

SHANDONG DONGYUE CHEM. CO., LTD.

Tangshan Town, Huantai County, Zibo City, Shandong, China

Material Safety Data Sheet

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This information is based upon technical information DONGYUE believes to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience are gained.

R410A

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 410A Refrigerant

Product Grade/Type : ASHRAE Refrigerant number designation: R-410A

Tradename/Synonym : R-410A

410A

HFC 410A

MSDS Number : DY-026

Product Use : Refrigerant

Manufacturer : Shandong Dongyue Chem. CO.LTD.

Tangshan Town, Huantai County, Zibo City, Shandong, China

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information: 86-533-8510073

Transport Emergency: 86-533-8510073

Medical Emergency: 86-533-8510073

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may lead to death without warning.

Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.

Potential Health Effects

Skin : Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.
Eyes : Contact with liquid or refrigerated gas can cause cold burns and frostbite.
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, or unconsciousness, irregular heartbeat with a strange sensation in the chest, heart thumping, apprehension, feeling of fainting, dizziness or weakness.
Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

Carcinogenicity

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA, as a carcinogen.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No.	Concentration
Pentafluoroethane(HFC-125)	354-33-6	50%
Difluoromethane (R-32)	75-10-5	50%

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Consult a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Treat for frostbite if necessary by gently warming affected area.

Eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if necessary.

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

Ingestion : Is not considered a potential route of exposure.

General advice : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Notes to physician : Because of possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, that may be used in situations of emergency life support should be used with special caution.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash point : does not flash**Lower explosion limit** : Method : None per ASTM E681**Upper explosion limit** : Method : None per ASTM E681

Fire and Explosion Hazard : Cylinders are equipped with pressure and temperature relief devices, but may still rupture under fire conditions. Decomposition may occur. Contact of welding or soldering torch flame with high concentrations of refrigerant can result in visible changes in the size and colour of the torch flame. This flame effect will only occur in concentrations of product well above the recommended exposure limit. Therefore stop all work and ventilate to disperse refrigerant vapors from the work area before using any open flames. This substance is not flammable in air at temperatures up to 100 deg. C (212 deg. F) at atmospheric pressure. However, mixtures of this substance with high concentrations of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature can become combustible in the presence of an ignition source. This substance can also become combustible in an oxygen enriched environment (oxygen concentrations greater than that in air). Whether a mixture containing this substance and air, or this substance in an oxygen enriched atmosphere become combustible depends on the inter-relationship of 1) the temperature 2) the pressure, and 3) the proportion of oxygen in the mixture. In general, this substance should not be allowed to exist with air above atmospheric pressure or at high temperatures; or in an oxygen enriched environment. For example this substance should NOT be mixed with air under pressure for leak testing or other purposes. Experimental data have also been reported which indicate combustibility of this substance in the presence of certain concentrations of chlorine.

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Firefighting Instructions : Cool containers/tanks with water spray. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is

required if containers rupture and contents are released under fire conditions. Water runoff should be contained and neutralized prior to release.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with cleanup. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Safeguards (Personnel) : Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate area, especially low or enclosed places where heavy vapours might collect.

Accidental Release Measures : Avoid open flames and high temperatures. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel) : Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. For personal protection see section 8.

Handling (Physical Aspects) : The product should not be mixed with air for leak testing or used with air for any other purpose above atmospheric pressure. Contact with chlorine or other strong oxidizing agents should also be avoided.

Storage : Valve protection caps and valve outlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (>3000 psig) piping or systems. Never attempt to lift cylinder by its cap. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Separate full containers from empty containers. Keep at temperature not exceeding 52°C. Do not store near combustible materials. Avoid area where salt or other corrosive materials are present.

Storage temperature : < 52 °C (< 126 °F)

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls : Refrigerant concentration monitors may be necessary to determine vapour concentrations in work areas prior to use of torches or other open flames, or if employees are entering enclosed areas. Use sufficient ventilation to keep employee exposure below recommended limits. Local exhaust should be used when large amounts are released. Mechanical ventilation should be used in low or enclosed places.

Respiratory protection : Under normal manufacturing conditions, no respiratory protection is required when using this product.

Hand protection : Additional protection: Impervious gloves

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields. Additionally wear a face shield where the possibility exists for face contact due to splashing, spraying or airborne contact with this material.

Protective measures : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs.

Exposure Guidelines**Exposure Limit Values****Pentafluoroethane**

AEL * 1,000 ppm 8 & 12 hr. TWA

Difluoromethane

AEL * 1,000 ppm 8 & 12 hr. TWA

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form : Liquefied gas

Color : colourless

Odor : slight, ether-like

pH : neutral

Boiling point : -51.4 °C (-60.5 °F)

% Volatile : 100 %

Vapour Pressure : 16,574 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F)

Specific gravity : 1.06 at 25 °C (77 °F)

Water solubility : not determined

Vapour density : 2.5 at 25°C (77°F) and 1013 hPa (Air=1.0)

Evaporation rate : > 1 (CCL4=1.0)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability : Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid open flames and high temperatures.
- Incompatibility** : Alkali metals Alkaline earth metals, Powdered metals, Powdered metal salts
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Decomposition products are hazardous., This material can be decomposed by high temperatures (open flames, glowing metal surfaces, etc.) forming hydrofluoric acid and possibly carbonyl fluoride., These materials are toxic and irritating., Avoid contact with decomposition products .
- Hazardous reactions** : Polymerization will not occur.
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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

Dermal : not applicable

Oral : not applicable

Inhalation 4 h LC50 : > 800000 ppm , rat

Inhalation : dog
Cardiac sensitization

Skin irritation : No skin irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.

Eye irritation : No eye irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.

Skin sensitization : Does not cause skin sensitization., Not tested on animals Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance.

There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.

Repeated dose toxicity : Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found.

Carcinogenicity : Overall weight of evidence indicates that the substance is not carcinogenic.

Mutagenicity : Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.

Reproductive toxicity : Evidence suggests the substance is not a reproductive toxin in animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Teratogenicity : Animal testing showed no developmental toxicity.

Further information : Cardiac sensitisation threshold limit : 490000 mg/m³

Difluoromethane (R-32)

- Dermal** : not applicable
- Oral** : not applicable
- Inhalation 4 h LC50** : > 520000 ppm , rat
- Inhalation** : dog Not a cardiac sensitizer.
- Skin irritation** : No skin irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
- Eye irritation** : No eye irritation, Not tested on animals Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
- Skin sensitization** : Not tested on animals Not expected to cause sensitization based on expertreview of the properties of the substance.
- There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.
- Repeated dose toxicity** : Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found.
- Carcinogenicity** : Overall weight of evidence indicates that the substance is not carcinogenic.
- Mutagenicity** : Did not cause genetic damage in animals. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured mammalian cells. Did not cause genetic damage in cultured bacterial cells.
- Reproductive toxicity** : Animal testing showed no reproductive toxicity. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
- Teratogenicity** : Animal testing showed no developmental toxicity.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

96 h LC50 : *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) > 81.8 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

96 h LC50 : *Danio rerio* (zebra fish) > 200 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

96 h LC50 : *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) 450 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

72 h EC50 : *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (greenalgae) > 118 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

72 h EC50 : *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (greenalgae) > 114 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

96 h EC50 : Algae 142 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

48 h EC50 : *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) > 200 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

48 h EC50 : Daphnia magna (Water flea) > 97.9 mg/l

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Difluoromethane (R-32)

96 h LC50 : Fish 1,507 mg/l

96 h EC50 : Algae 142 mg/l

48 h EC50 : Daphnia 652 mg/l

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal : Can be used after re-conditioning. Recover by distillation or remove to a permitted waste disposal facility. Comply with applicable Federal, State/Provincial and Local Regulations.

Environmental Hazards : Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT UN number : 3163

Proper shipping name : Liquefied gas, n.o.s. (Pentafluoroethane, Difluoromethane)

Class : 2.2

Labelling No. : 2.2

IATA_C UN number : 3163

Proper shipping name : Liquefied gas, n.o.s. (Pentafluoroethane, Difluoromethane)

Class : 2.2

Labelling No. : 2.2

IMDG UN number : 3163

Proper shipping name : Liquefied gas, n.o.s. (Pentafluoroethane, Difluoromethane)

Class : 2.2

Labelling No. : 2.2

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 Regulated Chemical(s): SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

California Prop. 65 : Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or any other harm: none known.

PA Right to Know Regulated Chemical(s): Substances on the Pennsylvania

Hazardous Substances List present at a concentration of 1% or more (0.01% for Special Hazardous Substances): Difluoromethane

NJ Right to Know Regulated Chemical(s): Substances on the New Jersey Workplace Hazardous Substance List present at a concentration of 1% or more (0.1% for substances identified as carcinogens, mutagens or teratogens): Difluoromethane.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS

Health : 1

Flammability : 0

Reactivity/Physical hazard : 1

PPE : Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.