 ppm / Cardiac Sensitization threshold (dog) - 50,000 ppm 10 min EC_{50} - 254,000 ppm

DELAYED (SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC) EFFECTS:

Subchronic: NOEL – 10,000 ppm

OTHER DATA:

Teratology: Not a teratogen

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY:

Lifetime inhalation exposure of male rats was associated with a small increase in salivary gland fibrosarcomas.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Acute effects of rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. Vapors are heavier than air and can displace oxygen causing difficulty breathing or suffocation. May cause cardiac arrhythmia.



12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability (BOD): R-12 is a gas at room temperature; therefore, it is unlikely to remain in water. **Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:** See section 9

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? If yes, the RCRA ID number is:

Not a hazardous waste Not applicable

OTHER DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Disposal must comply with federal, state, and local disposal or discharge laws. R-12 is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations Section 608 in 40 CFR Part 82 regarding refrigerant recycling.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT ID NUMBER: UN1028 US DOT HAZARD CLASS: US DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Dichlorodifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas 12 US DOT HAZARD CLASS: 2.2 US DOT PACKING GROUP: Not applicable

For additional information on shipping regulations affecting this material, contact the information number found in Section 1.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Listed on the TSCA inventory **OTHER TSCA ISSUES:** Subject to Section 12(b) export notification. May contain 0-10 ppm Ethane, 2-chloro-1,1,1trifluoro, CAS # 75-88-7

SARA TITLE III / CERCLA

"Reportable Quantities" (RQs) and/or "Threshold Planning Quantities" (TPQs) exist for the following ingredients.

INGREDIENT NAME	<u>SARA / CERCLA RQ (lb.)</u>	<u>SARA EHS TPQ (lb.)</u>
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5000	None

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response Center [(800) 424-8802] and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

SECTION 311 HAZARD CLASS:	IMMEDIATE
	PRESSURE



SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS:

The following ingredients are SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals". CAS numbers and weight percents are found in Section 2.

INGREDIENT NAME

Dichlorodifluoromethane

COMMENT

None

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

In addition to the ingredients found in Section 2, the following are listed for state right-to-know purposes.

INGREDIENT NAME

No ingredients listed in this section

<u>WEIGHT %</u>

<u>COMMENT</u>

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

R-12 is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations at 40 CFR Part 82.

WARNING: DO NOT vent to the atmosphere. To comply with provisions of the U.S. Clean Air Act, any residual must be recovered. Contains Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere. Destruction of the ozone layer can lead to increased ultraviolet radiation which, with excess exposure to sunlight, can lead to an increase in skin cancer and eye cataracts.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA):

This product has been evaluated in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

FOREIGN INVENTORY STATUS:

Canada – Listed on DSL EU - EINECS # 2206926

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CURRENT ISSUE DATE: PREVIOUS ISSUE DATE:	January, 2024 April, 2018
OTHER INFORMATION:	HMIS Classification: Health – 1, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 0 NFPA Classification: Health – 2, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 0 ANSI/ASHRAE 34 Safety Group – A1 Regulatory Standards:
	 OSHA regulations for compressed gases: 29 CFR 1910.101 DOT classification per 49 CFR 172.101
	 DOT classification per 49 CFR 1/2.101 Clean Air Act Class I Substance
	General

a) CGA pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, 1984, Compressed Gas Association (1980 Printing)



 Bretherick, L., Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th ed., 1992, Butterworths, Boston, MA

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