Flux-Off® Part # 4030 Flux Wash C8900, C1690, C2490

Identification

Name: Flux-Off
Synonyms: Freon® TMC Solvent
CAS Name: Methylene Chloride
1,1,2-Trichloro-
1,2,2-Trifluoroethane
Carbon Dioxide Propellant
Manufacturer: Chemtronics Inc.
681 Old Willets Path
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Chemical Family: Halogenated Hydrocarbon
Formula: CC1FCC1F2/CH2Cl2/CO2
CAS Registry No.: 75-09-2

Emergency Phone: 516-582-3322

Physical Data (Propellant Free Basis)

Boiling Point (°F): 97.7
Density: 1.42 g/cc @ 77°F
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 2.7 @ 77°F
pH Information: Neutral
Form: Liquid
Color: Colorless

Boiling Point: Percent Volatile by Volume: 100
Vapor Pressure: 500mm Hg @ 77°F
Solubility in H2O: Negligible
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1): 1
Appearance: Clear Odor: Solvent Odor

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Material(s): Approximate %
Methylene Chloride 48
Trichlorotrifluoroethane 48
Carbon Dioxide 4

HAZARDOUS REACTIVITY

Stability: Material is stable. However, avoid spraying near open flames or red hot surfaces. Do not heat aerosol containers above 49°C/120°F.
Decomposition: These materials can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, possible carbon tetrachloride.
Incompatibility: Alkali or alkaline earth metals, powdered AI, Zn, Be, etc.
Polymerization: Will not occur.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: None
Autoignition Temperature: Not determined
Decomposition Temperature: Not determined

Method: TOC
Flammable Limits in Air, % by Vol:
Lower: Nonflammable
Upper: Nonflammable

Extinguishing Media: Nonflammable

Special Fire Fighting Instructions: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required if aerosols rupture and contents are spilled under fire conditions.

Health Hazard Information

Principal Health Hazards:
Inhalation: Vapor is heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Breathing high concentration of vapor may cause light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, and may lead to narcosis, cardiac irregularities, unconsciousness or death. Methylene chloride is metabolized to CO2, raising the carboxy hemoglobin concentration in the blood with resulting symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. Trichlorotrifluoroethane—LC 50 Rats 52,000 ppm/4 hrs; Methylene chloride—LC 50 Rats 15,000 ppm/2 hrs.
Eye: Liquid contact can cause discomfort, usually no extended effect.
Skin: Methylene chloride is classified as an irritant. Skin permeation of methylene chloride can occur in amounts capable of producing the effects of systemic toxicity.
Oral: Although oral toxicity is low (Trichlorotrifluoroethane—LD 50 Rats 43,000 mg/kg, Methylene Chloride—LD 50 Rats 5,000 mg/kg), ingestion of Flux-Off is to be avoided.

Note: In screening tests with experimental animals, exposure at approximately 5,000 ppm (v/v) and above, followed by a large intravenous epinephrine challenge, has induced serious cardiac irregularities.

Exposure Limits:

Material: TLV (ACGIH): PEL (OSHA):
Methylene Chloride 1000 ppm 1000 ppm
Trichlorotrifluoroethane 100 ppm 500 ppm
Carbon Dioxide 5000 ppm 5000 ppm
Flux-Off 119 ppm (calc.)

Safety Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors and prolonged skin exposure. Use only in well-ventilated area.

First Aid:
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, call a physician. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not give epinephrine or similar drugs.
Eye: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.
Skin: Flush with water. Get medical attention if irritation is present.
Oral: Call a physician. Do not induce vomiting as the hazard of aspirating the material into the lungs is a greater hazard than allowing it to progress through the intestinal tract. Give two glasses of water or activated charcoal slurry (50 grams activated charcoal in 400 ml H2O). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: Because of possible increased risk of eliciting cardiac dysrythmias, catecholamine drugs such as epinephrine, should be considered only as a last resort in life threatening emergencies.

Medical Conditions Possibly Aggravated by Exposure:
Cardiovascular Disease: See Principal Health Hazards, Inhalation Section.
Skin Disease: Flux-Off is a defatting agent. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this agent.

Other Health Hazards:
Trichlorotrifluoroethane is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA. Methylene chloride is listed as a known carcinogen by NTP. Based on animal studies and human experiences, this mixture poses no hazard to man relative to chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or teratogenicity.
PROTECTION INFORMATION

Generally Applicable Control Measures: Normal ventilation for standard manufacturing procedures is generally adequate. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low places.

Personal Protective Equipment: Rubber gloves should be used to avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Chemical splash goggles should be available for use as needed to prevent eye contact. Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product. Self-contained breathing apparatus is required if a large spill occurs. Do not spray liquid on skin.

DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Spill, Leak or Release: Ventilate area. Remove open flames or red hot surfaces. Allow to evaporate.

Waste Disposal: Allow to evaporate. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Comply with federal, state and local regulations.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

Domestic—Other Than Air (DOT):
Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class: ORM-D
UN No.: 
DOT Label: 
DOT Placard:

International Water or Air (IMO/ICAO):
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosol, nonflammable, NOS
Hazard Class: 2 sub 6.1 contains methylene chloride
UN No.: 1950
IMO/ICAO Label: Green, Nonflammable Gas

OTHER INFORMATION

Shipping Containers: Aerosol Cans
Storage Conditions: Do not store near sources of heat, in direct sunlight or where temperatures exceed 120° F. Do not puncture or damage containers. Rotate stock.

Date Revised: 6/87
Person Responsible: S.H. Stein, Ph.D.

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