

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS Standards, European Union CLP EC 1272/2008, REACH and the Global Harmonization Standard

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

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

CHEMICAL NAME: BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE

OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION/SYNONYMS: Refrigerant gas, R 13B1, F 13B1; F-13B1; FC 13B1; Fluorocarbon 1301; Freon 13B1; Freon 13B1; R 13B1; Trifluorobromomethane; Frigen 13B1; Refrigerant 13B1; Halocarbon 13B1; Monobromotrifluoromethane; R 13B1; Refrigerant 13B1; Trifluorobromomethane; Trifluorobromomethane; CF3Br; Trifluoromethyl bromide; Trifluoromonobromomethane

RELEVANT PRODUCT USE: Fire Extinguishing Material

USES ADVISED AGAINST: Other than Relevant Use

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. SUPPLIER: H3R Clean Agents, Inc.

ADDRESS: 103 H Street
Petaluma, CA, U.S.A. 94952

PHONE: 1-800-249-4289 or 415-945-0800 (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. PST)

FAX: 1-707-765-765-3395

EMAIL ADDRESS: h3rinfo@h3rcleanagents.com **WEB SITE:** www.h3rcleanagents.com

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887 (U.S./Canada/Puerto Rico) [24-hours]

DATE OF PREPARATION: October 21, 2011

DATE OF REVISION: May 22, 2019

ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This compound has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR. The compound is also classified per all applicable EU Directives through EC 1907: 2006, the European Union CLP EC 1272/2008 and the Global Harmonization Standard.

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard under U.S., Canadian and European Union regulations. This is combination of harmonized classification, notified classification and self-classification.

Classification: Gases Under Pressure/Liquefied Gas, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Category 3, Hazardous to the Ozone Layer Category 1

U.S. OSHA Defined Hazard Classification: Simple Asphyxiant

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H333: May be harmful if inhaled. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H420: Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

U.S. OSHA Defined Hazard Statements: May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

U.S. Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): May cause frostbite.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P261: Avoid breathing gas. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response: P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage: P410 + P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. P502: Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.

Hazard Symbol/Pictogram: GHS04, GHS07



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: **Product Description:** Halon 1301 is colorless and odorless or with a slightly ethereal odor and is shipped as liquid under its own vapor pressure. **Health Hazards:** The main acute health hazard associated with releases of this gas is asphyxiation by displacement of oxygen. This gas is heavier than air and will sink into low areas, creating an asphyxiation hazard. The main chronic health hazard associated with releases of this gas is possible adverse effects to the central nervous system and possible cardiac sensitization and arrhythmias. Chronic skin exposure may cause dermatitis. **Flammability Hazards:** This gas is not flammable, but can decompose at very high temperatures forming toxic gases such as hydrogen bromide, hydrogen fluoride and bromine. Cylinders or tanks may rupture and explode if heated. **Reactivity Hazards:** This material is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This gas is a known ozone depletor and contributes to the destruction of the ozone. **Emergency Response Considerations:** Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding. **WARNING**—If rescue personnel need to enter an area suspected of having a low level of Oxygen, they should be equipped with Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate personal protective equipment.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS #	EINECS #	%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification per U.S., Canadian & EU Standards Hazard Statements
Bromotrifluoromethane	CBBrF ₃	75-63-8	200-887-6	> 99%	<u>EU ECHA Notified and Self-Classification</u> Classification: Compressed Gas/Liquefied Gas, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 5, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, Hazardous to the Ozone Layer Category 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H280, H333, H336, H420 <u>U.S. OSHA Defined Classification</u> Classification: May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. <u>U.S. OSHA Hazards Not Otherwise Classified</u> Classification: May cause frostbite.

See Section 2 for full product classification information.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus should be worn if the level of oxygen cannot be determined. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Take copy of label and SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

INHALATION EXPOSURE: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after removal to fresh air.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this gas contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention. Remove any clothing that may restrict circulation to any frozen area. Do not rub frozen parts as tissue damage may occur. As soon as practicable, place any affected area in warm water bath which has a temperature that does not exceed 105°F (40°C). NEVER USE HOT WATER. NEVER USE DRY HEAT. If area of frostbite is extensive, and if possible, remove clothing while showering with warm water. If warm water is not available, or is impractical to use, wrap the affected parts gently in blankets. Alternatively, if the fingers or hands are frostbitten, place the affected area of the body in the armpit. Encourage victim to gently exercise the affected part while being warmed. Frozen tissue is painless and appears waxy, with a possible yellow color. Frozen tissue will become swollen, painful and prone to infection when thawed. If the frozen part of the body has been thawed by the time medical attention has been obtained, cover the area with a dry sterile dressing and a large bulky protective covering.

EYE EXPOSURE: If mechanical injury occurs, cover eye with bandage and seek appropriate medical attention. If rapid release has caused frostbite, cover injured eye; an ophthalmologist should be sought as soon as possible.

INGESTION: Ingestion is an unlikely route of exposure for this gas.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None are anticipated.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Administer oxygen, if necessary, and treat symptoms. This gas is an asphyxiant and can induce cardiac muscle sensitization to circulating epinephrine-like compounds. Do NOT give adrenalin or similar sympathomimetic drugs. Do NOT allow victim to exercise until 24 hours following specific exposures. Freeze burns of mucosal tissue can develop following specific exposures.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not Applicable **AUTOIGNITION:** Not Applicable

FLAMMABLE RANGE: Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: This is a non-flammable gas; use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding materials.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

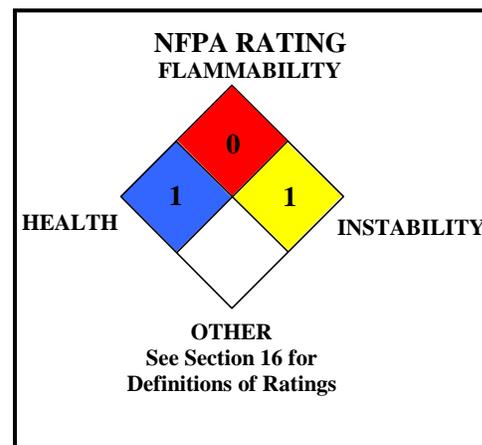
SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: Bromotrifluoromethane is not combustible. Bromotrifluoromethane, in ambient total-flooding fire extinguishing systems can produce a dense fog (if relative humidity is about 50%) which may reduce visibility for a few seconds and delay evacuation in occupational areas. Containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire. Most cylinders have a pressure release device, which will vent contents if the cylinder is exposed to high temperatures. This gas is heavier than air, creating an asphyxiation hazard in low areas.

EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: Not sensitive.

EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Not sensitive.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion or decomposition products above 538°C (1000.4°F) irritating/toxic gases such as hydrogen bromide, hydrogen fluoride and bromine may be generated. These by-products have a sharp irritating odor and are dangerous even in low concentrations and in sufficient concentrations can result in personal injury or death.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed cylinders. Take care not to block pressure relief valves. Stay away from ends of tanks (but realize that shrapnel may travel in any direction). Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire.



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Evacuate immediate area. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground, creating an oxygen-deficient atmosphere in low-lying areas or confined spaces. Detection systems should be available to monitor for level of oxygen. The level of oxygen should be above 19.5% before personnel can be allowed in the area without SCBA.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Proper protective equipment should be used.

All Releases: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Note: chemically protective clothing may provide little or no thermal protection against the hazard of frostbite. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection. If gas is leaking incidentally from the cylinder or its valve, contact your supplier.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Releases: In the event of a release of this product, operator should close the gas source if possible to do so safely. Evacuate area in the event of a significant release. Locate and seal the source of the leaking gas. If leak is in user's gas handling equipment or system, close cylinder valve, and safely vent high pressure before attempting repairs. If leak is from the cylinder, cylinder valve or the valve pressure relief device (PRD), contact your supplier. If this does not stop the release (or if it is not possible to reach the valve), allow the gas to release in-place or remove it to a safe area and allow the gas to be released there. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: All release to the environment should be avoided as this material has an ozone depletion potential and a global warming potential. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Releases of Halon 1301 can create an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of Helium-3 could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to oxygen-deficiency. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. Wearing contact lenses is not recommended when handling this gas.

Cylinder valves should be inspected regularly for physical damage or corrosion (apparent by discoloration or rust). Care should be taken to inspect the following valve locations for corrosion: neck (where valve inserts into cylinder); bonnet nut (where handle attaches to valve body). Close valve after each use and when empty.

Do not drag, roll, slide or drop cylinder. Use a suitable hand truck designed for cylinder movement. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap. Secure cylinders at all times while in use. Use a pressure regulator to safely discharge product from cylinder. Use a check valve to prevent reverse flow into cylinder. Once cylinder has been connected to properly purged process, open cylinder valve slowly and carefully. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve, discontinue use and contact supplier. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, etc.) into valve cap openings; doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap-wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps.

Do not heat cylinders by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the cylinder. Cylinders should not be artificially cooled as certain types of steel undergo property changes when cryogenically cooled, thus making the cylinder unstable.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, Inc. at www.cganet.com pamphlet CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. Local regulations may require specific equipment for storage and use. Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting. Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F). Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Isolate from other non compatible chemicals (refer to Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Store away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory systems to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. **NOTE:** Use only DOT or ASME code cylinders designed for compressed gas storage. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner.

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA: Use the proper CGA connections, DO NOT USE ADAPTERS:

PRODUCT USE: This product is used as a fire-extinguishing agent, refrigerant gas and as a cleaning agent.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Relieve pressure before attempting repairs.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Forced ventilation systems for the general work area should be provided. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the level of oxygen.

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Chemical Name	CAS #	OSHA PELs ppm	ACGIH TLVs ppm	NIOSH RELs ppm	NIOSH IDLH ppm	DFG MAKs ppm	AIHA WEELs ppm
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8	TWA = 1000	TWA = 1000	TWA = 1000	40,000	TWA = 1000 PEAK = 8•MAK 15 min. average, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift	NE

NE = Not Established

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Currently, the following international exposure limits are in place for Halon 1301 (specific country limits may become available or change-consult individual countries for most current information).

Bromotrifluoromethane

	<u>Limit Value - Eight Hours</u>	<u>Limit Value - Short Term</u>
Australia	1000 ppm, 6090 mg/m ³	
Austria	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	2000 ppm, 12,200 mg/m ³
Belgium	10000 ppm, 6178 mg/m ³	
Canada-Ontario	1000 ppm	
Canada-Québec	1000 ppm, 6090 mg/m ³	
Denmark	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	2000 ppm, 12,200 mg/m ³
Finland	1000 ppm, 6200 mg/m ³	1300 ppm (1), 8000 mg/m ³ (1)
France	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	
Germany (AGS)	1000 ppm, 6200 mg/m ³	8000 ppm (1), 49,600 mg/m ³ (1)
Germany (DFG)	1000 ppm, 6200 mg/m ³	8000 ppm, 49,600 mg/m ³
Ireland	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	1200 ppm (1), 7300 mg/m ³ (1)
Latvia	3000 mg/m ³	
New Zealand	1000 ppm, 6090 mg/m ³	
Romania	5000 mg/m ³	7000 mg/m ³ (1)
Singapore	1000 ppm, 6090 mg/m ³	
South Korea	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	
Spain	1000 ppm, 6195 mg/m ³	
Switzerland	1000 ppm, 6100 mg/m ³	
United Kingdom	[1000 ppm], [6100 mg/m ³]	[1200 ppm], [7430 mg/m ³]

Remarks

Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value
Germany(AGS)	(1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (DFG)	STV 15 minutes average value
Ireland	(1) 15 minutes reference period
Romania	(1) 15 minutes average value
United Kingdom	The UK Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances has expressed concern that, for the OELs shown in parentheses, health may not be adequately protected because of doubts that the limit was not soundly-based. These OELs were included in the published UK 2002 list and its 2003 supplement, but are omitted from the published 2005 list. The UK Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances has expressed concern that, for the OELs shown in parentheses, health may not be adequately protected because of doubts that the limit was not soundly-based. These OELs were included in the published UK 2002 list and its 2003 supplement, but are omitted from the published 2005 list.

Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have not been determined for this compound.

UK Minimum Exposure Limits: Currently, there are no UK Minimum Exposure limits determined for this compound.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* and CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*), standards of EU member states (including EN 529:2005 for respiratory PPE, CEN/TR 15419:2006 for hand/body protection, and CR 13464:1999 for face/eye protection). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

Respiratory Protection: Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection if oxygen level is below 19.5%, or during emergency response to a release of this product. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. In the U.S., oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are U.S. NIOSH respiratory protective equipment guidelines for this gas.

BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE

CONCENTRATION

Up to 10,000 ppm:

Up to 25,000 ppm:

Up to 40,000 ppm:

Emergency or Planned Entry

Escape:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Any SAR that has a tight-fitting facepiece and is operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

Eye Protection: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations for further information.

Hand Protection: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders of this gas. Otherwise, wear glove protection appropriate to the specific operation for which this gas is used. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

Body Protection: Use body protection appropriate for task. Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate country regulations and standards.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Liquefied gas
Color	Colorless
Odor	Odorless to slightly ethereal
Molecular Weight	148.91
Molecular Formula	CB ₂ F ₃

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

Boiling Point @ 760 mmHg	-57.8°C (-27.6°F)
Freezing/Melting Point @ 1 atm	-172°C (-142.8°F)
Gas Specific Gravity [Relative Density] (water = 1)	Gas
Liquid Specific Gravity [Relative Density] (water = 1) @ 20°C	1.5800 g/mL
Solubility in Water @ 25°C	Practically insoluble (0.03% by weight)
Other Solubilities	Soluble in chloroform
Vapor Pressure @ 20°C	10755 mmHg (1434 kPa)
Vapor Density (air = 1)	5.7
Odor Threshold	Not determined
Critical Temperature	67°C (152.6°F)
Critical Pressure	4032 kPa (39.8 atm)
Liquid Viscosity @ 25°C	0.157 mPa.s
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient	log Kow= 1.86
Henry's Law Constant @ 25°C	0.4994 atm-cu m/mole

WARNING PROPERTIES FOR THIS GAS: The odor is not a good a warning of a release. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Cylinders should not be exposed to temperatures in excess of 125°F (52°C).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH GAS IS INCOMPATIBLE: Chemically active metals (e.g. sodium, potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, zinc, magnesium).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Decomposes above 538°C (1000.4°F). Forms hydrogen bromide, hydrogen fluoride and free bromine. In air, carbonyl fluoride and carbonyl bromide may form. *Hydrolysis:* At high temperature and in the presence of water, this gas may form acids (by hydrolysis or by catalytic decomposition) which may attack metallic surfaces.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTION OR POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF ENTRY, SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE: WARNING- If rescue personnel need to enter an area in which a release of Halon 1301 has occurred they should be equipped with Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate personal protective equipment. High concentration of this gas will create an oxygen-deficient atmosphere, creating the risk of asphyxiation.

Eye Contact: Release of a high-pressure gas may result in airborne objects.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this gas is not a likely route of industrial exposure.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations of this gas may lead to heart arrhythmias. High concentrations of this gas can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. The skin of a victim may have a blue color. Under some circumstances of exposure, death may occur, due to the displacement of oxygen. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are described below.

CONCENTRATION**of OXYGEN****EXPOSURE SYMPTOM**

20.9% Oxygen:	Normal oxygen concentration in air.
15–19% Oxygen:	Decreased ability to perform tasks. May impair coordination and may induce early symptoms in persons with heart, lung, or circulatory problems.
12–15% Oxygen:	Breathing increases, especially in exertion. Pulse up. Impaired coordination, perception, and judgment.
10–12% Oxygen:	Breathing further increases in rate and depth, poor coordination and judgment, lips slightly blue.
8-10% Oxygen:	Mental failure, fainting, unconsciousness, ashen face, blueness of lips, nausea (upset stomach), and vomiting.
6–8% Oxygen:	8 minutes, may be fatal in 50–100% of cases; 6 minutes, may be fatal in 25 to 50% of cases; 4–5 minutes, recovery with treatment.
4–6% Oxygen:	Coma in 40 seconds, followed by convulsion, breathing failure, death.

WARNING: Exposure to atmospheres containing 8–10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death.

Inhalation may cause an increase in the sensitivity of the heart to adrenaline, which could result in irregular or rapid heartbeats.

Skin Contact: Transitory skin contact should not cause any adverse effects. Contact with rapidly expanding gases (which are released from under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain caused by frostbite can quickly subside, masking the injury.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

ROUTES OF ENTRY, SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE (continued):

Skin Contact: Transitory skin contact should not cause any adverse effects.

Other Acute Health Effects: Contact with rapidly expanding gases (which are released from under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain caused by frostbite can quickly subside, masking the injury. In addition, the sudden release of a pressurized gas (such as may occur in the event of a valve failure), presents a severe hazard of mechanical injury.

Acute Exposure Target Organs: Respiratory system, skin.

ROUTES OF ENTRY, SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:

Inhalation: No specific data are available for this gas. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system. Inhalation of very high concentration may cause adverse effects on the central nervous system.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red, cracked skin) due to defatting of the skin.

Chronic Exposure Target Organs: Skin, cardiac system, central nervous system.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: Halon 1301 is not listed as a carcinogen or as a potential carcinogen on EPA, NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, OSHA, NTP, IARC, or CAL/OSHA Carcinogen lists.

TOXICITY DATA: There toxicology data are currently available for Halon 1301.

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 399 gm/m³/3 minute: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: paresthesia; Behavioral: ataxia, headache

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 997.5 gm/m³/1 minute: Behavioral: ataxia

LC (Inhalation-Man) > 15 pph/1 minute: Behavioral: hallucinations, distorted perceptions; Cardiac: pulse rate increase, without fall in BP

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 84,000 ppm/15 minutes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 430 gm/m³/4 hours

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 381 gm/m³

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 350 gm/m³/2 hours

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 88,000 ppm/15 minutes

LC (Inhalation-Dog) > 30 pph/15 minutes: Behavioral: tremor; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands

LCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 5054 gm/m³/15 minutes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 4056 gm/m³/2 minutes: Behavioral: general anesthetic

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2128 gm/m³/12 minutes: Behavioral: general anesthetic

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 1662 gm/m³/45 minutes: Blood: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 1330 gm/m³/20 seconds: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold; Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction); Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 2660 gm/m³/2 minutes: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, general anesthetic

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 1330 gm/m³/15 minutes: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, general anesthetic

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGICAL DATA: Bromotrifluoromethane is low in toxicity. However, exposure to high concentrations (about 5-17%) (50,000-170,000 ppm) can affect the central nervous system and cause light-headedness, numbness, tingling and a feeling of drunkenness. Other symptoms reported include slight decrease in judgment, alertness or coordination, buzzing in the ears, and a feeling of gradual loss of consciousness. There are no experimental or occupational reports of unconsciousness. Effects are temporary with rapid recovery upon breathing fresh air. Exposure to very high levels (over 15% (150,000 ppm) for 15 to 25 minutes) can cause irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia). Human volunteers exposed to concentrations of 1-10% (10,000 - 100,000 ppm) for 3.0 to 3.5 minutes did not experience heart effects. Reports of occupational exposures to Bromotrifluoromethane are generally the result of accidental release from a total flooding fire extinguishing system. Since most fire extinguishing systems only reach 5-7% (50,000-70,000 ppm) Bromotrifluoromethane in air, effects should not develop.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Not applicable.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: Halon 1301 is not a human skin or respiratory sensitizer, but has been shown to be a cardiac sensitizer in animal studies.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Halon 1301 is not reported to cause mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive toxicity effects in humans. No animal data are available.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: The Koc of Bromotrifluoromethane is estimated as 49, using a log Kow of 1.86 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Bromotrifluoromethane is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: If released to air, a vapor pressure of 1.22X10⁺⁴ mm Hg at 25°C indicates Bromotrifluoromethane will exist solely in the gas phase in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase Bromotrifluoromethane will be degraded slowly in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life of this reaction in air is estimated to be greater than 44 years. The primary decomposition process to occur in the stratosphere is UV photolysis. It has an estimated photolysis half-life of 72 yrs in the ambient atmosphere. If released to soil, Bromotrifluoromethane is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 49. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 0.499 atm-cu m/mole. If released into water, Bromotrifluoromethane is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in the water based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 1.2 hrs and 4.8 days, respectively. Based upon the high degree of stability, Bromotrifluoromethane biodegradation is expected to be slow. Hydrolysis is not expected to occur due to the lack of hydrolyzable functional groups.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE: An estimated BCF of 5.4 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ECOTOXICITY: Immediate adverse effect on plants would be related to oxygen-deficient environments or frost from rapidly expanding gases, unless exposure occurs in a confined space. There is currently no evidence of adverse effects from exposure to Halon 1301 on aquatic life.

OZONE-DEPLETION POTENTIAL: Halon 1301 is a Class I, Group II, Ozone Depleting Chemical per U.S. 40 CFR Part 82. Halon 1301 may contribute to global warming.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

RESULTS OF PBT and vPvB ASSESSMENT: No data available. PBT and vPvB assessments are part of the chemical safety report required for some substances in European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

UNUSED PRODUCT / EMPTY CONTAINER: Do not dispose of residual product. Return used product in cylinders to: H3R Clean Agent Specialists, Inc.

DISPOSAL INFORMATION: Relative to the environment, this material has an ozone depletion potential and a global warming potential. Refer to the regulations of the U.S. EPA or the State-specific regulations for proper waste disposal, regulations of Canada and its Provinces, or regulations of EU member states.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

EUROPEAN (EWC) WASTE CODES: 16 05 04* gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. SHIPPING INFORMATION: This gas is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

UN Identification Number:	UN 1009
U.S. DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Bromotrifluoromethane <i>or</i> Refrigerant gas R 13B1
Hazard Class Number and Description:	2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
U.S. DOT Shipping Label(s) Required:	Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Placard (when required):	Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

Special Shipping Information: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position in a well-ventilated truck (never transport in passenger compartment of a vehicle). Ensure cylinder valve is properly closed, valve outlet cap has been reinstalled, and valve protection cap is secured before shipping cylinder.

Caution: Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled except by qualified producers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with the owner's written consent is a violation of Federal law (49 CFR 173.301).

ERG (Emergency Response Guidebook) #: 126

Special Provisions: T50 Portable tanks - Applies to various liquefied compressed gases: Consult the regulations for specific requirements Sec. 172.102 Special Provision Portable Tank Code T50.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via ground vehicle or rail that originate in Canada, the following information is applicable.

UN Identification Number:	UN 1009
Proper Shipping Name:	Bromotrifluoromethane <i>or</i> Refrigerant gas R 13B1
Hazard Class Number and Description:	2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Hazard Shipping Label(s) Required:	Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Special Provisions:	None
Explosive Limit & Limited Quantity Index:	0.125 L
Excepted Quantities:	E1
ERAP Index:	None
Passenger Carrying Ship Index:	None
Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Vehicle Index:	75 L

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This gas is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

UN Identification Number:	UN 1009
Proper Shipping Name:	Bromotrifluoromethane <i>or</i> Refrigerant gas R 13B1)
Hazard Class or Division:	2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Hazard Label(s) Required:	Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Excepted Quantities:	E1
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction:	200
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.:	Forbidden
Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction:	200
Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.:	150 kg
Special Provisions:	A19
ERG Code:	2L

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Continued)**EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD**

(ADR): This gas is classified by the Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

UN Number:	UN 1009
Name and Description:	Bromotrifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 13B1
Class:	2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Classification Code:	2A
Packing Group:	Not Applicable
Labels:	Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
Special Provisions:	662
Limited Quantities:	120 mL
Excepted Quantities:	E1
Packaging:	Packing Instruction: P200; Special Packing Instruction: Not Applicable; Mixed Packing Instruction: MP9
Portable Tanks and Bulk Containers:	Instruction: (M) T50; Special Provisions: Not Applicable
Hazard Identification Number:	20

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: See the information under the individual jurisdiction listings for IBC information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This gas does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); this gas is not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:****U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:****EPA - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:**

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1990 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302)

Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not Applicable

SARA TITLE III: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act

Sections 302/304: Emergency Planning and Notification (40 CFR Part 355)

Extremely Hazardous Substances: Not listed.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): Not Applicable

Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not Applicable

Sections 311/312: Hazardous Chemical Reporting (40 CFR Part 370)

IMMEDIATE HEALTH: No PRESSURE: Yes DELAYED HEALTH: No REACTIVITY: No FIRE: No

Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting (40 CFR 372)

Releases of this compound do not require reporting under Section 313.

CLEAN AIR ACT:

Section 112 (r): Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release (40 CFR Part 68)

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): Not Applicable

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

This compound is listed in the TSCA Inventory

OSHA - OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR Part 1910.119: Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): Not Applicable

Other U.S. Federal Regulations: None applicable.

U.S. State Regulatory Information:

California Proposition 65: This compound is NOT listed on the California Proposition 65 lists.

CANADIAN FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL Inventory Status: This compound is listed on the DSL Inventory.

Canadian CEPA Regulations: This compound is not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

Canadian WHMIS HPR 2015 Classification and Symbols: See the following section for classification and symbols under WHMIS.

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS:

Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for The Product: Currently, there is no specific legislation pertaining to this product.

Chemical Safety Assessment: No data available. The chemical safety assessment is required for some substances according to European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is provided to our customers so they may comply with 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard, the Canadian WHMIS Standard, and the requirements of the European Union Directives. The intent of this Material Safety Data Sheet is to provide end users of this product with the health and physical hazards associated with possible exposure to this product. All statements, technical data and recommendations are based on readily available texts and data that H₂R Clean Agents, believes to be reliable and accurate. H₂R Clean Agents makes no warranties, guarantees or representations of any kind with respect to this product or this data. It is the responsibility of the user to obtain and use the most recent version of this MSDS.

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 • 800/441-3365

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: August 2012: Review and up-date SDS for most current European CLP 1272: 2008 and Global Harmonization Standard Classification. May 2019: Review and up-date entire SDS for current GHS classification and format.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but which are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: **Group A:** A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELS: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* < 20 mg/L; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials) that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard-Materials)** that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard-Materials)** that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3 (Serious Hazard- Liquids and solids)** that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]; **4 (Severe Hazard-Materials)** that will readily or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives:* Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.; **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group III; *Solids:* any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.; **2 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group II *Solids:* any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I *Solids:* any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids:* Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation):** Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 1 (continued): Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature**: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.

Cancer Information: The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e., within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.