SAFETY DATA SHEET
Halotron-1
(Fire Extinguishing Agent with Expellant)

1. IDENTIFICATION

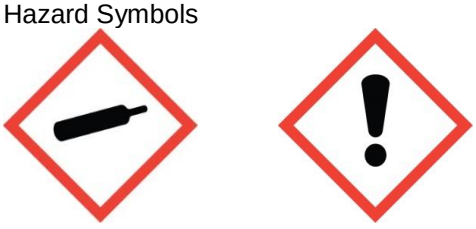
Product Name	Halotron-1 (Fire Extinguishing Agent with Expellant)
Other Names	HCFC Blend B, Halocarbon Agent
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	
Identified uses	Fire Extinguishing Agent
Restrictions on use	Consult applicable fire protection codes
Company Identification	Kidde Residential & Commercial 1016 Corporate Park Drive Mebane, NC 27302 USA
Customer Information Number	(919) 563-5911 (919) 304-8200
Emergency Telephone Number	
CHEMTREC Number	(800) 424-9300 (703) 527-3887 (International)
Issue Date	January 7, 2020
Supersedes Date	October 1, 2015

Safety Data Sheet prepared in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification
Gas under pressure – liquefied gas
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure – Category 3

Label Elements
Hazard Symbols



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements
Contents under pressure; may explode if heated.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Avoid breathing gas/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Storage
Keep container tightly closed.
Protect from sunlight.
Store in well-ventilated place.
Store locked up.
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container is accordance with local and national regulations.

Other Hazards
Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, drowsiness, anesthesia, or unconsciousness. Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may lead to death without warning.
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

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

This product is a mixture.

Component	CAS Number	Concentration*
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	306-83-2	80 – 100%
Proprietary gas mixture	NA	3 – 7%

Note: The expellant is argon.

*Exact concentration withheld as trade secret.

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.
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.

4. FIRST- AID MEASURES

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Halotron I is a colorless volatile, pressurized liquid with a slight ether-like odor. Short-term exposure to high concentrations may result in central nervous system and cardiac effects. Long-term exposure to concentrations above recommended exposure limits may result in liver effects. High concentrations of 20,000 ppm (v/v) or higher, may cause cardiac arrhythmia.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to Physicians
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.
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.

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. 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.

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
Prevent material from entering waterways, soil or drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Soak up with inert absorbent material and transfer into suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH	Not applicable
Relative Density (Air = 1)	5.14
Liquid Density	92.3 lb/ft^3 @ 77 ^{o}F 1.48 kg/l @ 25^{o}C
Gas Density	~ 0.387 lb/ft^3 ~6.08 kg/m^3
Boiling Range/Point (°C/F)	27^{o}C/80.6^{o}F
Melting Point (°C/F)	No data available
Flash Point (°C/F)	Not flammable
Vapor Pressure of liquid	~ 11.2 psig @ 68^{o}F 77 kPa @ 20^{o}C
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1)	Faster than water, slower than ether
Solubility in Water	0.39% wt @25^{o}C/ 77^{o}F, 1 atm.
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	approx. 6.08 kg/m3 (0.387 lb./ft3) at 25° C (77° F)
VOC (%)	No data available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data available
Viscosity	Not applicable
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
Color	Colorless
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	No data available
Boiling Range/Point (°C/F)	No data available
Melting Point (°C/F)	No data available
Flash Point (°C/F)	Not flammable
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1)	No data available
Solubility in Water	No data available
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Not applicable
VOC (g/l)	None
VOC (%)	None
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data available
Viscosity	Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Upper explosive limit	Not explosive
Lower explosive limit	Not explosive
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Decomposes on heating.

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
Contact with incompatible materials

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
Cardiac LOAEL: 2% vol.
Cardiac NOAEL: 1% vol.
Toxicological testing was performed on HCFC-123 by the Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Testing (PAFT). Data from acute toxicity studies in this program demonstrated that HCFC-123 has very low toxicity by skin application or inhalation.
Proprietary gas mixture
Simple asphyxiant
Argon
Simple asphyxiant

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: Rodent studies indicate this chemical is easily absorbed via inhalation. It distributes in all organs, more so in the liver. About 90% of inhaled HCFC-123 is eliminated via the lungs unchanged. The remaining amount is metabolized to trifluoroacetic acid and excreted in the urine. Small amounts of trifluoroacetylated proteins were detected in rats in laboratory studies.

Argon: 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
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: Long-term exposure in a two year study (6 hours/day, 5 days/week) at concentrations of 300, 1000 and 5000 ppm decreased body weight, serum cholesterol, triglycerides and glucose, and increased urinary fluoride concentrations in rats. However, survival was significantly improved in all exposed groups compared to control animals. Inhalation of 300, 1000 and 5000 ppm caused an increase in benign tumors of the liver, pancreas, and testis. Tumors occurred late in life and none were assessed to be life threatening. Tumor formation is thought to occur through non-genotoxic

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeat exposure, continued
mechanisms associated with a peroxisome proliferating potential or with hormonal disturbances in older rats.
Exposure to dogs, guinea pigs or monkeys at 1000 ppm or greater for 6 hours per day,7 days per week, for a total of 3 weeks, induced slight or mild liver damage with altered enzyme levels.

Serious Eye damage/Irritation
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: Irritation and tearing may result. Mild to moderate reversible eye effects.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: Did not cause irritation in rabbit studies.

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: inactive in several test-tube genetic damage studies except the human lymphocyte chromosome aberration assay and inactive in live animal genetic damage studies. Therefore, it is not considered genotoxic.

Reproductive Toxicity
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane: 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 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 55.5 mg/l 96 h
ErC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 96.6 mg/l 96 h
EbC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 67.8 mg/l 96 h
EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) 17.3 mg/l 48h

Mobility in soil
No relevant studies identified.

Persistence/Degradability
Biodegradability: 24%, not readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential
Bioaccumulation: Bio-concentration factor (BCF): 33, Bioaccumulation is unlikely

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.

Special Precautions for Shipping:
Individuals must be certified as Hazardous Material Shipper for all transportation modes.
Pressurized Fire Extinguishers are considered a hazardous material by the US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada.

Bulk Shipments:	
DOT CFR 172.101 Data	Compressed Gases, n.o.s. (contains Tetrafluoromethane, Argon), 2.2, UN1956
UN Proper Shipping Name	Compressed Gases, n.o.s. (contains Tetrafluoromethane, Argon)
UN Class	(2.2) Non-Flammable Gas
UN Number	UN1956
UN Packaging Group	Not Applicable
Classification for AIR Transportation (IATA)	Consult current IATA Regulations prior to shipping by air.
Classification for Water Transport IMDG	Consult current IMDG Regulations prior to shipping by water.

Fire Extinguishers:	
DOT CFR 172.101 Data	Fire extinguishers, 2.2, UN1044
UN Proper Shipping Name	Fire extinguishers
UN Class	(2.2)
UN Number	UN1044
UN Packaging Group	Not applicable
Classification for AIR Transportation (IATA)	Consult current IATA Regulations prior to shipping by air.
Classification for Water Transport IMDG	Consult current IMDG Regulations prior to shipping by water.

This section is believed to be accurate at the time of preparation. It is not intended to be a complete statement or summary of the applicable laws, rules, or hazardous material regulations, and is subject to change. Users have the responsibility to confirm compliance with all laws, rules, and hazardous material regulations in effect at the time of shipping.

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).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III Sect. 311/312 Categorization
Gas under pressure – Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure)

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

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: January 7, 2020
Replaces: October 15, 2015
Changes made: Changes to sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, and 16.

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

Prepared By: EnviroNet LLC.

The information and recommendations presented in this SDS are based on sources believed to be accurate. Kidde Residential & Commercial assumes no liability for the accuracy or completeness of this information. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of the material for their particular purposes. In particular, we make NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should ensure that any use or disposal of the material is in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.