

## R407F

### A-Gas (UK) Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 30-2053

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Version No: 8.1

Print Date: 27/06/2022

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

L.REACH.GB.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	R407F
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (contains pentafluoroethane, difluoromethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Refrigerant.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	A-Gas (UK) Ltd	
Address	Banyard Road, Portbury West Bristol BS20 7XH United Kingdom	
Telephone	+44 (0) 1275 376600	
Fax	[+44] (0) 1275 376601	
Website	<a href="http://www.agas.com">www.agas.com</a>	
Email	info.uk@agas.com	

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	A-Gas (UK) Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+44 (0) 1275 376600	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+44 808 164 9592


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 <sup>[1]</sup>	H280 - Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas)	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
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#### Supplementary statement(s)

EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
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#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

#### 2.3. Other hazards

RECh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

Not Applicable

### SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

#### 3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

#### 3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.811-97-2 2.212-377-0 3.Not Available 4.01-2119459374-33-XXXX	25-50	<u>1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane</u>	Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H280 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
1.75-10-5 2.200-839-4 3.Not Available 4.01-2119471312-47-XXXX	25-50	<u>difluoromethane</u>	Flammable Gases Category 1A; H220 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
1.354-33-6 2.206-557-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2119485636-25-XXXX	25-50	<u>pentafluoroethane</u>	Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H280 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

### SECTION 4 First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.</li> <li>▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to rub the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice  <b>DO NOT</b> use hot or tepid water.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.</li> <li>▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR.</li> <li>▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen.</li> <li>▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction.</li> <li>▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care.</li> <li>▶ <b>MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY.</b></li> <li>▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

*POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition*

- ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- ▶ No specific antidote.
- ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- ▶ If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- ▶ Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- ▶ If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.

- Shock may occur during rewarming.
- Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

For gas exposures:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow.

Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**SMALL FIRE:** Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

**LARGE FIRE:** Cool cylinder.

**DO NOT** direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>GENERAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket</li> <li>▸ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices.</li> <li>▸ High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.</li> <li>▸ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.</li> <li>▸ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:  carbon monoxide (CO)  carbon dioxide (CO2)  hydrogen fluoride  other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.</b></li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.</li> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> </ul>

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature</li> <li>· The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines.</li> <li>· Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended.</li> <li>· Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open.</li> <li>▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements.</li> <li>▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.</li> </ul>

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Cylinder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.</li> <li>▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.</li> <li>▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> </ul>



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Inhalation 13 936 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2 476 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.01 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.75 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 73 mg/L (STP)
difluoromethane	Inhalation 7 035 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.142 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.42 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.534 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))
pentafluoroethane	Inhalation 16 444 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 753 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))

\* Values for General Population

### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC 134a)	1000 ppm / 4240 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
difluoromethane	3,000 ppm	6,500 ppm	39,000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Not Available	Not Available
difluoromethane	Not Available	Not Available
pentafluoroethane	Not Available	Not Available

#### MATERIAL DATA

## 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>8.2.2. Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.</li> <li>▶ Eye-wash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces.</li> <li>▶ Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, colourless liquefied gas with ether-like odour; insoluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquefied Gas	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	7	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-45.5	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	1.022 @ 21.1 deg C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1. Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> <li>▶ Extremely high temperatures.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number</p>
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	<p>of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with non-toxic gas inhalation include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ central nervous system effects such as headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▸ respiratory system complications may include tachypnoea and dyspnoea;</li> <li>▸ cardiovascular effects may include circulatory collapse and arrhythmias;</li> <li>▸ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation and nausea and vomiting.</li> </ul> <p>Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin)</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>In common with other halogenated aliphatics, fluorocarbons may cause dermal problems due to a tendency to remove natural oils from the skin causing irritation and the development of dry, sensitive skin. They do not appear to be appreciably absorbed.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>It is generally accepted that the fluorocarbons are less toxic than the corresponding halogenated aliphatic based on chlorine. Repeated inhalation exposure to the fluorocarbon FC-11 does not produce pathologic lesions of the liver and other visceral organs in experimental animals. There has been conjecture in non-scientific publications that fluorocarbons may cause leukemia, cancer, sterility and birth defects; these have not been verified by current research. The high incidence of cancer, spontaneous abortion and congenital anomalies amongst hospital personnel, repeatedly exposed to fluorine-containing general anaesthetics, has caused some scientists to call for a lowering of the fluorocarbon exposure standard to 5 ppm since some are mutagens.</p>

<b>R407F</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 359453.102 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>difluoromethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >760000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1810 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>pentafluoroethane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >709000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise



specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE</b>	<p>* with added oxygen - ZhongHao New Chemical Materials MSDS Excessive concentration can have a narcotic effect; inhalation of high concentrations of decomposition products can cause lung oedema.</p> <p>Disinfection by products (DBPs) re formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramine, and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. The observations that some DBPs such as trihalomethanes (THMs), di-/trichloroacetic acids, and 3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone (MX) are carcinogenic in animal studies have raised public concern over the possible adverse health effects of DBPs. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified.</p> <p>Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. n general, the genotoxic potential is dependent on the nature, number, and position of halogen(s) and the molecular size of the compound.</p>
<b>PENTAFLUOROETHANE</b>	Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit >245400 mg/m3 Anaesthetic effects threshold limit 490800 mg/m3 * DuPont SDS

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

### 11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

R407F	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	300mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	450mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	980mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	142mg/l	2

difluoromethane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>97.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	142mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>81.8mg/l	2

pentafluoroethane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>97.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	142mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>81.8mg/l	2

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Continued...

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	HIGH	HIGH
difluoromethane	LOW	LOW
pentafluoroethane	HIGH	HIGH

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	LOW (LogKOW = 1.68)
difluoromethane	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2)
pentafluoroethane	LOW (LogKOW = 1.5472)

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	LOW (KOC = 96.63)
difluoromethane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
pentafluoroethane	LOW (KOC = 154.4)

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

### 12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Not Available

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Evaporate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▸ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase.</li> <li>▸ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.</li> </ul>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2TE

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

14.1. UN number	3163	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (contains pentafluoroethane, difluoromethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	20
	Classification code	2A
	Hazard Label	2.2
	Special provisions	274 392 662
	Limited quantity	120 ml
	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (C/E)

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

14.1. UN number	3163	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Liquefied gas, n.o.s. * (contains pentafluoroethane, difluoromethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	2L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	200
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	200
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

14.1. UN number	3163	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (contains pentafluoroethane, difluoromethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-C, S-V
	Special provisions	274 392
	Limited Quantities	120 mL

**Inland waterways transport (ADN)**

14.1. UN number	3163	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (contains pentafluoroethane, difluoromethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)	

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.2	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	2A
	Special provisions	274; 660; 662
	Limited quantity	120 ml
	Equipment required	PP
	Fire cones number	0

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Not Available
difluoromethane	Not Available
pentafluoroethane	Not Available

**14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	Not Available
difluoromethane	Not Available
pentafluoroethane	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

**difluoromethane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

**pentafluoroethane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

**ECHA SUMMARY**

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	Not Available	01-2119459374-33-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Liq.	GHS04; Wng	H280
2	Liq.; STOT SE 1	GHS04; GHS08; Dgr	H280; H370

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
difluoromethane	75-10-5	Not Available	01-2119471312-47-XXXX

Continued...

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Gas 1; Liq.	GHS02; GHS04; Dgr	H220; H280
2	Liq.; Flam. Gas 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1A	GHS02; GHS04; Dgr	H280; H220; H312

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
pentafluoroethane	354-33-6	Not Available	01-2119485636-25-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Comp.	GHS04; Wng	H280
2	Comp.	GHS04; Wng	H280

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane; difluoromethane; pentafluoroethane)
China - IECSC	No (difluoromethane)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	01/11/2009

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H370</b>	Causes damage to organs.

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	06/08/2019	Use
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AiIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.