

DIBROMODIFLUOROMETHANE

1419

November 2003

CAS No: 75-61-6

RTECS No: PA7525000

UN No: 1941

Difluorodibromomethane

Fluorocarbon 12-B2

CBr₂F₂

Molecular mass: 209.8

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath. Confusion. Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. See Notes.
Skin		Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

PACKAGING & LABELLINGUN Hazard Class: 9
UN Pack Group: III**EMERGENCY RESPONSE****STORAGE**

See Chemical Dangers.

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

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS GAS OR LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The gas is heavier than air and may accumulate in lowered spaces causing a deficiency of oxygen.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on contact with hot surfaces or flames producing toxic and corrosive gases including hydrogen bromide, hydrogen fluoride. Reacts with alkali metals, powdered aluminium, magnesium and zinc.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 100 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2003).
MAK: 100 ppm, 870 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: II(2); (DFG 2003).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

Inhalation risk

On loss of containment, a harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of the substance at high levels may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure could cause lowering of consciousness.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 22.8°C

Melting point: -101.1°C

Density: 8.7 kg/m³ (for gas) Density: 2.27 g/cm³ (for liquid)

Solubility in water: none

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 83

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 7.2

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.99

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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

NOTES

Check oxygen content before entering area.

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

Chlorofluorocarbons are known to cause effect on the cardiovascular system.

Freon 12-B2 and Halon 1202 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