

SAFETY DATA SHEET REFRIGERANT R404A

This SDS is compiled according to the standards and regulatory requirements of Great Britain. It may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name: REFRIGERANT R404A

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

Use:Refrigerant.Advised Against:No identified use advised against.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	National Refrigerants Ltd. 4 Watling Close Sketchley Meadows Business Park Hinckley LE10 3EZ
Telephone Number:	+44(0)1455 630790
Fax Number:	+44(0)1455 630791
Email:	<u>sds@nationalref.com</u>

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone:	+44(0)1865 407333
Opening hours:	24 Hour.
Other comments:	English only.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture		
Classification under Directive 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC:	Not a hazardous mixture according to EC directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.	
2.2. Label elements		
Directives 67/458/EEC or 1999/45/EC: Special labelling of certain substances and mixtures:	The product does not need to be labelled in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or Annex Vi to 67/548/EEC. Contains 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane, Pentafluoroethanr. 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane. Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.	
2.3. Other hazards		
	Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Misuse or intentional inhalation abuse may cause death without warning symptoms, due to cardiac effects. May cause cardiac arrhythmia.	

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances



Hazardous Ingredients:

3.2 Mixtures

EINECS	CAS	67/548/EEC Classification	CLP Classification	Percent
206-996-5	420-46-2	F+, R12	H220: Flammable gas	52%
			H280: Gas under pressure	
PENTAFLUOROE ⁻	THANE (HFC125)(REC	GISTRATION No. 01-2119485636-25)		
EINECS	CAS	67/548/EEC Classification	CLP Classification	Percent
206-557-8	354-33-6	-	H280 Gas under pressure	44%
1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC134a)(REGISTRATION No. 01-21194559374-33)				
EINECS	CAS	67/548/EEC Classification	CLP Classification	Percent
212-377-0	811-97-2		H280 Gas under pressure	

For the full text of the H-Statements and R-Phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact:	Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred get medical attention.	
Eye contact:	Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.	
Ingestion:	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.	
Inhalation:	Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and rest. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Get medical attention.	
General advice:	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. When symptoms persist or in all cause of doubt seek medical advice.	
4. 2. Most important symptoms a	and effects, both acute and delayed	
Skin contact:	Skin contact may cause the following symptoms: Redness, frostbite.	
Eye contact:	Eye contact will cause the following symptoms: redness, frostbite, cornea damage.	
Ingestion:	Ingestion is not considered 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:	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 ME	ASURES	
5.1. Extinguishing media		
Extinguishing media:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding	

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, 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 RELE	ASE MEASURES	
6.1. Personal precautions, protect	tive 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 STO	DRAGE	
7.1. Precautions for safe handlin	g	
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:

1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC134a)(CAS No. 811-97-2) Workplace exposure limits

workplace exposure limits		
Τ	0	

Type/form of Exposure	Control Parameter	Basis
TWA	4 240 mg/m ³ 1 000 ppm	EH40 WEL

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

1,1,1-Trifluoroethane:	Type of application (use): Worker Exposure routes: Inhalation Health Effects: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 38 800 mg/m ³
	Type of application (Use): Consumers Exposure routes: inhalation Health Effect: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 10 700 mg/m ³
Pentafluoroethane:	Type of application (use): Worker Exposure routes: Inhalation Health Effects: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 16 444 mg/m ³
	Type of application (Use): Consumers Exposure routes: inhalation Health Effect: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 1 753 mg/m ³
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane:	Type of application (Use): Workers Exposure route(s): Inhalation Health Effects: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 13 939 mg/m3
	Type of application (Use): Consumers Exposure routes: inhalation Health Effect: Chronic effects, Systemic toxicity Value: 2 476 mg/m ³
Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC):	
1,1,1-Trifluoroethane:	Value: 350 mg/l Compartment: Fresh water
Pentafluoroethane:	Value: 0.1 mg/l Compartment: Fresh water
	Value: 1 mg/l Compartment: Water Remarks: Intermittent use/release
	Value: 0.6 mg/kg Compartment: Fresh water sediment
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane:	Value: 0.1 mg/l Compartment: Fresh Water
	Value: 0.01 mg/l

Version 2 Revision Date: 23.07.2013



Compartment: Marine Water

Value: 1 mg/l Compartment: Water Remarks: Intermittent use/release.

Value: 0.75 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) Compartment: Fresh water sediment.

Value: 73 mg/l Compartment: Water Remarks: Sewage treatment plants.

Exposure Controls	
Engineering measures:	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Local exhaust shouldbe 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.
Protective Measures:	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required if a large release occurs. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the substance at the specific workplace.
Hygiene Measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties		
State:	Liquefied gas	
Colour:	Colourless	
Odour:	Slight, ether-like.	
Boiling Point/range:	-45.5°C	
Flash Point:	Does not flash	
Thermal Decomposition:	728°C	
Vapour Pressure:	12.546 Bar (12 346 hPa at 25°C)	
	23 100 Bar (23 100 hPa at 50°C) 1.05 g.cm ³ at 25°C (as liquid)	
Density:	1.05 g.cm ³ at 25°C (as liquid)	

9.2 Other Information

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity:

Decomposes on heating.

Version 2 Revision Date: 23.07.2013



10.2. Chemical stability		
Chemical stability:	The product is chemically stable.	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous re	eactions	
Hazardous reactions:	Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions	
10.4. Conditions to avoid		
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid open flames and high temperatures. The product is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure. When pressurised with air or oxygen, the mixture may become flammable. Certain mixtures of HFC's with chlorine may become flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn even after use. Keep at temperature not exceeding 52°C	
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	Hazardous thermal decomposition products may include: Carbon oxides, Hydrogen fluoride, Carbonyl fluorides, and Fluoeocarbons.	
SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL	INFORMATION	
11.1. Information on toxicologic	al effects	
Acute toxicity:	Oral toxicity • 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Not applicable • Pentafluoroethane Not applicable • 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Not applicable Inhalation toxicity • 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: 591 000 ppm /dog Cardiac sensitization • Pentafluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: > 800 000 ppm /dog Cardiac Sensitization • 1,1,1-Z-Tetrafluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: > 67 000 ppm /dog Cardiac Sensitization • 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: 567 000 ppm /dog Cardiac sensitization • 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: 567 000 ppm /dog Cardiac sensitization • 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane LC ₅₀ /rat: 567 000 ppm /dog Cardiac sensitization	

SAFETY DATA SHEET Refrigerant R404A

Version 2 Revision Date: 23.07.2013



- Pentafluoroethane
 Not applicable
- 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Not applicable

Irritation:

- Skin irritation
 - 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane
 Not tested on animals
 Classification: Not classed as an irritant
 Result: No skin irritation
 Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
 - Pentafluoroethane
 Not tested on animals
 Classification: Not classed as an irritant
 Result: No skin irritation
 Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
 - 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Rabbit Classification: Not classed as an irritant Result: Slight irritation Not expected to cause skin irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.

Human Classification: Not classified as an irritant Result: No skin irritation.

Eye irritation

- 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Not tested on animals Classification: Not classed as an irritant Result: No eye irritation Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
- Pentafluoroethane
 Not tested on animals
 Classification: Not classed as an irritant
 Result: No eye irritation
 Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
- 1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane Rabbit Classification: Not classed as an irritant Result: slight eye irritation Not expected to cause eye irritation based on expert review of the properties of the substance.

Human Classification: Not classified as an irritant. Result: No eye irritation.



Sensitisation:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Not tested on animals Classification: Not a skin sensitizer
	Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
	There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization.
	Pentafluoroethane Not tested on animals Classification: Not a skin sensitizer Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
	There are no reports of human respiratory sensitization
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Guinea pig Classification: Not a skin sensitizer Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals Not expected to cause sensitization based on expert review of the properties of the substance.
Repeated dose toxicity:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found
	Pentafluoroethane Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Inhalation rat No toxicologically significant effects were found
Carcinogenic assessment:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.
	not classified as a human carcinogen.
	Pentafluoroethane Not classified as a human carcinogen.
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Not classified as a human carcinogen.
Mutagenic assessment:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
	Pentafluoroethane Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects. Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
Toxicity to reproduction assessment:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane No toxicity to reproduction.



	Pentafluoroethane
	No toxicity to reproduction.
	 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane No toxicity to reproduction.
Human experience:	Excessive exposure may affect human health as follows:
	Inhalation Sever shortness of breath, narcosis, irregular cardiac activity.
Futher information:	Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. May cause cardiac arthymia.
SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INF	ORMATION
12.1. Toxicity	
Toxicity to fish:	 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane LC₅₀/96 h / Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): > 100 mg/l
	 Pentafluoroethane LC₅₀/ 96 h /Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): > 81.8 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	LC_{50} / 96 h / Danio rerio (zebra fish): > 200 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	LC_{50} / 96 h /Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): 450 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane LC50 / 96 h / Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout): 450 mg/l
Toxicity to Aquatic plants:	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane Not applicable
	 Pentafluoroethane EC₅₀ / 75 h /Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): >118 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	EC_{50} / 72 h / Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): > 114 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	EC_{50} / 96 h / Algae: 142 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane EC₅₀ / 72 h / Algae: > 118 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:	 1,1,1-Trichloroethane EC₅₀ / 48 h /Daphnia: 300 mg/l
	 Pentafluoroethane EC₅₀ / 48 h / Daphnia magna (Water flea): > 200 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.
	EC_{50} / 48 h / Daphnia magna (Water flea): > 97.9 mg/l Information given based on data obtained from similar substances.

SAFETY DATA SHEET Refrigerant R404A

Version 2 Revision Date: 23.07.2013



	 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane EC₅₀ / 48 h / Daphnia magna (Water flea): 980 mg/l 	
Ecotoxic values: Global Warming Potential (GWP):	3922 (CO ₂ = 1)	
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP):	0 (R11 = 1)	
12.2. Persistence and degradabil	lity	
Persistence and degradability:	No data available.	
12.3. Bio accumulative potential		
Bio-accumulative potential:	No data available	
12.4. Mobility in soil		
Mobility:	No data availsble.	
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB as	ssessment	
PBT identification:	No data available.	
12.6. Other adverse effects		
Other adverse effects:		
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIL	DERATIONS	
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: 3337 Proper Shipping Name: REFRIGERANT GAS R 404A Class: 2A Packing Group: n/a Tunnel Code: (C/E) Transport Group: 2.2

14.2. IMDG

UN Number: 3337 Proper Shipping Name: REFRIGERANT GAS R 404A Class: 2.2 Packing Group: n/a EmS codes: F-C, S-V



Marine Pollutant: No

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessment: A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out by the supplier of this mixture.

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:	R12: Extremely Flammable.
H Statements:	H220: Extremely Flammable gas,
	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET Refrigerant R404A Version 2

Revision Date: 23.07.2013



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 YOU'RE NEAREST DISTRIBUTION CENTRE