### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1. Product Identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EC Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REACH Registration Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAS Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use:</strong> Refrigeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advised Against:</strong> No identified use advised against.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company name:</strong> National Refrigerants Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Watling Close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sketchley Meadows Business Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinckley LE10 3EZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel:</strong> +44(0) 1455 630790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +44(0) 1455 630791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email:</strong> <a href="mailto:sds@nationalref.com">sds@nationalref.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.4. Emergency telephone number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Tel:</strong> +44(0) 1865 407333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1. Classification of the substance of mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classification according to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC:</strong> Dangerous to the environment. Dangerous to the ozone layer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.2. Label elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal Word:</strong> Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H-statements:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H420: Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the Upper atmosphere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directives 67/458/EEC or 1999/45/EC:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label elements under CHIP:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk phrases</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N: Dangerous to the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3. Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.
Liquefied Gas; contact with liquid can cause freeze burns or frostbite.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Hazardous Ingredients: Chlorodifluoromethane, HCFC22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EINECS</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>CHIP Classification</th>
<th>CLP Classification</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200-871-9</td>
<td>75-45-6</td>
<td>N; R59;</td>
<td>Signal word: Warning</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full text of R-phrases and H-statements: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact: Rapid evaporation of liquid may cause frostbite. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately if not stuck to the skin. Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred call a physician.

Eye contact: Rapid evaporation of liquid in contact with the eye will damage it. Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Not a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure, move to fresh air, and lie down. Keep patient warm and at rest. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Consult a physician.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact: Low exposure to liquid will cause redness and pain. High exposure to liquid will cause frostbite, blisters and severe pain.

Eye contact: Exposure to liquid will cause severe pain and cornea damage.

Ingestion: Not a route of exposure.

Inhalation: Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may cause death without warning symptoms, due to cardiac effects. Other symptoms potentially related to misuse or inhalation abuse are: Anaesthetic effects, Light-headedness, dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness, unconsciousness, irregular heartbeat, with a strange sensation in the chest, heart thumping, apprehension, feeling of fainting or weakness, Narcosis.

Delayed/immediate effects: May cause cardiac arrhythmia.
Skin contact may not give immediate symptoms of frostbite.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate/special treatment: Do not give adrenaline or similar drugs.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding
environment.
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Use water spray to cool cylinders/tanks in a fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special hazards arising from the mixture
Pressure build-up. Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of cylinders.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products may form. They are: Carbon oxides, Hydrogen Fluoride, Hydrogen Chloride. Chlorinated & Fluorinated compounds.
Exposure to decomposition products may be hazardous to health.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Advice for fire-fighters: In event of a fire wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Wear neoprene gloves during cleaning up work after a fire.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapours might collect. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Do not release into the environment. Treat according to local and national regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up procedures: Product evaporates.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections: For Handling and Storage see Section 7. For Exposure Controls and Personal Protection see Section 8. For Disposal Methods see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling requirements: Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. For personal protection see Section 8. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along the floor.

Cylinder Handling: Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Never attempt to lift cylinder by its valve or cap. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent back flow into the cylinder. See General Safety & Handling Data.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area at temperatures not exceeding 52°C. Keep out of direct sunlight. Keep cylinders tightly closed. Protect from contamination. See General Safety & Handling Data.

Suitable packaging: Store in original cylinders only.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) No data available.
SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Hazardous ingredients:
CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE HCFC22; EC No. 200-871-9; CAS No. 75-45-6

Workplace exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of limit value</th>
<th>8 hour TWA</th>
<th>15 min. STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OEL (European Union)</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3600 mg/m³</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL – TRGS900</td>
<td>3600 mg/m³</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Germany)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL (Austria)</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1800 mg/m³</td>
<td>3600 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL (USA/NIOSH)</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>1250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3500 mg/m³</td>
<td>4375 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):
No data available.

Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC):
Value: 250 µg/l
Compartment: Water

Value: 416 µg/l
Compartment: sediment

Value: 239 µg/l
Compartment: Soil

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released.

Respiratory protection: For rescue and maintenance work in storage tanks use self-contained breathing apparatus. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing the oxygen available for breathing. Respiratory protection to comply with EN 137.

Hand protection: Material: leather gloves
The suitability for specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Eye protection: Wear safety glasses or coverall chemical splash goggles. Eye protection should comply with EN 166 or ANSI Z87.1.
Wear a face shield where the possibility exists for face contact due to splashing, spraying or airborne contact with this material.

Skin protection: Wear suitable protective equipment. Wear as appropriate: impervious clothing.

Environmental: Gas escapes to be kept to the minimum by engineering processes and operating methods.
SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State: Liquefied gas.
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Ethereal: Poor warning properties at low concentrations.
Boiling Point/range: -40.8°C
Flash Point: Does not flash
Ignition Temperature: Not applicable
Upper explosive limit/upper flammability limit: Not applicable
Vapour pressure: 9081 hPa at 20°C
Liquid Density: 1.210 kg/dm³ at 9Bar/20°C
Vapour Density: 0.0036 kg/dm³ at 1Bar/20°C
Water solubility: 3625 mg/l at 20°C
Vapour Density (Air = 1) 3

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity: The product decomposes on heating.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability: The product is chemically stable

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Heat, hot surfaces, flames.

10.5. Incompatible material

Materials to avoid: Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, powdered metals, powdered metal salts.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition yields toxic products which can be corrosive in the presence of moisture.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxico-kinetic, metabolism and distribution
Main exposure path by inhalation, only small < 2.7% but rapid absorbed amounts. On 4 hour inhalation by volunteers of 230 resp. 1810 mg/m³ a blood concentration proportional equilibrium is adjusted within one hour. The blood concentrations approached plateaus of 0.25 µg/l and 1.36 µg/l. The absorbed amount was relatively rapid elimination by exhalation in a three phase kinetic with half-lives of 18 sec, 12 min and 2.6 h. A small amount was excreted by the kidneys. Based on Fluoride measurements in urine only very low or no metabolism was deduced (0.1-1.06%). No bioaccumulation at all was observed by any study.

Acute toxicity:

Oral toxicity
Not applicable

Inhalation toxicity
LC₅₀/rat/4 h: 220 000 ppm
LC₅₀/mouse/2 h: 390 540 ppm
Dermal toxicity  
Not applicable.

Skin Irritation:

Rat  
Classification: Not classified as a skin irritant.  
Result: Redness/swelling.  
Remarks: Belly skin, 10 sec spray application. As chlorodifluoromethane is a gas skin administration is not feasible. The information is based on liquefied gas.

Rabbit  
Classification: Not classified as a skin irritant.  
Result: Slight irritation.  
Remarks: Polypropylene capsule of the liquefied gas. As chlorodifluoromethane is a gas skin administration is not feasible. The information is based on liquefied gas.

Eye Irritation:

Rabbit (albino)  
Classification: Not classified as an eye irritant.  
Result: Slight irritation.  
Remarks: 5 – 10 sec exposure to liquefied gas. As chlorodifluoromethane is a gas eye administration is not feasible. The information is based on liquefied gas.

Inhalation Irritation:

Animal/human  
No indication or case study available.

Sensitisation:

No evidence for skin and respiratory tract sensitising potential.

Sub-acute to chronic toxicity:

On 5h/day-5d/week-83/94 week-exposure of mice to 1, 1 000, 10 000 and 50 000 ppm no effects on mortality, body weight gain, haematology, biochemistry or histopathology were found. On 5h/day-5d/week-117/131 week exposure of rats to 0, 1 000, 10 000 and 50 000 ppm no clinical effects and no mortality, haematology or biochemistry were found. At the 50 000 ppm level decreases in body weight gain in males, and increased liver, kidney, adrenal and pituitary weights were found. Histologically non-neoplastic lesions were observed. In this study the No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) was ascertained to 10 000 ppm.

Mutagenic effects:

Bacterial mutagenicity:  
Salmonella typhimurium  Positive  
Segizosaccharomyces pombe/cerevisiae  Negative

HGPRT mutation induction:  
Chinese hamster cells  Negative  
Human EUE cell line  Negative

In vivo studies on rats and mice showed no evidence of genotoxic activity.

Carcinogenic effects:

On 5h/day-5d/week-117/131 week-exposure of rats to 0, 1 000, 10 000, and 50 000 ppm a slight increase was found in the incidence of fibrosarcomas in male rats at 50 000 ppm. The same exposures of mice to 50 000 ppm showed no significant increase of benign or malignant tumours. The studies with male rats demonstrated a No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) of 1 000 ppm.

Reproductively effects:

Repeated dose studies showed no significant changes in gonadal organ weights and on histopathological examinations on effect in male and female reproductive organs were observed. Also determination of follicle stimulating hormones (FSH) and luteining hormone (LH) in blood exhibited no significant difference between exposed and control animals.

In rabbit terogenicity assay no significant effects on dams and litters were seen in low (100 ppm) and high (5 000 ppm) exposure level groups. Three rat teratogenicity studies on 100 ppm to 20 000 ppm exposures showed no evidence of maternal or foetal toxicity. The No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) for maternal and development toxicity were determined 10 000 ppm (two of three studies) and 20 000 ppm (third study).

In litters from rat dams exposed to 50 000 ppm a significant increase of anophthalmia and combined anophthalmia/microphthalmia was observed. By this study the No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) for rat development toxicity was considered 1 000 ppm. This result may justify the classification of chlorodifluoromethane as “harmful for reproduction” cat 3 (R63).
Experience from practice: Exposures were evaluated only for workers using chlorodifluoromethane as a refrigerant and as a chemical intermediate. In over 50 years of use only a few reports on adverse health effects due to accidental exposure to extremely high inhaled are known.

General Remarks: If used as intended and handled appropriately, experience and current information shows that the product doesn’t cause any harmful effects to health.

Symptoms/routes of exposure

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity: No durably damaging effects expected as chlorodifluoromethane rapidly partitions from water into air.

Effects on sewage plants: Concentrations in water or in sludge considered negligible and no effect on microorganisms expected. No inhibition effects observed at 180 and 400 mg/l on 24 hour exposure.

Toxicity to fish: \( \text{LC}_{90}/96 \text{ h Brachydanio rerio: 777 mg/l} \)

Toxicity to Crustacean: \( \text{EC}_{50}/48 \text{ h Daphnia magna: 433 mg/l} \)

Toxicity to Algae: \( \text{EC}_{50}/96 \text{ h Calculation: 250 mg/l} \)

Predicted with the ECOSAR v0.99 program by read-across.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: 

- **Biotic degradation:** Not rapidly biodegradable/ 0% BOD after 28 days.
- **Abiotic degradation:** Degradation initiated by reaction with hydroxyl radicals OH in troposphere, atmospheric lifetime 12 years/ half-life 8.3 years.

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Bio-accumulative potential: No Experimental Bio concentration Factor (BCF) available. Estimation from the correlation equation 

\[ 10 \log \text{BCF}_{\text{fish}} = 0.85 \times 10 \log P_{\text{o/w}} - 0.70 \]

Using the distribution coefficient \( 10 \log P_{\text{o/w}} = 1.3 \) leads to BCF=1.8 indication that Chlorodifluoromethane does not concentrate significantly in aquatic organisms.

12.4. 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT identification: No data available

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects: Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP): 0.055 (CFC11 = 1)

Global Warming Potential (GWP): 1 900 (CO\(_2\) =1)

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal operations: Do not allow product to be released into the environment.

Recovery Operations: Consult the manufacturer or supplier for information regarding recovery and recycling of the product. If recovery is not possible, incinerate at a licensed installation.

Disposal of packaging: De-gas and return cylinders to suppliers.

N.B. The user’s attention is drawn to the possible existence of regional or national regulations regarding disposal.
SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. ADR

| UN Number:          | 1018                  |
| Proper Shipping Name: | CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (R22) |
| Class/Division:     | 2.2                   |
| Tunnel Code:        | (C/E)                 |
| Hazard Identification Number: | 20            |
| Labelling ADR:      | 2.2                   |
| Further Information |                       |

14.2. IATA

| UN Number:          | 1018                  |
| Proper Shipping Name: | CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (R22) |
| Class/Division:     | 2.2                   |
| Hazard Identification Number: | 20            |
| Further Information |                       |

14.3. IMDG

| UN Number:          | 1018                  |
| Proper Shipping Name: | CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE |
| Class/Division:     | 2.2                   |
| EmS:                | FC-SV                 |
| Marine Pollutant:   | No                    |
| Further Information |                       |

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environment regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment (CSA) according to part 14, par. 1 of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 on Chlorodifluoromethane is not yet available.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other information: This safety sheet is prepared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010. * Indicates text in SDS which has changed since the last revision.

R-Phrases: N: Dangerous to the environment
           R59: Dangerous to the ozone layer.

S-Phrases: S2: Keep out of reach of children
           S9: Keep container in well-ventilated place.
           S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
           S23: Do not breathe gas.
           S59: Refer to manufacturer/supplier information on recovery/recycling.

H-Statements: H280: Contains pressurised gas; may explode if heated.
               H420: Harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

P-Statements: P102: Keep out of reach of children.
               P273: Avoid release to the environment.
               P304: IF INHALED:
               P313: Get medical advice/attention.
               P410: Protect from sunlight
               P501: Dispose of contents/containers to controlled disposal
Authorisation and/or use restrictions:

Controlled substance according to Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 on substances depleting the ozone layer (ODS). Manufacture, placing on the market and use is prohibited as of 01.01.2010 e.g. cooling liquids and foaming agents. On maintenance and servicing of existing equipment recycled Chlorodifluoromethane may be used until 31.12.2014. Exceptions from prohibition are manufacture, placing on the market and use as feedstock for chemical synthesis and R&D purposes.

Legal disclaimer: National Refrigerants Ltd. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements) are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where such product is used in combination with any other methods of use of the product and of the information referred to herein are beyond the control of National Refrigerants Ltd. National Refrigerants Ltd. expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information.
GENERAL SAFETY & HANDLING DATA

1. GENERAL

Only trained persons should handle compressed gases. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding the storage of Cylinders. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the Cylinder contents. Ascertain the identity of the gas before using it. Know and understand the properties and hazards associated with each gas before using it. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas contact the supplier.

HANDLING AND USE

Wear stout gloves. Never lift a Cylinder by the cap or guard unless the supplier states it is designed for that purpose. Use trolley or other suitable device or technique for transporting heavy Cylinders, even for a short distance. Where necessary wear suitable eye and face protection. The choice between safety glasses, chemical goggles, or full face shield will depend on the pressure and nature of the gas being used.

Where necessary for toxic gases see that self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus or full face airline respirator is available in the vicinity of the working area. Employ suitable pressure regulating device on all Cylinders when gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the Cylinder. Ascertain that all electrical systems in the area are suitable for service with each gas.

Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a Cylinder. Cylinders should not be subjected to temperatures above 45°C. Never re-compress a gas mixture without consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one Cylinder to another. Do not use Cylinders as rollers or supports, or for any other purpose other than to contain the gas as supplied. Never permit oil, grease or other readily combustible substances to come into contact with valves of Cylinders containing oxygen or other oxidants. Keep Cylinder valves clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.

Do not subject Cylinders to mechanical shocks which may cause damage to their valves or safety devices.

Never attempt to repair or modify Cylinder valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close the Cylinder valve whenever gas is not required even if the Cylinder is still connected to the equipment.

2. STORAGE

Cylinders should be stored in a well-ventilated area. Some gases will require a purpose built area. Store Cylinders in a location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Designate as a no smoking area.

Gas Cylinders should be segregated in the storage according to the various categories. The storage area should be kept clear and access should be restricted to authorized persons only, the area should be clearly marked as a storage area and appropriate hazard warning signs displayed (Flammable, Toxic etc.). The amount of flammable or toxic gases should be kept to a minimum. Flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials.

Cylinders held in storage should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Vertical storage is recommended where the Cylinder is designed for this. Cylinder valves should be tightly closed and, where appropriate, valves should be capped or plugged. Protect Cylinders stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Cylinders should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Store full and empty Cylinders separately and arrange full Cylinders so that the oldest stock is used first.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR NEAREST DISTRIBUTION CENTRE