



## Dy-Mark 42033004 Protech Freeze Spray 300g

### Dy-Mark

Chemwatch: 42-9973  
Version No: 4.1.1.1  
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 29/01/2015  
Print Date: 30/01/2015  
Initial Date: **Not Available**  
S.Local.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Dy-Mark 42033004 Protech Freeze Spray 300g
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	42033004
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Dy-Mark
Address	89 Formation Street Wacol 4076 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3271 2222
Fax	+61 7 3271 2751
Website	Not Available
Email	info@dymark.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**⚠ DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>R44</b> Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
GHS Classification	Not Applicable

### Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
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### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

**CLP classification (additional)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**Label elements**

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

<b>Indication(s) of danger</b>	Not Applicable
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**SAFETY ADVICE**

<b>S03</b>	Keep in a cool place.
<b>S15</b>	Keep away from heat.
<b>S23</b>	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
<b>S38</b>	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
<b>S51</b>	Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

**Other hazards**

	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
	Inhalation may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
811-97-2	100	<a href="#">tetrafluoroethane</a>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>If conscious, give water to drink.</p>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

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 microg/kg/min IV.
  - ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours
- B: Specific drugs and antidotes:
- ▶ There is no specific antidote
- C: Decontamination
- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
  - ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)
- D: Enhanced elimination:
- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.
- POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition*
- ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
  - ▶ No specific antidote.
  - ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
  - ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
  - ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
  - ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient
- Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

	<p><b>SMALL FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2</li> </ul> <p><b>LARGE FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> </ul> <p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p>



- X — Must not be stored together  
 O — May be stored together with specific preventions  
 + — May be stored together

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	4240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetrafluoroethane	Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-; (HFC 134a)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrafluoroethane	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Dy-Mark 42033004 Protech Freeze Spray 300g Not Available

Material	CPI

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

### Respiratory protection

Type EAX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator

Continued...

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
 C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

up to 10	1000	EAX-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	EAX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	EAX-2
up to 100	10000	-	EAX-3
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  
 A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless liquid with an ethereal-like odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.212
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-26.4	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	583 @25C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Overexposure is unlikely in this form. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

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<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Fluorocarbons can cause an increased risk of cancer, spontaneous abortion and birth defects.

<b>Dy-Mark 42033004 Protech Freeze Spray 300g</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetrafluoroethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 1700000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2h	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >60% vol 4 h *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >80% vol 15 mins *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1500000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h	
	Not Available	Not Available

\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds  
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

<b>Dy-Mark 42033004 Protech Freeze Spray 300g</b>	Disinfection by products (DBPs) re formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramine, and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. The observations that some DBPs such as trihalomethanes (THMs), di-/trichloroacetic acids, and 3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone (MX) are carcinogenic in animal studies have raised public concern over the possible adverse health effects of DBPs. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified. Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for carcinogenic and mutagenic activities.
<b>TETRAFLUOROETHANE</b>	* with added oxygen - ZhongHao New Chemical Materials MSDS Excessive concentration can have a narcotic effect; inhalation of high concentrations of decomposition products can cause lung oedema.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☹	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☹
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☹	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☹
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☹	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☹

**Legend:** ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

**CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

In addition to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), the greenhouse gases mentioned in the Kyoto Protocol include synthetic substances that share the common feature of being highly persistent in the atmosphere and inhibit radiation from escaping out of the atmosphere. These synthetic substances include hydrocarbons that are partially fluorinated (HCFs) or totally fluorinated (PFCs) as well as sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). The greenhouse potential of these substances, expressed as multiples of that of CO<sub>2</sub>, are within the range of 140 to 11,700 for HFCs, from 6500 to 9,200 for PFCs and 23,900 for SF<sub>6</sub>. Once emitted into the atmosphere, these substances have an impact on the environment for decades, centuries, or even for thousands of years.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrafluoroethane	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrafluoroethane	LOW (LogKOW = 1.68)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrafluoroethane	LOW (KOC = 96.63)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Continued...

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>See SP 277</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344	Limited quantity	See SP 277
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344				
Limited quantity	See SP 277				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950														
Packing group	Not Applicable														
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable														
Environmental hazard	No relevant data														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td>2L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	2L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	2L														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A98A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A98A145A167A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A98A145A167A802														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950						
Packing group	Not Applicable						
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS						
Environmental hazard	No relevant data						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>See SP63</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	2.2	IMDG Subrisk	See SP63		
IMDG Class	2.2						
IMDG Subrisk	See SP63						
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">EMS Number</td> <td>F-D , S-U</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 959</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited Quantities</td> <td>See SP277</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959	Limited Quantities	See SP277
EMS Number	F-D , S-U						
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959						
Limited Quantities	See SP277						

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

tetrafluoroethane(811-97-2)	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated
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is found on the following  
regulatory lists

Lists\*

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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