

## **Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf – Information for garages and the aftermarket**

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Important guidelines for safe use and handling of Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf

*Before beginning to work with the material, please read the HFO-1234yf Material Safety Data Sheet attentively.*

### **Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf and HFC-134a**

- The thermodynamic characteristics of Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf and HFC-134a are similar.
- However, MACs for Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf may not be filled with HFC-134a. If the two refrigerants are mixed unintentionally, the mixture must professionally be removed and disposed.
- Climate service for a vehicle filled with Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf requires a sample recovery of the refrigerant prior to its exhaustion. This guarantees that Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf is not contaminated with other substances.

### **Storage**

- Smoking should be prohibited in storage, handling and servicing areas where Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf is used.
- Store cylinders in a cool, well-ventilated area with low risk of fire and out of direct sunlight. Ensure that cylinders are properly strapped into place, avoid dropping, denting or mechanically abusing containers.

### **Contact with Hot Surfaces/High Energy/Ignition Sources**

- Avoid contacting Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf with white-hot or red-hot surfaces.
- Do not locate apparatus that produce ignition sources in proximity to air-conditioning systems, air-conditioning system test rigs, equipment or storage vessels that contain Solstice<sup>®</sup> yf.
- Air-conditioning systems, test rigs and service equipment should not incorporate components or devices that can generate discharges. Devices that generate sparks may need to be isolated, purged with inert gas or relocated.
- Due to large energy capacity and circuit amperage, there is also a potential for ignition from the electric power source for hybrid vehicles. As a matter of general safety, isolation techniques or other suitable methods should be used to prevent battery and power system sparks/arcs.

### **Service Areas**

- There is potential for asphyxiation in floor pits or confined spaces. Use adequate ventilation in these areas. Provide mechanical ventilation at filling zones and storage areas or other locations where leakage is probable.
- Refrigerant charging should be performed away from open flames or high energy ignition sources.
- Refrigerant leak detection equipment that provides continuous numerical vapor-in-air measurement provides a means for personnel to respond to a leak in a timely fashion.
- In the event of a leak, air flow will tend to disperse leaked refrigerant and may be beneficial in reducing local concentrations. Exhaust ventilation can be used to reduce vapor-in-air concentrations.

- Maintenance or construction work that can produce sparks, electrical arcs or open flames must be performed in compliance with all applicable regulations pertaining to hot work.