



ZHEJIANG SANMEI CHEMICAL IND. CO., LTD.

HUCHU WUYI COUNTY ZHEJIANG PROVINCE CHINA

Tel: +86-579-87630513

Fax: +86-579-87645878/87648168

E-mail:ply@sanmeichem.com

website: www.sanmeichem.com

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

R507

1. Chemical product & Company Identification

Material identification

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME: R507

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

ZheJiang Sanmei Chemical Ind. Co., Ltd.

Huchu Wuyi County ZheJiang Province China

TEL :+86-579-87630513 FAX: +86-579-87648168/87645878

E-MAIL:ply@sanmeichem.com

2. Composition/ Information on ingredients

EEC No.: 206-557-8 HFC125, 206-996-5 HFC143a

CAS No.: % (w/w) Symbol R Phrases

Pentafluoroethane (HFC 125) 000354-33-6 50

1,1,1-Trifluoroethane(HFC143a) 000420-46-2 50

3. Hazards Identification

Low acute toxicity: High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anesthetic effects and asphyxiation.

Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns to skin and eyes.

4. First Aid Measures

The first aid advice given for skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion is applicable following exposures to the liquid or spray. See also section 11.

Inhalation: Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest. Administer oxygen if necessary. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. In the event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Thaw affected areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing. Caution: clothing may adhere to the skin in the case of freeze burns. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of warm water. If irritation or blistering occurs obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately irrigate with eyewash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Unlikely route of exposure.

Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give 200-300 ml (half a pint) of water to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Further Medical Treatment

Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated.

Adrenaline and similar sympathy mimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure as cardiac arrhythmia may result with possible subsequent cardiac arrest.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

This refrigerant is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. Certain mixtures of this refrigerant and air when under pressure may be flammable. Mixtures of this refrigerant and air under pressure should be avoided.

Certain mixtures of HFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Thermal decomposition will evolve very toxic and corrosive vapors. (Hydrogen fluoride)

Containers may burst if overheated.

Extinguishing Media: As appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray should be used to cool containers.

Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: A self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in fire conditions.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ensure suitable personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages. See Also Section 8.

Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation.

Large spillages: Ventilate area. Contain spillages with sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Prevent liquid from entering drains, sewers, basements and work pits since the vapor may create a suffocating atmosphere.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Avoid inhalation of high concentrations of vapors. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Atmospheric concentrations well below the occupational exposure limit can be achieved by good occupational hygiene practice. The vapor is heavier than air, high concentrations may be produced at low levels where general ventilation is poor, in such cases provide adequate ventilation or wear suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply. Avoid contact with naked flames and hot surfaces as corrosive and very toxic decomposition products can be formed. Avoid contact between the liquid and skin and eyes. For correct refrigerant composition, systems should be charged using the liquid phase and not the vapor phase.

Process Hazards

Liquid refrigerant transfers between refrigerant containers and to and from systems can result in static generation.

Ensure adequate earthing.

Certain mixtures of HFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Storage

Keep in a well ventilated place. Keep in a cool place away from fire risk, direct sunlight and all sources of heat such as electric and steam radiators.

Avoid storing near to the intake of air conditioning units, boiler units and open drains.

Cylinders and Drums:

Keep container dry.

Storage temperature (Deg C): < 45

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Wear thermal insulating gloves when handling liquefied gases. In cases of insufficient ventilation, where exposure to high concentrations of vapor is possible, suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply should be used.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form: liquefied gas

Color: colorless

Odor: slight ethereal

Boiling Point (Deg C): -47.1

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 8485 at 20 Deg C

Density (g/ml): 1.10at20DegC

Solubility (Water): insoluble

Solubility (Other): soluble in: chlorinated solvents, alcohols, esters

Vapor Density (Air= 1): 3.5

10. Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions: Certain mixtures of HFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Incompatible materials: finely divided metals, magnesium and alloys containing more than 2% magnesium, Can react violently if in contact with alkali metals and alkaline earthmetals-sodium, potassium, barium.

Hazardous Decomposition Product(s): hydrogen fluoride by thermal decomposition and hydrolysis.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation

High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anaesthetic effects and asphyxiation.

Skin Contact

Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns, Unlikely to be hazardous by skin absorption.

Eye Contact

Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns.

Ingestion

Highly unlikely - but should this occur freeze burns will result.

Long Term Exposure

HFC 125: An inhalation study in animals has shown that repeated exposures produce no significant effects (50,000ppm in rats).

HFC 143a: An inhalation study in animals has shown that repeated exposures produce no significant effects (40,000ppm in rats).

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate and Distribution

High tonnage material produced in wholly contained systems, High tonnage material used in open systems. Vapor.

Persistence and Degradation

HFC 125: Decomposed slowly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime is 32.6 year(s). Has a Halocarbon Global Warming Potential (HGWP) of 0.70 (relative to a value of 1 for CFC 11) or a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 2800 (relative to a value of 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years). HFC 143a: Decomposed slowly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime is 53.5 year(s).

Has a Halocarbon Global Warming Potential (HGWP) of 1.0 (relative to a value of 1 for CFC 11) or a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 3800 (relative to a value of 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years). HFC 125, HFC 143a: Do not influence photochemical smog (i.e. they are not VOCs under the terms of the UNECE agreement). Do not deplete ozone.

Effect on Effluent Treatment

Discharges of the product will enter the atmosphere and will not result in long term aqueous contamination.

13. Disposal Considerations

Best to recover and recycle, if this is not possible, destruction is to be in an approved facility which is equipped to absorb and neutralize acid gases and other toxic processing products.

14. Transport Information

UN No.: 3163

Air

ICAO/IATA

-primary: 2.2

Sea

IMDG

-primary: 2.2

Marine Pollutant: Not classified as a Marine Pollutant

Proper Shipping Name: Refrigerant Gas
N.O.S.(PENTAFLUOROETHANE, 1,1,1- TRIFLUOROETHANE)

ROAD/RAIL

ADR/RID Class: 2

ADR/RID Item No: 2A

ADR Sin: 3163

15. Regulatory Information

Not Classifieds Hazardous to Users.

16. Other Information

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: 1,12,16. Information in this publication is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Customer to satisfy itself of the suitability for its own particular purpose. Accordingly, ZHEJIANG SANMEI gives no warranty as to the fitness of the Product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that such exclusion is

prevented by law. Freedom under Patent, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. This information is based upon technical information believed to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

End of MSDS