

**IDENTIFICATION** 

1.

Halotron-1 (Fire Extinguishing Agent with Expellant) HCFC Blend B, Halocarbon Agent
Fire Extinguishing Agent
Consult applicable fire protection codes
Kidde Residential & Commercial
1016 Corporate Park Drive Mebane, NC 27302 USA
(919) 563-5911 (919) 304-8200
(800) 424-9300
(703) 527-3887 (International)
April 10, 2015
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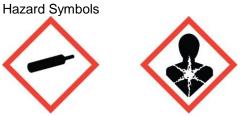
Safety Data Sheet prepared in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

# 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

# **Hazard Classification**

Gas under pressure – liquefied gas Simple Asphyxiant Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure – Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure – Category 2





Signal Word: Warning

#### **Hazard Statements**

Contents under pressure; may explode if heated. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. May cause damage to organs (liver, central nervous system) through inhalation. May cause damage to organs (liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).



#### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### **Precautionary Statements**

#### Prevention

Do not enter confined space unless adequately ventilated. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. **Response** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center or doctor. **Storage** Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight and store in well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

# Disposal

Dispose of contents/container is accordance with local and national regulations.

#### **Other Hazards**

Direct contact with the cold gas or liquid can cause freezing of exposed tissues. Avoid direct inhalation of undiluted gas. Can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Breathing very high concentrations can cause dizziness, shortness of breath, unconsciousness or asphyxiation.

#### **Specific Concentration Limits**

The values listed below represent the percentages of ingredients of unknown toxicity.

Acute oral toxicity	1 – 10%
Acute dermal toxicity	1 – 10%
Acute inhalation toxicity	1 – 10%
Acute aquatic toxicity	1 – 10%

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Synonyms:** HCFC Blend B, Halocarbon Agent This product is a mixture.

#### Component

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane Proprietary gas mixture **CAS Number** 306-83-2 NA **Concentration** 85 - 95% 1 - 10%

#### Note: The expellant is argon.

# 4. FIRST- AID MEASURES

# Description of necessary first-aid measures

# Eyes

Immediately flood the eye with plenty of warm water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open. Obtain medical attention if soreness or redness persists.

#### Skin

Flush with water. Obtain medical attention if frostbite or blistering occurs or redness persists.



#### 4. FIRST- AID MEASURES

#### Ingestion

Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

#### Inhalation

Remove from exposure. If there is difficulty in breathing, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention immediately.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of necessary first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

# Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

# Notes to Physicians

In case of frostbite, place the frostbitten part in warm water. If warm water is not available or impractical to use, wrap the affected parts gently in blankets. DO NOT USE HOT WATER.

The use of catecholamines such as adrenaline, or similar compounds can increase susceptibility to heart irregularities caused by excessive exposure to these types of compounds.

# 5. FIRE - FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Halotron-1 is used as an extinguishing agent and therefore is not a problem when trying to control a fire. Use extinguishing agent appropriate to other materials involved. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray as containers may rupture or burst in the heat of a fire. The concentrated agent when applied to fire can produce toxic by-products specifically hydrogen halides which can cause damage. Avoid inhalation of these materials by evacuating and ventilating the area.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Containers may explode in heat of fire.

#### **Special Protective Actions for Fire-Fighters**

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus as appropriate for specific fire conditions.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove leaking cylinder to a safe place. Ventilate the area. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Leaks inside confined spaces may cause suffocation as oxygen is displaced and should not be entered without a self-contained breathing apparatus. Manufacturer's Recommended 1 Hr. Emergency Exposure Limit: 1000ppm (v/v)

Manufacturer's Recommended 1 Min. Emergency Exposure Limit: 2500ppm (v/v)

# **Environmental Precautions**

None

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up None



# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Wear appropriate protective clothing. Prevent skin and eye contact.

#### Conditions for safe storage

Pressurized containers should be properly stored and secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Do not drag, slide or roll pressurized containers. Do not drop pressurized containers or permit them to strike against each other. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the pressurized or plastic container. Store pressurized containers away from high heat sources. Storage area should be: cool - dry - well ventilated - under cover - out of direct sunlight

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

#### Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (chronic handling)

WEEL(AIHA)(8 hrs): 50 ppm (v/v), based on the primary component Manufacturer's Recommended 1 Hr. Emergency Exposure Limit: 1000ppm (v/v) Manufacturer's Recommended 1 Min. Emergency Exposure Limit: 2500ppm (v/v) **Exposure Level When Using Halotron I in a Fire Extinguisher** 

Exposure when using this material as a fire extinguishing agent - the exposure should not exceed 20,000 ppm (v/v). Guidelines for the safe minimum volume when this agent is used in a confined space are provided on the label of the extinguisher.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Use with adequate ventilation. There should be local procedures for the selection, training, inspection and maintenance of this equipment. When used in large volumes or odor becomes apparent, use local exhaust ventilation.

# Individual protection measures

# Respiratory Protection

Not normally required under conditions of use as a portable fire extinguisher. In oxygen deficient atmospheres, use a self contained breathing apparatus, as an air purifying respirator will not provide protection.

# Skin Protection

Neoprene, PVC or PVA gloves **Eye/Face Protection** Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields. **Body Protection** Normal work wear.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Agent – Halotron-1
Appearance
Physical State
Color
Odor
Odor Threshold

Liquefied gas under pressure Colorless Slight ether-like No data available



9.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### pН Not applicable Relative Density (Air = 1) 5.14 92.3 lb/ft3 @ 77 °F Liquid Density 1.48 kg/l @ 25°C **Gas Density** ~ 0.385 lb/ft3 ~6.17 kg/m<sup>3</sup> 27°C/80.6°F Boiling Range/Point (°C/F) No data available Melting Point (°C/F) Not flammable Flash Point (PMCC) (°C/F) ~ 11.2 psig @ 68°F Vapor Pressure of liquid 77 kPa @ 20°C Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1) Faster than water, slower than ether 0.39% wt @25°C/77°F, 1 atm. Solubility in Water Vapor Density (Air = 1) No data available VOC (%) No data available Partition coefficient (n-No data available octanol/water) Not applicable Viscositv Auto-ignition Temperature No data available Decomposition Temperature No data available Upper explosive limit No data available Lower explosive limit No data available Flammability (solid, gas) Not flammable Expellant - Argon Appearance Physical State Compressed gas Colorless Color Odor None **Odor Threshold** No data available Not applicable pН Specific Gravity No data available Boiling Range/Point (°C/F) No data available No data available Melting Point (°C/F) Flash Point (PMCC) (°C/F) Not flammable No data available Vapor Pressure Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1) No data available No data available Solubility in Water Vapor Density (Air = 1) Not applicable None VOC (g/l) VOC (%) None Partition coefficient (n-No data available octanol/water) Not applicable Viscosity No data available Auto-ignition Temperature Decomposition Temperature No data available Upper explosive limit Not explosive

Not explosive

Not flammable

Lower explosive limit

Flammability (solid, gas)



# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Reactivity

Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.

#### **Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal conditions.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

#### **Conditions to Avoid**

Extremely high temperatures - flames

#### Incompatible Materials

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

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids - possibly carbonyl halides

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute Toxicity

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane Simple asphyxiant Inhalation 4 hour, LC50(rat) 32,000 ppm Oral Approximate Lethal Dose, rat: 9000 mg/kg Dermal Approximate Lethal Dose, rat: >2000 mg/kg Cardiac LOAEL: 2% vol. Cardiac NOAEL: 1% vol. <u>Argon</u> Simple asphyxiant

#### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure

<u>2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane</u>: Adverse effects to the liver and central nervous system were observed in animal studies (inhalation.)

<u>Argon:</u> Exposure to argon gas at high concentrations can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Breathing very high concentrations can cause dizziness, shortness of breath, unconsciousness or asphyxiation.

# Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeat exposure

<u>2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane</u>: Adverse effects to the liver were observed in animal studies (inhalation.)

# Serious Eye damage/Irritation

<u>2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane:</u> In rabbit study, mild to moderate conjunctival irritation with no corneal or iritic involvement was observed in an unwashed rabbit eye. An eye dosed with the test substance and promptly washed had mild to slight transient corneal opacity and mild to moderate conjunctival irritation with no iritic involvement. Both eyes were normal within 3-7 days.

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

<u>2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane:</u> Dermal exposure in rabbits did not result in any irritation.



# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# **Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**

No relevant studies identified.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not considered carcinogenic by NTP, IARC, and OSHA.

#### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: Not considered genotoxic based on animal and test-tube studies.

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

<u>2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane</u>: No affects to reproductive performance were seen in rats or harm to the unborn animals in rats or rabbits at 5000 and 10,000ppm

#### Aspiration Hazard

Not an aspiration hazard.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane LC50 Fathead minnow 77mg/l 96hr

**Mobility in soil** No relevant studies identified.

# Persistence/Degradability

No relevant studies identified.

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

No relevant studies identified.

#### Other adverse effects

No relevant studies identified.

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### **Disposal Methods**

Dispose of container in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not cut puncture or weld on or near to the container. If spilled, contents will vaporize to the atmosphere.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheet information is intended to address a specific material and not various forms or states of containment. Specific volumes, pressures or hardware configurations containing such materials can dictate various different hazard classifications for transportation and labelling requirements. Under Federal Regulations only trained and qualified individuals are permitted to label and ship products following the applicable Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Canada (TC), International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) or International Air Transport Association (IATA) requirements.



# 15. **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

# **United States TSCA Inventory**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

#### Canada DSL Inventory

All ingredients in this product have been verified for inclusion on the Domestic Substance List (DSL).

#### SARA Title III Sect. 311/312 Categorization

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed(Chronic) Health Hazard, Pressure hazard

#### SARA Title III Sect. 313

This product contains a chemical which is listed in Section 313 at or above de minimis concentrations: 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (306-83-2)

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

# NFPA Ratings

NFPA Code for Health - 1 NFPA Code for Flammability - 0 NFPA Code for Reactivity - 1 NFPA Code for Special Hazards – None

# HMIS Ratings

HMIS Code for Health - 1\* HMIS Code for Flammability - 0 HMIS Code for Physical Hazard - 1 HMIS Code for Personal Protection - See Section 8 \*Chronic

# Legend

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer LCLo: Lethal concentration low N/A: Denotes no applicable information found or available NTP: National Toxicology Program OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit SDS: Safety Data Sheet STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TLV: Threshold Limit Value

Revision Date: April 10, 2015 Replaces: February 9, 2015 Changes made: Updated to GHS Classification.

# Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Hazard Communication Specialists based on information provided by internal company references.



#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Prepared By:

EnviroNet LLC.

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