

CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE**0848**

March 1998

CAS No: 76-15-3

RTECS No: KH7877500

UN No: 1020

EC No:

1-Chloro-1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethane

Fluorocarbon 115

CFC 115

C₂ClF₅ / CCIF₂-CF₃

Molecular mass: 154.5

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Heating will cause rise in pressure with risk of bursting. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Suffocation (see Notes).	Ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.	Cold-insulating gloves.	ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	See Skin.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion			

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. (extra personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus).	Symbol R: S: UN Hazard Class: 2.2

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-20G39	Fireproof if in building. Cool.

IPCSInternational
Programme on
Chemical SafetyPrepared in the context of cooperation between the International
Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission
© IPCS 1999**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.**

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

ODOURLESS, COLOURLESS, COMPRESSED LIQUEFIED GAS

Physical Dangers

The vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in low ceiling spaces causing deficiency of oxygen.

Chemical Dangers

On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride.

Occupational Exposure Limits

TLV: 1000 ppm; 6320 mg/m³ as TWA (ACGIH 1997).
MAK not established.

Routes of Exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

Inhalation Risk

A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

Effects of Short-term Exposure

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: -39°C

Melting point: -106°C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.3

Solubility in water: none

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 797

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.3

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.4

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to its impact on the ozone layer.

NOTES

High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death. Check oxygen content before entering area. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Arcton 115, Freon 115, Frigen 115, Genetron 115, Kaltron 115, and Refrigerant R 115 are trade names.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information