Suitable extinguishing media:	As appropriate for surrounding materials/equipment. Water spray should be used to cool containers.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	None known
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:	Use self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece and special protective clothing.
Sensitivity to mechanical impact:	Not applicable
Sensitivity to static discharge:	Not expected to be sensitive to static discharge.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:	This product is a liquefied gas, which exits the container at temperatures capable of causing freeze burns (frostbite). Precautions should take into account the severity of the leak or spill. Move unprotected personnel upwind of leaking container. Ventilate the spill area. Use recommended personal protection and shut off the leak, if without risk. If possible, elevate leak position to highest point of container (should leak gas, not liquid). Water should never be put on leak nor should cylinder be immersed.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	If possible, dike and contain spillage. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, sumps, or pit areas since vapor is heavier than air and can create a suffocating atmosphere. Capture material for recycle or destruction if suitable equipment is available. Notify applicable government authority if release is reportable or could adversely affect the environment.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. A safety shower and eyewash station should be nearby and ready for use. This product is a liquefied gas, which exits the container at temperatures capable of causing freeze burns (frostbite). Ensure personnel are trained in handling and storing cylinders. Secure containers at all times. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure there is adequate ventilation or use proper respiratory protection in poorly ventilated or confined areas. Avoid causing and inhaling high concentrations of vapor. Atmospheric levels should be controlled to below the occupational exposure limit and kept as low as practicable. Prevent liquid or vapor from entering sumps or sewers since vapor is heavier than air and may form suffocating atmospheres. Do not put mixtures of HFC-134a with air or oxygen under pressure; do not use such mixtures for leak or pressure testing. Do not heat containers. Liquid transfers between containers may generate static electricity. Ensure adequate grounding. Avoid trapping liquid between closed valves or overfilling containers as high pressures can develop with an increase in temperature. Avoid HFC-134a contact with flames or very hot surfaces.