

# Material Safety Data Sheet

#### BTTRI GAS 508

#### CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BTTRI GAS 508 DISTRIBUTOR:

AG CHEM

23 Kolot Beak ST,

Cairo, Egypt

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL: 002-011-45-50-95-21

(saturday-thursday,9:00am-5:00pm)

002-0100-12-111-22

## 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME CAS NUMBER WEIGHT %

Trifluoromethane 75-46-7 30-50 Hexafluoroethane 76-16-4 50-70

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.

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor is harmful and may cause heart irregularities, unconsciousness, or death. Intentional misuse can be fatal. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing and is heavier than air. Liquid contact can cause frostbite.

#### **HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Human health effects of overexposure by inhalation may include nonspecific discomfort such as nausea, headache, or weakness; temporary nervous system depression with anaesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness; or with gross overexposure, possibly temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity with irregular pulse, palpitations, or inadequate circulation. Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous or cardiovascular system may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposure. Eye or skin contact with the liquid may cause frostbite.

#### CARCINOGENICITY INFORMATION:

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

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#### 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.

**EYES:** 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 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).

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Use any standard agent – choose the one most appropriate for type of surrounding fire.

#### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Self-contained, NIOSH-approved breathing apparatus is required if cylinders rupture or release under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### SAFEGUARDS (Personnel)

**NOTE:** Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with cleanup. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean up.

#### ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Material evaporates at atmospheric pressure (vaporizes). Ventilate area – especially low places where heavy vapors might collect. Remove open flames.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## HANDLING (Personnel):

Avoid contact with liquid with eyes and prolonged skin exposure. Use with sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits.

### STORAGE:

Clean, dry area. Do not heat above 51.7°C (124 °F)

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **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 places.

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#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Neoprene rubber or leather gloves should be used when handling liquid. Chemical splash goggles should be worn when handling liquid. Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product. Selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large spill or release occurs.

## EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

INGREDIENT NAME ACGIH TLV OSHA PEL OTHER LIMIT Trifluoromethane \*1000 ppm TWA (8 & 12hr) None None Hexafluoroethane None None \*1000 ppm TWA (8 & 12hr)

= Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### PHYSICAL DATA

Clear, colorless COLOR:

FORM: Gas at ambient temperatures

ODOR: Slight ethereal **BOILING POINT:** -88°C (-126°F) (Air = 1.0)VAPOR DENSITY: % VOLATILES: 100

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Material is stable. However, avoid open flames and high temperatures.

#### DECOMPOSITION:

This product can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming HF, COF2 or CO. These materials are toxic and irritating. Contact should be avoided.

#### POLYMERIZATION:

Polymerization will not occur.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### ANIMAL DATA

TRIFLUOROMETHANE: Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>: 4 hr. (rat) - > 663,000 ppm

Material is untested for skin and eye irritancy, and for animal sensitization.

Effects from single high inhalation exposure to Trifluoroemethane include anaesthetic effects, and nonspecific effects such as weight loss were observed at concentrations >22%. No cardiac sensitization was observed in dogs after breathing 800,000 ppm for periods of 5-10 minutes following epinephrine challenge. In another test, dogs exposed to up to 30% or up to 50% (with additional oxygen), had no positive responses. No cardiac sensitization occurred in baboons exposed by inhalation to 10%, 30%, 50%, 70% Trifluoromethane before or after an epinephrine challenge; there was a dose-related decrease in heart rates and differences in respiratory rates during exposure.

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No animal tests are available to define the carcinogenic hazards of Trifluoromethane. The maternal and developmental NOAEL was 50,000 ppm. Trifluoromethane is not considered a unique developmental hazard to the conceptus. There were no developmental or reproductive effects.

Tests have shown that Trifluoromethane does not produce genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures. It has not produced genetic damage in tests on animals.

HEXAFLUOROETHANE: Inhalation  $LC_{50}$ : 4 hr. (rat) -> 800,000 ppm

Effects observed in animals by inhalation include decreased growth rate, pulmonary changes, irregular respiration, increased urine volume and creatinine, reversible pathological changes in the kidneys, and increased urinary fluoride concentration. One study showed no arrhythmogenic effects in dogs at a concentration of 20%, while another study did show some arrhythmogenic effects in both guinea pigs and dogs. Long-term inhalation exposures resulted in an initial decrease in growth rate, but no other adverse changes were noted. No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards. The compound does not produce genetic damage in bacterial cell cultures but has not been tested in animals.

#### 12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### WASTE DISPOSAL

Reclaim by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility. Dispose in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulations.

#### 13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### SHIPPING INFORMATION

DOT/IMO

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed Gas, N.O.S. (Trifluoromethane, Hexafluoroethane)

HAZARD CLASS: 2.2 UN NUMBER: UN1956

DOT/IMO Label: Nonflammable Gas

Shipping Containers Cylinders and ton tanks.

#### 14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Reported/Included

#### TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS SECTIONS 311, 312

Acute: Yes
Chronic: No
Fire: No
Reactivity: No
Pressure: Yes

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LISTS:

SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance - No
CERCLA Hazardous Substance - No
SARA Toxic Chemicals - No

## 15. OTHER INFORMATION

**OTHER INFORMATION:** HMIS Classification: Health – 1, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 1

NFPA Classification: Health – 1, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 1

ANSI/ASHRAE 34 Safety Group – A1

#### 16. DISCLAIMER

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