KLEA®134a
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mexichem

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name, Common Name, and Synonyms	CAS #	Concentration
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (Klea®134a, Fluorocarbon 134a, R-134a, HFC-134a, HFA-134a)	811-97-2	100%

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin:	Immediately wash with plenty of warm water (do not rub). Thaw affected area with water. Remove contaminated clothing. Caution: clothing may adhere to the skin in case of freeze burns. If symptoms (irritation or blistering) develop, get medical attention.
Eyes:	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. Have eyes examined and treated by medical personnel.
Inhalation:	Move victim to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is labored, give oxygen. If only breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration with a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve to prevent exposure to product or body fluids. If breathing has stopped AND there is no pulse, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. In case of frostbite, immediately rinse lips and mouth with tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention promptly.
Note to physician:	Provide symptomatic and supportive therapy, as indicated. Administration of epinephrine or similar sympathomimetic drugs should be with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support as cardiac arrhythmia may result.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and explosion hazards:	HFC-134a is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. Under conditions of high temperature and pressure, certain HFC-134a/air mixtures were shown to be flammable. Certain mixtures of HFC-134a and chlorine may be flammable under some conditions. Containers may burst under intense heat. Ruptured cylinders may rocket or fragment. Heavy vapor may suffocate.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	During a fire the product can form toxic and corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride.
Fire-fighting procedures:	Move containers from fire area, if it can be done without risk. Fight fire from a protected location to shield personnel from venting or ruptured containers.