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Ficha de dados de segurança de acordo com o Regulamento (CE) n.º 1907/2006, Anexo II

Revisto em / versão: 07.03.2017 / 0004

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Refrigerante R 1234yf

8887100019/8887100016

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SECÇÃO 1: Identificação da substância/mistura e da sociedade/empresa

1.1 Identificador do produto

Refrigerante R 1234yf 8887100019/8887100016

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene

Número de registo (ECHA): 01-0000019665-61-XXXX

Index: ---

EINECS, ELINCS, NLP: 468-710-7

CAS: 754-12-1

1.2 Utilizações identificadas relevantes da substância ou mistura e utilizações desaconselhadas

Utilizações identificadas relevantes da substância ou mistura:

Agente refrigerante

Utilizações desaconselhadas:

De momento não existem informações sobre esta matéria.

1.3 Identificação do fornecedor da ficha de dados de segurança

Dometic WAECO International GmbH, Hollefeldstr. 63, 48282 Emsdetten, Alemanha

Telefone:+49 (0) 2572 879 0, Telefax:+49 (0) 2572 879 300

Endereço de e-mail da pessoa competente: info@chemical-check.de, k.schnurbusch@chemical-check.de - por favor NÃO usar para pedir fichas técnicas de segurança.

1.4 Número de telefone de emergência

Serviços de informação de emergência / organismo consultivo oficial:

P

Em caso de acidente ou doença súbita ligue 112

ClAV - Centro de Informação Antivenenos do INEM (Instituto Nacional de Emergência Médica), Rua Almirante Barroso 36, 1000-013 Lisboa, Telefone URGÊNCIA (24h): Em caso de intoxicação ligue 808 250 143

Número de telefone de emergência da empresa:

+49 (0) 700 / 24 112 112 (CCWA)

SECÇÃO 2: Identificação dos perigos

2.1 Classificação da substância ou mistura

Classificação conforme Regulamentação (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classe de perigo	Categoria de perigo	Advertência de perigo
Flam. Gas	1	H220-Gás extremamente inflamável.
Press. Gas	(Liq.)	H280-Contém gás sob pressão, risco de explosão sob a acção do calor.

2.2 Elementos do rótulo

Rotulagem conforme Regulamentação (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP)

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2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene
CAS: 754-12-1, Index:--- EC: 468-710-7

Perigo

H220-Gás extremamente inflamável. H280-Contém gás sob pressão, risco de explosão sob a acção do calor.

P210-Manter afastado do calor, superfícies quentes, faísca, chama aberta e outras fontes de ignição. Não fumar. P281-Usar o equipamento de protecção individual exigido.

P377-Incêndio por fuga de gás: não apagar, a menos que se possa deter a fuga em segurança. P381-Em caso de fuga, eliminar todas as fontes de ignição.

P410+P403-Manter ao abrigo da luz solar. Armazenar em local bem ventilado.

2.3 Outros perigos

Sem substância mPmB

Sem substância PBT

Os salpicos do líquido ou nuvem de pulverização podem provocar congelamento.

Risco de rebentamento com calor

SECÇÃO 3: Composição/informação sobre os componentes

3.1 Substância

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene	
Número de registo (REACH)	01-0000019665-61-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	468-710-7
CAS	754-12-1
% zona	
Classificação conforme Regulamentação (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

3.2 Mistura

n.a.

Para texto das frases H e abreviatura de classificação (GHS/CLP), ver SECÇÃO 16.

As substâncias mencionadas nesta secção estão indicadas com a sua respectiva e efectiva classificação!

No caso das substâncias enumeradas no Anexo VI, Tabela 3.1 do Regulamento (CE) n.º 1272/2008 (Regulamento CLP), tal significa que todas as eventuais notas aí presentes foram consideradas para a classificação aqui indicada.

SECÇÃO 4: Medidas de primeiros socorros

4.1 Descrição das medidas de primeiros socorros

Os socorristas devem proteger-se a si próprios!

Nunca colocar nada na boca de uma pessoa inconsciente!

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Inalação

Remover as pessoas da área de perigo.
Colocar a vítima com ar fresco e procurar de imediato o médico.
Em caso de perda de consciência colocar na posição lateral estável e consultar o médico.
Paragem respiratória - É necessária a respiração artificial.

Contato com a pele

Lavar abundantemente com água, remover imediatamente as peças de vestuário sujas e molhadas, consultar um médico irritação da pele (vermelhidão, etc.).
Cobrir de forma asséptica as queimaduras por gelo.

Contato com os olhos

Remover as lentes de contato.
Lavar bem durante vários minutos com água, contactar imediatamente o médico, ter a folha de dados à disposição.

Ingestão

Normalmente sem vias de admissão.

4.2 Sintomas e efeitos mais importantes, tanto agudos como retardados

Se relevante, os sintomas e os efeitos retardados encontram-se na secção 11. ou nas vias de absorção na secção 4.1.
Em determinados casos, pode suceder que os sintomas de intoxicação só surjam após um período mais prolongado de tempo/após várias horas.

modorra

Dores de cabeça
entorpecimento

Em caso de altas concentrações:

Efeito asfixiante.

A vítima não se apercebe da asfixia.

4.3 Indicações sobre cuidados médicos urgentes e tratamentos especiais necessários

Tratamento sintomático.

Não administrar preparados de efedrina adrenalina.

SECÇÃO 5: Medidas de combate a incêndios

5.1 Meios de extinção

Meios de extinção adequados

Borrifo de jato de água/resistente ao álcool. Espuma/CO2/agente de extinção sólido

Meios de extinção inadequados

Jato de água

5.2 Perigos especiais decorrentes da substância ou mistura

Em caso de incêndio podem se formar:

Fluoreto de hidrogénio

Óxidos de carbono

Gases tóxicos

Risco de rebentamento com calor

5.3 Recomendações para o pessoal de combate a incêndios

Em caso de incêndio e/ou explosão não respirar os fumos.

Aparelho de proteção respiratória independente do ar ambiental.

Proteção completa

Arrefecer recipientes em perigo com água.

Eliminar águas de extinção contaminadas de acordo com as prescrições oficiais.

SECÇÃO 6: Medidas a tomar em caso de fugas acidentais

6.1 Precauções individuais, equipamento de proteção e procedimentos de emergência

Manter pessoal desnecessário afastado.

Remover fontes de ignição, não fumar.

Garantir uma ventilação suficiente.

Evitar o contato com os olhos e a pele, assim como a inalação.

6.2 Precauções a nível ambiental

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Evitar a penetração nas águas pluviais e subterrâneas, bem como no solo.
Evitar a penetração na canalização, cave, poços de trabalho ou outros locais, nos quais a acumulação se poderia tornar perigosa.
Em caso de introdução acidental na canalização informar as autoridades responsáveis.

6.3 Métodos e materiais de confinamento e limpeza

Em caso de fuga de aerossol/gás garantir ar fresco suficiente.
deixar evaporar.

6.4 Remissão para outras secções

Ver a secção 13, assim para como equipamento de proteção pessoal ver secção 8

SECÇÃO 7: Manuseamento e armazenagem

Para além das informações apresentadas nesta secção, a secção 8 e 6.1 também contém informações relevantes.

7.1 Precauções para um manuseamento seguro

7.1.1 Recomendações gerais

Garantir uma boa ventilação do espaço.
Ventilação do espaço mesmo na proximidade do solo.
Evitar a inalação dos vapores.
Evitar o contato com os olhos e a pele.
Manter afastadas as fontes de ignição - Não fumar.
Tomar medidas contra cargas eletrostáticas.
Utilizar aparelhos protegidos contra explosões.
Não utilizar em superfícies quentes.
Proibido comer, beber, fumar, assim como conservar produtos alimentares no espaço de trabalho.
Considerar as indicações na etiqueta, assim como as instruções de utilização.
Aplicar procedimentos de trabalho conforme as instruções de operação.

7.1.2 Indicações relativas a medidas de higiene gerais no local de trabalho

No manuseio de produtos químicos devem ser aplicadas as medidas gerais de higiene.
Antes de pausas e ao terminar o trabalho, lavar as mãos.
Manter afastado de alimentos e bebidas, incluindo os dos animais.
Antes de entrar em áreas onde se ingere alimentos, tirar vestuário e equipamentos de proteção contaminados.

7.2 Condições de armazenagem segura, incluindo eventuais incompatibilidades

Armazenar de modo a impedir o acesso de pessoas estranhas.
Apenas armazenar o produto em embalagens originais e fechadas.
Não armazenar o produto em locais de passagem ou escadas.
Não armazenar juntamente com substâncias inflamáveis ou de combustão instantânea.
Proteger da radiação solar e temperaturas acima dos 50°C.
Conservar no frio.
Armazenar num local bem ventilado.
Considerar as prescrições especiais para gases.

7.3 Utilização(ões) final(is) específica(s)

De momento não existem informações sobre esta matéria.

SECÇÃO 8: Controlo da exposição/Proteção individual

8.1 Parâmetros de controlo

8.2 Controlo da exposição

8.2.1 Controlos técnicos adequados

Assegurar uma boa ventilação. Isso pode conseguir-se quer através de aspiração local, quer de exaustão geral.
Se estas medidas não forem suficientes para manter a concentração abaixo dos valores limite no local de trabalho (TLV), deve-se utilizar uma proteção respiratória adequada.
Apenas se aplicam os valores limite de exposição aqui listados.

8.2.2 Medidas de proteção individual, nomeadamente equipamentos de proteção individual

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As medidas gerais de higiene devem ser aplicadas para o manuseamento de produtos químicos.
Antes das pausas e no final do trabalho, lavar as mãos.
Manter afastado de alimentos, bebidas e rações para animais.
Antes de entrar em áreas onde se ingere alimentos, tirar o vestuário e os equipamentos de proteção contaminados.

Proteção ocular/facial:
Óculos de proteção vedados com placas laterais (EN 166).

Proteção da pele - Proteção das mãos:
Luvas de pele
Se necessário
Luvas de isolamento EN 511 (frio)
As durabilidades determinadas de acordo com EN 374 Parte 3 não foram obtidas em condições práticas.
O tempo de desgaste máximo recomendado corresponde a 50% da durabilidade.

Proteção da pele - Outras:
Vestuário de proteção de trabalho (por ex., botas de proteção EN ISO 20345, vestuário de trabalho de mangas compridas).

Proteção respiratória:
Caso a ventilação seja insuficiente, colocar um aparelho de proteção respiratória.
Aparelho de proteção respiratória independente do ar ambiental.
Atente nos limites de tempo de utilização dos aparelhos de proteção respiratória.

Perigos térmicos:
Se relevante, estes são listados nas medidas de proteção individual (proteção ocular / facial, proteção da pele, proteção respiratória).

Informações adicionais sobre a proteção das mãos - Não foram efetuados quaisquer ensaios.
A seleção das misturas foi efetuada de acordo com os nossos conhecimentos e as informações relativamente às substâncias.
A seleção dos materiais derivou das informações do fabricante das luvas.
A seleção final do material das luvas deve ser efetuada considerando a durabilidade, a permeabilidade e a degradação.
A seleção de luvas adequadas não depende apenas do material, mas também de outras características qualitativas e varia de fabricante para fabricante.
No caso das misturas, a resistência do material das luvas não é previsível e deve, por isso, ser verificada antes da aplicação.
A durabilidade exata do material das luvas pode ser informada pelo fabricante das luvas de proteção e deve ser cumprida.

8.2.3 Controlo da exposição ambiental

De momento, não existe qualquer informação relativamente a isso.

SECÇÃO 9: Propriedades físico-químicas

9.1 Informações sobre propriedades físicas e químicas de base

Estado físico:	Gás liquefeito
Cor:	Incolor
Odor:	Fraco
Limiar olfativo:	não definido
Valor do pH:	n.a.
Ponto de fusão/ponto de congelação:	não definido
Ponto de ebulição inicial e intervalo de ebulição:	-29,4 °C
Ponto de inflamação:	n.a.
Taxa de evaporação:	não definido
Inflamabilidade (sólido, gás):	Extremamente inflamável
Limite inferior de explosividade:	6,2 Vol-%
Limite superior de explosividade:	12,3 Vol-%
Pressão de vapor:	6067 hPa (21°C)
Pressão de vapor:	14203 hPa (54°C)
Densidade de vapor (ar = 1):	4
Densidade:	1,1 g/cm ³ (25°C)
Densidade aparente:	não definido
Solubilidade(s):	não definido

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Hidrossolubilidade:	198,2 mg/l (24°C, Regulation (EC) 440/2008 A.6. (WATER SOLUBILITY))
Coeficiente de partição (n-octanol/água):	2,15 (Regulation (EC) 440/2008 A.8. (PARTITION COEFFICIENT))
Temperatura de autoignição:	405 °C
Temperatura de decomposição:	não definido
Viscosidade:	não definido
Propriedades explosivas:	Produto não explosivo. Utilização: Formação de misturas vapor-ar explosivas, possível.
Propriedades comburentes:	não definido
9.2 Outras informações	
Miscibilidade:	não definido
Lipossolubilidade / solvente:	não definido
Condutividade:	não definido
Tensão superficial:	não definido
Teor de solvente:	não definido
Massa molar:	114 g/mol

SECÇÃO 10: Estabilidade e reatividade

10.1 Reatividade

O produto não foi verificado.

10.2 Estabilidade química

Estável em caso de armazenamento e manuseamento correctos.

10.3 Possibilidade de reações perigosas

Não são conhecidas reações perigosas.

10.4 Condições a evitar

Ver também SECÇÃO 7.

Aquecimento, chamas abertas, fontes de ignição

10.5 Materiais incompatíveis

Ver também SECÇÃO 7.

Metais alcalinos

Magnésio

Zinco

Metais leves

10.6 Produtos de decomposição perigosos

Ver também SECÇÃO 5.2.

Sem decomposição em caso de utilização correta.

SECÇÃO 11: Informação toxicológica

11.1 Informações sobre os efeitos toxicológicos

Para eventualmente mais informações relativamente a efeitos na saúde ver secção 2.1 (classificação).

Toxicidade / efeito	Fim	Valor	Unidade	Organismo	Método de ensaio	Observação
Toxicidade aguda, oral:						n.e.d.
Toxicidade aguda, por via dérmica:						n.e.d.
Toxicidade aguda, por inalação:						n.e.d.
Corrosão/irritação cutânea:						n.e.d.
Lesões oculares graves/irritação ocular:						n.e.d.
Sensibilização respiratória ou cutânea:						n.e.d.
Mutagenicidade em células germinativas:						n.e.d.

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Carcinogenicidade:							n.e.d.
Toxicidade reprodutiva:							n.e.d.
Toxicidade para órgãos-alvo específicos - exposição única (STOT-SE):							n.e.d.
Toxicidade para órgãos-alvo específicos - exposição repetida (STOT-RE):							n.e.d.
Perigo de aspiração:							n.e.d.
Sintomas:							n.e.d.

SECÇÃO 12: Informação ecológica

Para eventualmente mais informações relativamente a efeitos no ambiente ver secção 2.1 (classificação).

Toxicidade / efeito	Fim	Tempo	Valor	Unidade	Organismo	Método de ensaio	Observação
12.1. Toxicidade para peixes:							n.e.d.
12.1. Toxicidade para dáfnias:							n.e.d.
12.1. Toxicidade para algas:							n.e.d.
12.2. Persistência e degradabilidade:							n.e.d.
12.3. Potencial de bioacumulação:							n.e.d.
12.4. Mobilidade no solo:							n.e.d.
12.5. Resultados da avaliação PBT e mPmB:							n.e.d.
12.6. Outros efeitos adversos:							n.e.d.

SECÇÃO 13: Considerações relativas à eliminação

13.1 Métodos de tratamento de resíduos

Para a substância / mistura / quantidades residuais

N.º do código de resíduos CE:

Os códigos de resíduos indicados são recomendações baseadas na utilização provável deste produto. Devido à utilização e às condições de eliminação específicas do utilizador também podem ser atribuídos outros códigos de resíduos em determinadas circunstâncias. (2014/955/UE)

14 06 01 clorofluorocarbonetos, HCFC, HFC

Recomendação:

Deve desaconselhar-se a descarga através das águas residuais.

Considerar as prescrições locais e oficiais.

Por exemplo, uma instalação de incineração adequada.

Para as embalagens contaminadas

Considerar as prescrições locais e oficiais.

Recomendação:

Retornar ao fabricante com pressão residual.

15 01 04 embalagens de metal

SECÇÃO 14: Informações relativas ao transporte


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Informações gerais

14.1. Número ONU: 3161

Transporte por estrada / transporte ferroviário (ADR/RID)

14.2. Designação oficial de transporte da ONU:
 UN 3161 LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (R-1234YF)

14.3. Classes de perigo para efeitos de transporte: 2.1 

14.4. Grupo de embalagem: -

Código de classificação: 2F


LQ: 0

14.5. Perigos para o ambiente: Não se aplica

Tunnel restriction code: B/D

Transporte por via marítima (Código IMDG)

14.2. Designação oficial de transporte da ONU:
 LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (R-1234YF)

14.3. Classes de perigo para efeitos de transporte: 2.1 

14.4. Grupo de embalagem: -

EmS: F-D, S-U

Poluente marinho (Marine Pollutant): n.a.

14.5. Perigos para o ambiente: Não se aplica

Transporte por via aérea (IATA)

14.2. Designação oficial de transporte da ONU:
 Liquefied gas, flammable, n.o.s. (R-1234YF)

14.3. Classes de perigo para efeitos de transporte: 2.1 

14.4. Grupo de embalagem: -

14.5. Perigos para o ambiente: Não se aplica

14.6. Precauções especiais para o utilizador

As pessoas que trabalham no transporte de produtos perigosos devem receber formação.

As prescrições relativas a segurança têm de ser respeitadas por todos os que participam no transporte.

Têm de ser cumpridas medidas de precaução contra ocorrência de danos.

14.7. Transporte a granel em conformidade com o anexo II da Convenção MARPOL e o Código IBC

O transporte da carga não se realiza em forma de produto a granel mas sim na forma de produto em volumes, e por isso não é aplicável.

Os regulamentos relativos às quantidades mínimas não são aqui levados em consideração.

Código de risco e código de embalagem sob consulta.

Observar as disposições específicas (special provisions).

SECÇÃO 15: Informação sobre regulamentação

15.1 Regulamentação/legislação específica para a substância ou mistura em matéria de saúde, segurança e ambiente

Considerar as restrições:

Considerar as prescrições de medicina do trabalho / da associação comercial.

Diretiva 2012/18/UE ("Seveso-III"), anexo I, parte 1 - as seguintes categorias correspondem a este produto (em circunstâncias pode ser necessário considerar outras, dependendo do armazenamento, manuseamento etc.):

Categorias de perigo	Notas ao Anexo I	Quantidades-limiar (em toneladas) das substâncias perigosas referidas no artigo 3.º, n.º 10, para a aplicação de - Requisitos do nível inferior	Quantidades-limiar (em toneladas) das substâncias perigosas referidas no artigo 3.º, n.º 10, para a aplicação de - Requisitos do nível superior
P2		10	50

Para a atribuição das categorias e limites de quantidades devem-se respeitar sempre as notas relativas ao Anexo I da diretiva 2012/18/UE especialmente as nomeadas nas tabelas e as notas 1 - 6.

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Directiva 2010/75/UE (COV): 100 %

15.2 Avaliação da segurança química

Foi efetuada uma avaliação de segurança química.

SECÇÃO 16: Outras informações

Secções revistas: 2,16
Necessária formação dos colaboradores para o manuseamento de mercadorias perigosas.
Estas indicações referem-se ao produto em condições de entrega.
Necessária instrução inicial/formação dos colaboradores para o manuseamento de materiais perigosos.
As frases seguintes representam as frases H reproduzidas, os códigos das classes e categorias de perigo (GHS/CLP) do produto e das substâncias (indicados nas secções 2 e 3).
H280 Contém gás sob pressão, risco de explosão sob a acção do calor.
H220 Gás extremamente inflamável.

Flam. Gas — Gases inflamáveis (incluindo gases quimicamente instáveis)
Press. Gas (Liq.) — Gases sob pressão-Gás liquefeito

Abreviações e acrónimos eventualmente utilizados neste documento:

AC Article Categories (= Categorias de artigo)
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route
AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds (= Compostos orgânicos de halogéneo possíveis de adsorção)
aprox. aproximadamente
ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate (= A estimativa da toxicidade aguda) conforme Regulamentação (CE) 1272/2008 (CLP)
BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Instituto para Pesquisa e Controle de Materiais, Alemanha)
BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (Alemanha)
BCF Bioconcentration factor (= factor de bioconcentração)
BEI Índice de exposição biológica (ACGIH, Estados-Unidos)
BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 4-metil-fenol de 2,6-di-t-butilo)
BOD Biochemical oxygen demand (= A carência bioquímica de oxigénio - CBO)
BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum
bw body weight (= peso corporal)
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
CE Comunidade Europeia
CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids
CEE Comunidade Económica Europeia
CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques
CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULAMENTO (CE) N.º 1272/2008 relativo à classificação, rotulagem e embalagem de substâncias e misturas)
CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic (cancerígena, mutagénica e tóxica para a reprodução)
COD Chemical oxygen demand (= A carência química de oxigénio - CQO)
Código IMDG International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods (IMDG-code)
conf., seg. conforme, segundo
CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level
DNEL Derived No Effect Level (= o nível derivado de exposição sem efeitos)
DOC Dissolved organic carbon (= O carbono orgânico dissolvido - COD)
DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration
DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= Associação Alemã de Técnica de Soldadura)
dw dry weight (= massa seca)
ECHA European Chemicals Agency (= Agência Europeia dos Produtos Químicos)
EEE Espaço Económico Europeu

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EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)
ERC Environmental Release Categories (= Categoria de Libertação para o Ambiente)
etc. et cetera
Fax. Número de fax
GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (= Sistema Mundial Harmonizado de Classificação e Rotulagem de Produtos Químicos)
GWP Global warming potential (= Potenc. de contribuição para o aquecimento global)
HAP hidrocarbonetos aromáticos policíclicos
HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane
HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer (= Agência Internacional de Pesquisa em Câncer)
IATA International Air Transport Association (= Associação Internacional de Transportes Aéreos)
IBC Intermediate Bulk Container
IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)
incl. inclusivo, incluindo
IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database
LQ Limited Quantities
mPmB (vPvB) muito persistente, muito bioacumulável (= vPvB = very persistent and very bioaccumulative)
n.a. não se aplica
n.d. não disponível
n.e.d. não existem dados
n.t. não testado
NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)
Obs. Observação
ODP Ozone Depletion Potential (= Potencial de empobrecimento da camada do ozono)
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
org. orgânico
p.ex., por ex. por exemplo
PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (= persistentes, bioacumulativos, tóxico)
PC Chemical product category (= Categoria de produto químico)
PE Polietileno
PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration (= a concentração previsivelmente sem efeitos)
PROC Process category (= Categoria de processo)
PTFE Politetrafluoroetileno
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULAMENTO (CE) N.º 1907/2006 relativo ao registo, avaliação, autorização e restrição dos produtos químicos)
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (= temperatura de decomposição auto-acelerada)
SU Sector of use (= Sectores de utilização)
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern
Tel. Telefone
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand (= A carência teórica de oxigénio - CTeO)
TLV-TWA, TLV-STEL, TLV-C "TLV-TWA = Valor limite - 8-hs valor médio, TLV-STEL = Valor limite - Curtos períodos de exposição (15 min.), TLV-C = Valor limite - limite superior ("Ceiling") (ACGIH, Estados-Unidos)."
TOC Total organic carbon (= O carbono orgânico total - COT)
UE União Europeia
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (as Recomendações da ONU relativas ao Transporte de Mercadorias Perigosas)
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulamentos sobre líquidos inflamáveis (Áustria))
VOC Volatile organic compounds (= compostos orgânicos voláteis (COV))
wwt wet weight

Estas informações devem descrever o produto relativamente às precauções de segurança necessárias, que não garantem determinadas propriedades e se baseiam no estado atual dos nossos conhecimentos. Exclui-se qualquer responsabilidade.

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Annex of Safety data sheet

Identified use: ES and title	Sector of Use (SU)	Product Category (PC) Article Category (AC)	Process category (PROC)	Environmental Release Category (ERC)
ES 1 : Industrial Use, Heat Transfer Fluids – Refrigerants, Coolants	SU 3, 10, 17	PC 16 AC 1, 2	PROC 8b, 9	ERC 7
ES 2 : Professional Use, Heat Transfer Fluids – Refrigerants, Coolants	SU 22	PC 16 AC 1, 2	PROC 8a	ERC 9b
ES 3 : Formulation of preparations	SU 3, 10, 17	PC 16 AC 1, 2	PROC 3	ERC 2
ES 4 : Use, service life, and waste stage environmental exposure	SU 3, 10, 17, 21, 22	Only environmental releases evaluated	Only environmental releases evaluated	ERC 2, 7, 9a, and 9b

Overview of Uses and Exposure Scenarios

HFO-1234yf is used as a heat transfer fluid in mobile air conditioning (MAC) equipment and in stationary air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. It is imported into the European Union (EU) and used by workers at Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to charge MAC and stationary equipment. Workers also use HFO-1234yf when servicing charged equipment during its service life or when dismantling charged equipment at the end of its service life. In addition, workers use the substance during blending and repackaging activities. Worker exposure may potentially occur during the activities associated with these uses, but exclusively when disconnecting and/or connecting the tight seal shut-off valve coupler hoses during transfer operations. Therefore, the exposure potential is limited in time and minimized in amount due to the coupler system employed. Environmental exposure is also a possibility when conducting these transfer operations. Minimal releases to the ambient air may potentially occur during activities such as blending and repackaging of the substance, charging and servicing of equipment, dismantling of equipment, and if leakages occur from the charged equipment during its service life. Releases to other environmental compartments beside the ambient air are not possible because HFO-1234yf is a liquefied gas.

Potential consumer exposure is limited to those extremely rare occasions when all of the following conditions are met: the MAC is leaking, HFO-1234yf vents directly into the passenger compartment of the automobile, the passenger compartment remains totally closed, and passengers are present in the car.

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1.1 Exposure Scenario ES1

Industrial Use, Heat Transfer Fluids – Refrigerants, Coolants

Industrial uses : Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites (SU3) ; Formulation [mixing] or preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys) (SU10) : General manufacturing, e.g., machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment (SU17) excluding buses

Contributing environmental scenario CS1: Industrial use of substances in closed systems (ERC7). Quantified in ES4

Contributing worker scenario CS2: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing) (PROC9)

Contributing worker scenario CS3: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities (PROC8b)

Exposure Scenario 1 (ES 1) describes the activities and processes covered when workers charge various types of packaging, A/C and refrigeration equipment in an industrial setting. It includes:

- Refrigerant packaging workers,
- Automobile original equipment manufacturer (OEM) assembly workers, and
- Stationary equipment OEM assembly workers.

1.2.1 Contributing scenario CS1 controlling environmental exposure for ERC 7

Industrial use of substances in closed systems

Assessed and quantified in ES4

Product characteristics

Low global warming potential (GWP) liquefied gas with a concentration of 100%; Not biodegradable

Amounts used

9000 tonnes per annum (tpa) – EU

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous use/8-hour shift, 200 operating days/year; Intermittent release

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

None

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers disconnect the couplings. Conservatively assumed that approximately 1% (5 grams/mobile A/C) released to air (Henne et al., 2012; Reimann & Shallcross et al., 2011) (release fraction of 0.01).

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Process designed to minimize releases to wastewater; Process designed to minimize releases to soil; Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

None

Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site

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Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant
No STP
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal
Not applicable
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste
Not applicable
1.2.2 Contributing scenario CS2 controlling worker exposure for PROC 9
Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)
Product characteristic
Liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Assumes activities are at room temperature.
Amounts used
120 kg/8-hour shift – worker; ~50 000 kg/y for plant site producing 100 000 vehicles per year
Frequency and duration of use/exposure
Duration of use/exposure: Intermittent; 20 min/8-hour shift (Under normal operation exposure occurs only at ending of filling process (disconnection), estimated at 0.083 min (5 sec) per disconnecting process x1 processes/fill x 30 fills/hr x 8 hr/shift) Frequency: 200 days/year
Human factors not influenced by risk management
Light work, respiration volume = 10 m ³ /8-hour shift
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure
Indoor use; Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers disconnect the couplings.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
Mechanical ventilation giving at least [ACH]: 3; Room volume: >50 m ³ .; Local exhaust ventilation (Effectiveness: < 10 ppm)
Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure
Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Use of ISO 13043 (April 15, 2011) (Road vehicles – Refrigerant systems used in mobile air conditioning systems (MAC) – Safety requirements) and SAE J639 (Safety Standards for Motor Vehicle Refrigerant Vapor Compression Systems), SAE J2843 (R-1234yf [HFO-1234yf] Recovery/Recycling/Recharging Equipment for Flammable Refrigerants for Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems) and SAE J2845 (Technician Certification for Service and Containment of Refrigerants Used in Mobile A/C Systems); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.; Ensure operatives are trained to minimise

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exposures.
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Use eye protection to EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1, designed to protect against liquid splashes. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 or complying with U.S. OSHA guidelines.
1.2.3 Contributing scenario CS3 controlling worker exposure for PROC 8b.
Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
Product characteristic
Liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Assumes activities are at room temperature.
Amounts used
Not applicable
Frequency and duration of use/exposure
Duration of use/exposure: Intermittent; Conservatively assumed less than 15 minutes/day Frequency: 200 days/year
Human factors not influenced by risk management
Light work, respiration volume = 10 m ³ /8-hour shift
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure
Outdoor use; Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
None
Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure
Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Use of ISO 13043 (April 15, 2011) (Road vehicles – Refrigerant systems used in mobile air conditioning systems (MAC) – Safety requirements) and SAE J639 (Safety Standards for Motor Vehicle Refrigerant Vapor Compression Systems), SAE J2843 (R-1234yf [HFO-1234yf] Recovery/Recycling/Recharging Equipment for Flammable Refrigerants for Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems) and SAE J2845 (Technician Certification for Service and Containment of Refrigerants Used in Mobile A/C Systems); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.; Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Use eye protection to EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1, designed to protect against liquid splashes. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 or complying with U.S. OSHA guidelines.
1.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source
ASSESSMENT METHOD: CS1: ECETOC TRA v.3. ; CS2 and CS3: Available measured data for HFC-134a were used to evaluate the worker exposure to HFO-1234yf. For comparison purposes only, ECETOC TRA v.3 was also used to estimate inhalation exposure for workers.

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Information for CS1: Local releases to the environment

Release	Release factor estimation method	Explanation / Justification
Water	Process and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC7 assumes 5% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.
Air	Henne et al., 2012; Reimann & Shallcross et al., 2011	Initial release factor: ERC7 assumes 5% Final release factor: ~1% Local release rate: ~350 kg/day across entire 27 EU countries plus Croatia, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey (EU-27+) after 90% of fleet is converted and at a steady state. Explanation / Justification: 5 grams/charging event, which is approximately 1% of the total charge volume (500+ or – grams); Henne et al, 2012; Reimann & Shallcross et al., 2011.
Soil	Process and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC7 assumes 5% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.

The exposure concentrations and RCRs for both HFO-1234yf and its potential degradation product TFA are reported in ES4.

Information for CS2: Exposure concentrations and risks for worker

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Source for exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and DNEL (or DMEL) units	DNEL (or DMEL)	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	37	Bureau Veritas North America, 2008; data generated on HFC-134a	mg/m ³	950	0.039
	190	TRA v.3 tool used to estimate exposure concentration for comparison purposes only			0.2
Inhalation, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed

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Dermal, systemic, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Combined routes, systemic, long-term					0.039
Combined routes, systemic, acute					Not needed

The RCR for inhalation exposure was <1. This indicates that adverse impact to workers is not expected.

Information for CS3: Exposure concentrations and risks for worker

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Source for exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and DNEL (or DMEL) units	DNEL (or DMEL)	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	37	Bureau Veritas North America, 2008; data generated on HFC-134a	mg/m ³	950	0.039
	50	TRA v.3 tool used to estimate exposure concentration for comparison purposes only			0.05
Inhalation, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed

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Combined routes, systemic, long-term					0.039
Combined routes, systemic, acute					Not needed

The RCR for inhalation exposure was <1. This indicates that adverse impact to workers is not expected.

2.1. Exposure Scenario ES2

Professional Use, Heat Transfer Fluids – Refrigerants, Coolants

Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) (SU22)

Contributing environmental scenario CS1: Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems (ERC9b). Quantified in ES4.

Contributing worker scenario CS2: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities (PROC8a)

Exposure Scenario 2 (ES 2) describes the activities and processes covered when professional workers service mobile or stationary A/C or refrigeration equipment. Although each of these workers may use different charge quantities of HFO-1234yf at different frequencies and in different professional settings, they all use equipment during the servicing procedure that is similar to the equipment used during industrial refrigerant charging or packaging. Therefore, professional workers have a similar potential for exposure as do industrial workers, except professional users process fewer units during the work shift and they are more likely to perform the work outdoors. If working indoors, however, their work space would likely be smaller than for industrial users. Therefore, a separate exposure scenario was deemed warranted. In general, the potential release to the environment is also the same between the various servicing workers (mobile and stationary) and industrial workers, de minimus release to only air as described in detail in ES1.

2.2.1 Contributing scenario CS1 controlling environmental exposure for ERC9b

Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems

Assessed and quantified in ES4

Product characteristics

Low global warming potential (GWP) liquefied gas with a concentration of 100%; Not biodegradable

Amounts used

4000 tonnes per annum (tpa) – EU

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous use/release, 365 operating days/year; Intermittent release

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

None

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings. Conservatively assumed that approximately 6.4% of charge would be released if servicing completed by a skilled worker and that approximately 64% of charge would be

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released if servicing completed by an unskilled worker (Henne et al, 2012) despite the fact that servicing is only allowed at professional service centers and completed by skilled workers.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
Process designed to minimize releases to wastewater; Process designed to minimize releases to soil; Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil
None
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site
None
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant
No STP
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal
Not applicable
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste
Not applicable
2.2.2 Contributing scenario CS2 controlling worker exposure for PROC 8a
Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities
Product characteristic
Liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Assumes activities are at room temperature.
Amounts used
Mobile A/C: 0.5 kg/service event; Stationary Equipment: 0.05 – 300 kg/service event
Frequency and duration of use/exposure
Duration of use/exposure: Intermittent; Mobile A/C: ~1 minute/ 8-hour shift (0.083 minutes (5 seconds) per connecting process x 2 connecting processes per vacuuming/re-charging procedure x 1 servicing event per hour x 8 hours per shift) Stationary Equipment: ~< 1 minute/8-hour shift (0.083 minutes (5 seconds) per connecting process x2 connecting processes per vacuuming/ re-charging procedure x up to 4 servicing events per 8-hour shift) Frequency: 200 days/year
Human factors not influenced by risk management
Light work, respiration volume = 10 m ³ /8-hour shift
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure
Indoor use; Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a

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closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

None

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Use of ISO 13043 (April 15, 2011) (Road vehicles – Refrigerant systems used in mobile air conditioning systems (MAC) – Safety requirements) and SAE J639 (Safety Standards for Motor Vehicle Refrigerant Vapor Compression Systems), SAE J2843 (R-1234yf [HFO-1234yf] Recovery/Recycling/Recharging Equipment for Flammable Refrigerants for Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems) and SAE J2845 (Technician Certification for Service and Containment of Refrigerants Used in Mobile A/C Systems); EN 378 (Refrigerating systems and heat pumps – Safety and environmental requirements); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.; Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Use eye protection to EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1, designed to protect against liquid splashes. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 or complying with U.S. OSHA guidelines.

2.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

ASSESSMENT METHOD: CS1: TRA v.3. **CS2:** Available measured data on HFC-134a were used to evaluate the professional worker exposure to HFO-1234yf. For comparison purposes only, TRA v.3 was also used to estimate inhalation exposure for workers.

Information for CS1: Local releases to the environment

Release	Release factor estimation method	Explanation / Justification
Water	Activity and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC9b assumes 5% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.
Air	Henne et al., 2012	Initial release factor: ERC9b assumes 5% Final release factor: ~6.4% of initial charge if servicing by skilled workers; ~64% of initial charge if servicing by unskilled workers Local release rate: 4 580 kg/day across entire EU-27+. Explanation / Justification: Release estimates made by Henne et al., 2012 under the assumption that 90% of entire EU-27+ fleet is converted and at a steady state.
Soil	Activity and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC9b assumes 5% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.

The exposure concentrations and RCRs for both HFO-1234yf and its potential degradation product TFA are reported in ES4.

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Information for CS2: Exposure concentrations and risks for worker

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Source for exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and DNEL (or DMEL) units	DNEL (or DMEL)	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	85.6	Gjølstad et al., 2003; refrigeration repair workers' data generated on HFC-134a	mg/m ³	950	0.09
	5.1	Bureau Veritas North America, 2007; mobile A/C workers; data generated on HFC-134a			0.005
	240	TRA v.3 tool used to estimate exposure concentration for comparison purposes only			0.25
Inhalation, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Combined routes, systemic, long-term					0.09
Combined routes, systemic, acute					Not needed

The RCR for inhalation exposure was <1. This indicates that adverse impact to workers is not expected.

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3.1. Exposure Scenario ES3

Formulation of preparations

Industrial uses : Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites (SU3) ; Formulation [mixing] or preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys) (SU10) : General manufacturing, e.g. machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment (SU17) excluding buses

Contributing environmental scenario CS1: Formulation of preparations (ERC2) (Covered by ES4)

Contributing worker scenario CS2: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation) (PROC3)

Exposure Scenario 3 (ES 3) describes the activities and processes covered when workers blend various types of refrigeration substances and load the products into ISO containers or tanks. The blended products may contain up to nearly 100% of HFO-1234yf. Activities are expected to occur outdoors, but with the same equipment used during the charging and/or packaging procedures described in ES 1. In this process, however, yield rates are set at 99.75%. Therefore, potential releases to ambient air are expected to be < 0.25% and releases to wastewater and soil are expected to be at 0%.

The equipment used for refrigerant blending and loading employs shut-off valve couplers that do not permit release of refrigerant unless a tight seal is made between the blending/filling equipment and the unit. In addition, blending/filling hoses are designed to be connected with the system prior to opening the valve(s) of the containers holding the substances. After blending operations are finished or the containers are filled, the valve(s) are closed prior to decoupling the hoses.

3.2.1 Contributing scenario CS1 controlling environmental exposure for ERC2

Formulation of preparations

Assessed and quantified in ES4

Product characteristics

Low global warming potential (GWP) liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Not biodegradable

Amounts used

5000 tonnes per annum (tpa) – EU; Daily amount: 25 000 kg/day – EU

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous use/8-hour shift, 200 operating days/year; Intermittent release

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

None

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings. Assumed 0.25% released to air (12.5 tpa), 0% released to wastewater and 0% released to soil.

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Process designed to minimize releases to wastewater; Process designed to minimize releases to soil; Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

None

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Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site
Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant
No STP
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal
Not applicable
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste
Not applicable
3.2.2 Contributing scenario CS2 controlling worker exposure for PROC 3
Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
Product characteristic
Liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).
Amounts used
Up to 2 500 kg/shift – worker, based on conservative yearly volume estimate and two shifts/day with five workers/shift
Frequency and duration of use/exposure
Intermittent; 8-hour shift; 200 days/year; Conservatively assumed less than 15 minutes exposure duration/worker, which is based on 70 to 100 connections per day with two shifts/day, five workers/shift, and 30 seconds potential exposure/connection.
Human factors not influenced by risk management
Light work, respiration volume = 10 m ³ /8-hour shift
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure
Outdoor use; Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release
Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker
None
Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure
Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); EN 378 (Refrigerating systems and heat pumps – Safety and environmental requirements); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.; Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Use eye protection to EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1, designed to protect against liquid splashes. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 or complying with U.S. OSHA guidelines.
3.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

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ASSESSMENT METHOD: CS1 and CS2: ECETOC TRA v.3

Information for CS1: Local releases to the environment

Release	Release factor estimation method	Explanation / Justification
Water	Process and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC2 assumes 2% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.
Air	Process and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC2 assumes 2.5% Final release factor: ~0.25% Local release rate: 62.5 kg/day across EU-27+. Explanation / Justification: Based on process knowledge.
Soil	Process and substance knowledge	Initial release factor: ERC2 assumes 0.01% Final release factor: 0% Local release rate: 0 kg/day Explanation / Justification: Substance is a liquefied gas.

The exposure concentrations and RCRs for both HFO-1234yf and its potential degradation product TFA are covered and reported in ES4.

Information for CS2: Exposure concentrations and risks for worker

Route of exposure and type of effects	Exposure concentration	Source for exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and DNEL (or DMEL) units	DNEL (or DMEL)	Risk characterisation
Inhalation, systemic, long-term	17	TRA v.3 tool used to estimate exposure concentration	mg/m ³	950	0.018
Inhalation, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Inhalation, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, systemic, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, long-term	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Dermal, local, acute	Not needed	Not needed			Not needed
Combined routes, systemic, long-term					0.018

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Combined routes, systemic, acute					Not needed
The RCR for inhalation exposure was <1. This indicates that adverse impact to workers is not expected.					
4.1 Exposure Scenario ES4					
Use, Service Life, and Waste Stage Environmental Exposure					
Industrial uses : Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites (SU3) ; Formulation [mixing] or preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys) (SU10) ; General manufacturing, e.g.. machinery, equipment, vehicles, other transport equipment (SU17) excluding buses; Consumer uses : Private households (=general public = consumers) (SU21) ; and Professional uses : Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) (SU22).					
Contributing environmental scenario CS1: HFO-1234yf: Wide dispersive outdoor use in closed systems (ERC9b); TFA: Wide dispersive outdoor use of long-life articles, high or intended release (ERC 10b).					
Contributing worker scenarios: CS2: HFO-1234yf: Use and Service life (PROC 8a, 9) related to physico-chemical properties					
According to Henne et al., 2012, an estimated 19.2 Gg/yr (19 200 tonnes per annum (tpa)) of HFO-1234yf may be emitted to the air from MACs once the conversion to HFO-1234yf in the automobile fleet is complete and at a steady-state (estimated to occur in the year 2020). This value represents the high emission scenario (95% confidence band) for the EU-27+. The 19 200 tonnes estimated to be released per year was based on a predicted car fleet of about 335 million, approximately 90% of which have the substance in the MAC, and on all the lifecycle activities for the HFO-1234yf, except for chemical manufacturing, which does not presently occur in the EU-27+.					
4.2.1 Contributing scenario CS1 controlling environmental exposure for ERC9b, 10b					
Wide dispersive use in closed systems (ERC9b); TFA: Wide dispersive outdoor use of long-life articles, high or intended release (ERC10b)					
See ES1, 2, 3 above, respectively for conditions of use covered by ES4.					

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Predicted yearly emissions based on Henne et al 2012 and ES3 estimated releases

Activity	Potential amount released (g/MAC)	Percentage of original fill amount potentially released (%)	Fraction of automobiles with release	Henne et al emission factor (g/yr/MAC)	How Henne et al emission factor and/or fraction of automobiles with release determined	Predicted emissions for activity (tpa)
MAC filling at Original Equipment Manufacturers	5	0.9	0.9	0.42	5 g/MAC divided by 12 years (average MAC lifetime)	127
MAC refilling by skilled personnel	35	6.4	0.81	2.92	35 g/MAC divided by 12 years	792
MAC refilling by unskilled personnel	350	64	0.09	29.2	350 g/MAC divided by 12 years	880
Regular automobile usage	35.8	6.5	0.9	35.8	In-use car data for 2002/2003 with no loss rate improvement	10 794
Irregular usage (sudden leaks from accidents, stone impacts, and component defects)	550	100	0.017	550	All or original fill released; 1.9% cars/year times 90% of cars with HFO-1234yf in MAC	3 132
MAC dismantling by skilled personnel	100	18	0.25	8.33	100 g/MAC divided by 12 years	698
MAC dismantling by unskilled personnel	400	73	0.25	33.3	400 g/MAC divided by 12 years	2 789
					<u>Total estimated emissions for ES1 and ES2</u>	~19 212
Formulation of preparations (ES3)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	0.25% of 5 000 tpa	12.5
					Total estimated emissions for ES1, ES2, and ES3	~19 225

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4.2.2 Contributing scenario CS2 controlling worker exposure for Use and Service life (PROC 8a, 9) related to physico-chemical properties

Transfer of substance at non-dedicated facilities

Product characteristic

Extremely flammable liquefied gas; Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently); Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Amounts used

Mobile A/C: 0.5 kg/service event; Stationary Equipment: 0.05 – 300 kg/service event

Frequency and duration of use/exposure

Duration of use/exposure: Intermittent;

Mobile A/C: ~1 minute/ 8-hour shift (0.083 minutes (5 seconds) per connecting process x 2 connecting processes per vacuuming/re-charging procedure x 1 servicing event per hour x 8 hours per shift)

Stationary Equipment: ~< 1 minute/8-hour shift (0.083 minutes (5 seconds) per connecting process x2 connecting processes per vacuuming/ re-charging procedure x up to 4 servicing events per 8-hour shift)

Frequency: 200 days/year

Human factors not influenced by risk management

None

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Indoor use; Under normal conditions of use, exposure would primarily occur when workers connect and disconnect the couplings.

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Ensure that the valves of the cylinders are tightly closed and not leaking; Handle substance within a closed system; Transfer via enclosed lines; Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

None

Organizational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Use of ATEX 137 and ATEX 95 Directives to mitigate flammability properties of HFO-1234yf and/or Chemical Substances at Work (Directive 98/24/EC); Use of ISO 13043 (April 15, 2011) (Road vehicles – Refrigerant systems used in mobile air conditioning systems (MAC) – Safety requirements) and SAE J639 (Safety Standards for Motor Vehicle Refrigerant Vapor Compression Systems), SAE J2843 (R-1234yf [HFO-1234yf] Recovery/Recycling/Recharging Equipment for Flammable Refrigerants for Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems) and SAE J2845 (Technician Certification for Service and Containment of Refrigerants Used in Mobile A/C Systems); EN 378 (Refrigerating systems and heat pumps – Safety and environmental requirements); Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and machines.; Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.

4.3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

ASSESSMENT METHOD: CS1: ECETOC TRA v.3

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Information for CS1:

Predicted exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios for HFO-1234yf:

Protection target	Exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and PNEC units	PNEC	Risk characterisation
Sewage treatment plant (STP)	Not released to STP	mg/L	Not applicable	Not applicable
Freshwater	1.11E-10	mg/L	0.1	1E-09
Sediment (freshwater)	1.67E-09	mg/kg dry weight (dwt)	1.77	9E-10
Agricultural soil	1.97E-09	mg/kg dwt	1.54	1E-09
Marine water	3.19E-11	mg/L	0.01	3E-09
Sediment (marine water)	4.81E-10	mg/kg dwt	0.178	3E-09
Man via the environment (local)	3.28E-06	mg/kg body weight/day	271 (DNEL)†	1.21E-08

† The DNEL was derived by taking the worker inhalation, long-term, systemic DNEL of 950 mg/m³ and converting it to a dose by multiplying by a presumed daily inhalation rate of 20 m³/day and dividing by an adult body weight of 70 kg.

The RCRs for HFO-1234yf for all protection targets were all much less than 1. This indicates that adverse impact to the environment and environmental receptors is not expected from potential releases of HFO-1234yf during original filling, refilling, regular usage, irregular usage, and dismantling.

Predicted exposure concentrations and risk characterisation ratios for TFA if instantaneous conversion after HFO-1234yf vented to air:

Protection target	Exposure concentration	Exposure concentration and PNEC units	PNEC (ECHA, 2014)	Risk characterisation
Sewage treatment plant (STP)	Not released to STP	mg/L	Not applicable	Not applicable
Freshwater	1.06E-05	mg/L	1	1E-05
Sediment (freshwater)	5.86E-05	mg/kg dry weight (dwt)	4.22	1E-05
Agricultural soil	9.23E-06	mg/kg dwt	0.0083	1E-03
Marine water	9.14E-05	mg/L	0.1	9E-05
Sediment (marine water)	5.03E-05	mg/kg dwt	0.422	1E-04
Man via the environment (local)	1.12E-04	mg/kg body weight/day	0.25 (DNEL)	4E-04

The RCRs for TFA for all protection targets were all much less than 1. This indicates that adverse impact to the environment and environmental receptors is not expected from the potential conversion of HFO-1234yf to TFA during original filling, refilling, regular usage, irregular usage, and dismantling.

Assessment method for CS2: SAE International Cooperative Research Program 1234

Information for CS2:

Predicted exposure concentrations and physicochemical risk characterisation evaluation

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HFO-1234yf is classified as an extremely flammable gas. This classification is based solely on the existence of a lower and upper flammability limit in air at 20°C. The flammability limits in air are 6.2%(V) and 12.3%(V) (method: ASTM E681-04). HFO-1234yf has a boiling point of -29,4 °C and an autoignition temperature of 405°C. The auto-ignition temperature is very high and is of no concern during normal handling and use.

As HFO-1234yf is not classified as dangerous on the basis of (eco) toxicological properties, only the risk due to its flammable properties is required to be characterized. Exposure to HFO-1234yf within the confines of an automobile as a consequence of leaks due to random collisions is the worst-case situation as higher concentrations are more easily attained because HFO-1234 may escape in a shorter period of time than during a corrosion-type leak. Again, following a collision situation, a Micro automobile with effective volume of 1.25 m³ was used to determine if the refrigerant's lower flammability level would be attained. In the most severe situation, 70% of the refrigerant is potentially leaked into the passenger cabin after a side impact collision. According to SAE J2772, breakage of other components would more likely lead to a significant release of refrigerant to the ambient air rather than to the passenger cabin. Results from this evaluation suggest that the refrigerant reaches a maximum concentration of 127 000 mg/m³ (27 200 ppm), well below the lower flammability level of 62 000 ppm.

Exposure to HFO-1234yf due to worst-case corrosion-type leaks (slower gradual leaks) has been shown to reach a maximum concentration of below 2% in the luxury vehicle (maximum was 1.8% as tested); typical commuter vehicles have higher body air leakage and thereby lower maximum refrigerant concentrations (maximum was 1.2% as tested) than luxury vehicles due to the reduced road noise requirement for the higher end vehicles.