

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 25-Jan-2013  
XC554SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 7633-08  
Version No:3.1.1.1  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

A-Gas R409A

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains chlorodifluoromethane chlorotetrafluoroethane)

#### PRODUCT USE

Refrigerant.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: A- Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd

Address:

9- 11 Oxford Road

Laverton North

VIC, 3026

Australia

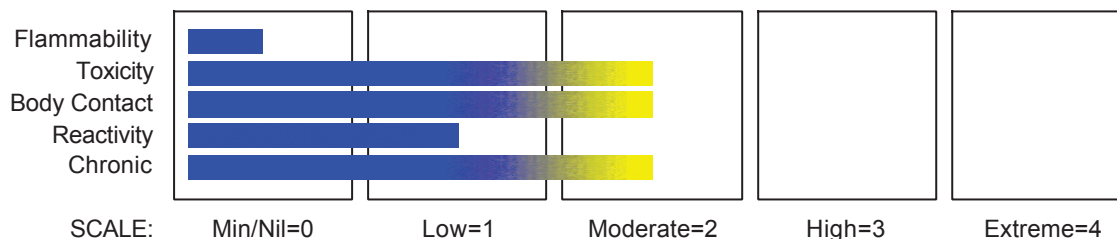
Telephone: +61 3 9368 9222

Emergency Tel:**TOLL: [+61] 1800 024 973**

Fax: +61 3 9368 9233

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



#### GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer Category 1

STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3

STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3



#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### HAZARD WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H420	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Code	Phrase
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response

Code	Phrase
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/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.

#### Storage

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

#### Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	60
chlorotetrafluoroethane	2837-89-0	25
chlorodifluoroethane	75-68-3	15

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
  - Avoid giving alcohol.

### EYE

- If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.
- Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.
- Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.
- Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.
- NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.

- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote.

DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

for gas exposures:

## BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

### FIRE FIGHTING

■ GENERAL

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket
- Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices.
- High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.
- May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.
- Increase ventilation.
- Clear area of personnel.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
  - Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
  - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
  - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
  - Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
  - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Cylinder: Steel packaging

Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.

Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.

Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.

Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.

Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty.

Segregate full from empty cylinders.

WARNING: Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with.

- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.

Haloalkanes:

- are highly reactive: some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results.
- may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents.
- may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides
- may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide range of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures .
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open.
- Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements.
- The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only.
- Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	(Chlorodifluorom ethane)	1000	3540						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• chlorotetrafluoroethane:

CAS:2837- 89- 0 CAS:63938- 10- 3

• chlorodifluoroethane:

CAS:75- 68- 3

### MATERIAL DATA

A-GAS R409A:

CHLORODIFLUOROETHANE:

CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

A-GAS R409A:

CHLORODIFLUOROETHANE:

CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE:

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE:

for chlorodifluoromethane:

The recommended TLV-TWA should provide an ample margin of safety to prevent cardiac sensitisation and systemic injury.

CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE:

CEL TWA: 1000 ppm (compare WEEL TWA (8hr))

HCFC 124 is practically nontoxic by inhalation. Acute lethal levels exceed 230000 ppm for a 4 hour exposure in rats. The threshold for cardiac sensitisation in experimental screening studies is 25000 ppm. Repeat exposures at levels up to 50000 ppm for 13 weeks did not appear to produce signs of toxicity although minimal effects were noted at 15000 ppm. There was no evidence for developmental or teratogenic effects in rabbits exposed at 50000 ppm. A workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA is thought to provide an ample margin of safety against cardiac sensitisation and systemic injury.

CHLORODIFLUOROETHANE:

MAK Category IV Peak Limitation: For substances with very weak effects (ie.) those with MAK value >500 ml/m<sup>3</sup> (ppm): Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 60 minutes at a time, 3 times per shift.

MAK Group IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the foetus/embryo was found.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

MAK value: 1000 ppm, 4200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

• Safety glasses with side shields.

• Chemical goggles.

• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.

### OTHER

- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.
- Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.
- Eye-wash unit.
- Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces.
- Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Colourless liquefied gas with a slightly ethereal odour; partly mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

State	COMPRESSED GAS	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	0.198 mPa.s @ 25 deg.°C
Boiling Range (°C)	- 34	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	96	pH (as supplied)	7
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	820 @ deg.C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	14.8	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.221 @ 25 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	9	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>3
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Material		Value	
log Kow		1.6	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Presence of elevated temperatures.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

#### EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

#### SKIN

- Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity.

#### INHALED

- Exposure to fluorocarbons can produce non-specific flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat and dry cough with rapid recovery.

High concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats and a stepwise reduction in lung capacity.

- Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Fluorocarbons can cause an increased risk of cancer, spontaneous abortion and birth defects.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

#### CARCINOGEN

chlorodifluoromethane	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous for the ozone layer.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

#### Ecotoxicity

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
chlorodifluoromethane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
chlorotetrafluoroethane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
chlorodifluoroethane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Evaporate residue at an approved site.
- Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase.
- Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
2TE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	2.2	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3163	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	274	Limited Quantity:	120 ml
Portable Tanks & Bulk	T50	Portable Tanks & Bulk	None
Containers - Instruction:		Containers - Special Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P200	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	None
Name and Description: LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.			

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3163	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	None		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	200	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	200	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name:LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains chlorodifluoromethane chlorotetrafluoroethane)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	2.2	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3163	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-C,S-V	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	120 ml	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains chlorodifluoromethane chlorotetrafluoroethane)			

continued...



## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Indications of Danger:**

N Dangerous for the environment

POISONS SCHEDULE None

**REGULATIONS****Regulations for ingredients****chlorodifluoromethane (CAS: 75-45-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection by-products)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 5 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**chlorotetrafluoroethane (CAS: 2837-89-0, 63938-10-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 5 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**chlorodifluoroethane (CAS: 75-68-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 5 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

drinking-water"

No data for A-Gas R409A (CW: 7633-08)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
chlorotetrafluoroethane	63938- 10- 3	Xn; R22 Xi; R38 N; R50/53
chlorodifluoroethane	75- 68- 3	R52/53

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
chlorotetrafluoroethane	2837-89-0, 63938-10-3

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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