

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Portable Air Conditioner

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

### Distributor Information

Uline  
2200 S. Lakeside Dr  
Waukegan, IL 60085

Phone: 847-473-3000  
Fax: 847-473-5157

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### Emergency Overview

May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

### Potential Health Effects: Eyes

Contact with the vapor or aerosol may cause eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision.

### Potential Health Effects: Skin

Short-term overexposure by skin contact may cause frostbite, if liquid or escaping vapor contacts the skin. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause defatting of the skin with itching, redness or rash. Data to evaluate the skin permeation hazard of this compound are insufficient. There are no reports of human sensitization.

### Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Not considered a likely route of exposure under normal product use conditions.

### Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Immediate effects of overexposure by inhalation may include central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness. Gross overexposure may cause irregular heart beat with a strange sensation in the chest, "heart thumping", apprehension, lightheadedness, feeling of fainting, dizziness, weakness, sometimes progressing to loss of consciousness and death. Other effects include fatality from gross over-exposure.

### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the central nervous system, cardiovascular system.

### HMIS Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 HMIS Reactivity 1

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

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

CAS #	Component	Percent
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane	100

## \*\*\* Section 4 - First Aid Measures \*\*\*

### First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

### First Aid: Skin

In case of contact, flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred, call a physician.

### First Aid: Ingestion

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### First Aid: Inhalation

If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air. Keep person calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

### First Aid: Notes to Physician

THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines such as adrenaline, and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

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## \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

### General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Chlorodifluoromethane is not flammable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. However, chlorodifluoromethane has been shown in tests to be combustible at pressures as low as 60 psig at ambient temperature when mixed with air at concentrations of 65 volume % air. Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of product in the presence of certain concentrations of chlorine. Cylinders may rupture under fire conditions. Decomposition may occur.

### Hazardous Combustion Products

Hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, and possibly carbonyl halides.

### Extinguishing Media

As appropriate for combustibles in area. Extinguishant for other burning material in area is sufficient to stop burning.

### Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Use water spray or fog to cool containers. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if cylinders rupture or contents are released under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

**NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 1**

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

## \*\*\* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \*\*\*

### Containment Procedures

Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapors might collect.

### Clean-Up Procedures

Remove open flames. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for large spills or releases.

### Evacuation Procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

### Special Procedures

Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

## \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

### Handling Procedures

Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. Product should not be mixed with air for leak testing. In general, it should not be used or allowed to be present with high concentrations of air above atmospheric pressure. Contact with chlorine or other strong oxidizing agents should also be avoided.

### Storage Procedures

Clean, dry area. Do not heat above 52°C (125°F).

## \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

### A: Component Exposure Limits

#### Chlorodifluoromethane (75-45-6)

ACGIH: 1000 ppm TWA

OSHA: 1000 ppm TWA; 3500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

NIOSH: 1000 ppm TWA; 3500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

1250 ppm STEL; 4375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL

### Engineering Controls

Normal ventilation for standard manufacturing procedures is generally adequate. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Chemical splash goggles should be used when handling liquid.

#### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Impervious gloves

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## Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

## Personal Protective Equipment: General

Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

### \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

<b>Appearance:</b>	Liquified Gas	<b>Odor:</b>	Slight ethereal
<b>Physical State:</b>	Gas	<b>pH:</b>	Neutral
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	151 psig @ 25 C (77 F)	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	3.03 (Air=1.0) @ 25 C (77 F)
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	-40.8 C (-41.4 F)	<b>Melting Point:</b>	NA
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	0.3 WT% @ 25 C (77 F)	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.194 g/cm3 @ 25 C (77 F)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	>1 (CCI4=1.0)	<b>VOC:</b>	100
<b>Octanol/H2O Coeff.:</b>	ND	<b>Flash Point:</b>	Will not burn
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	NA	<b>Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):</b>	NA
<b>Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):</b>	NA	<b>Burning Rate:</b>	NA
<b>Auto Ignition:</b>	632°C (1170°F)		

### \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

#### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

#### Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Open flame and high temperatures.

#### Incompatibility

Incompatible with alkali or alkaline earth metals--powdered Al, Zn, Be, etc.

#### Hazardous Decomposition

Decomposition products are hazardous. Product can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, and possibly carbonyl halides. These materials are toxic and irritating. Contact should be avoided.

#### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Will not occur.

### \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

#### Acute Dose Effects

##### A: General Product Information

Single inhalation exposure to high doses caused central nerve depression. Inactivity or anaesthesia, lung noise, altered respiratory rate, histopathological changes of the liver, cardiac sensitization, a potentially fatal disturbance of heart rhythm associated with a heightened sensitivity to the action of epinephrine. Repeated exposure caused no significant toxicological effects. Long-term exposure caused reduced weight gain, increased adrenals, kidney, liver, and pituitary weight.

##### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

###### Chlorodifluoromethane (75-45-6)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 220000 ppm/4H

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## Repeated Dose Effects

In chronic inhalation studies, at a concentration of 50,000 ppm (v/v), produced a small, but statistically significant increase of late-occurring tumors involving salivary glands in male rats, but not female rats or male or female mice. In the same studies, no increased incidence of tumors was seen in either species at concentrations of 10,000 ppm or 1000 ppm (v/v). Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. This material is not considered a unique developmental hazard to the conceptus. Reproductive data on male animals show no change in reproductive performance. Specific studies to evaluate the effect on female reproductive performance have not been conducted; however, limited information obtained from studies on developmental toxicity does not indicate adverse effects on female reproductive performance. This material produces genetic damage in bacterial cell cultures. In mammalian cell cultures and animals, this material has not produced genetic toxicity. In animal testing, this material has not caused permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (has not produced heritable genetic damage).

## Carcinogenicity

### Component Carcinogenicity

#### Chlorodifluoromethane (75-45-6)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC: Monograph 71 [1999], Supplement 7 [1987], Monograph 41 [1986] (Group 3 (not classifiable))

## \*\*\* Section 12 - Ecological Information \*\*\*

### Ecotoxicity

#### A: General Product Information

48 hour EC50 - Daphnia magna: 433 mg/L

#### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

No ecotoxicity data are available for this product's components.

## \*\*\* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \*\*\*

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

### Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

### Disposal Instructions

Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. Reclaim by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility.

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

## \*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\*

### US DOT Information

**Shipping Name:** CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE

**UN/NA #:** 1018 **Hazard Class:** 2.2

### TDG Information

**Shipping Name:** CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE

**UN/NA #:** 1018 **Hazard Class:** 2.2

## \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

### US Federal Regulations

### Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

#### Chlorodifluoromethane (75-45-6)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration

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## State Regulations

### Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	1 %

## Additional Regulatory Information

### Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	CAN	EEC
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	Yes	DSL	EINECS

## \* \* \* Section 16 - Other Information \* \* \*

### Other Information

The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date given. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with Federal, State or provincial, and local laws.

### Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration., NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry.