

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: R507

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY DETAILS

Product: R507
Company name: Prime Co. (Middle East) Ltd.
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2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

EEC No.	HFC 143a: 206-996-5, HFC 125: 206-557-8,			
HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	CAS No.	% (w/w)	Symbol	R Phrases
1,1,1 Trifluoroethane (HFC 143a)	000420-46-2	50	F+	R12
Pentafluoroethane (HFC 125)	000354-33-6	50		

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Low acute toxicity. High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rate, anaesthetic effect. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anaesthetic effects and asphyxiation.
Liquid can cause burns to skin and eyes.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Immediately remove patient to fresh air and call doctor.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. This is not considered a potential route for exposure. If patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and get immediate medical attention.
Eye contact: Flush eyes with water.
Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with water on affected areas.
Personal Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, face and eye protection. Wear thermal insulating gloves when handling liquefied gases. In cases of insufficient ventilation, where exposure of high concentrations of vapour is possible, suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply should be used.

5. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquefied, colorless gas
Odour:	Ether like (slight)
Physical state:	Gas at normal temperature and pressure
Boiling point:	- 47.1 °C
Vapour pressure:	8485 mm Hg at 20°C
Density (g/ml):	1.10 at 20°C
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Solubility in other:	Soluble in chlorinated solvents, esters and alcohols.
Vapour density (Air=1):	3.5 approximately at bubble point temperature

6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: This refrigerant is Nonflammable under ambient temperature and pressure conditions.

Suitable extinguishing media: Allow gas fires to burn until exhausted. Water spray should be used to cool containers.

Specific methods: Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder, hence move away from container. Immediately cool cylinder using water.

Special protective equipment for firefighting: Use self contained breathing apparatus.

7. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This refrigerant is not flammable in air under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure.

Hazardous reactions: Certain mixtures of HFC's and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

In compatible materials: Finely divided metals, magnesium and alloys containing more than 2% magnesium. Can react violently if in contact with alkali metals, alkaline earth metals – sodium. May react violently with oxidizing agents.

Extinguishing media: Allow gas fires to burn until exhausted. Water spray to be used to cool cylinders.

8. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation: High exposures may cause abnormal heart rate and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anaesthetic effects and asphyxiation.

Skin contact: Liquid can cause burns to skin. Unlikely to be hazardous by skin adsorption.

Eye contact: Liquid can cause burns to eyes.

Ingestion: Highly unlikely but should this occur freeze burns will result.

Long term exposure:

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

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

9. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Effect on effluent treatment: Discharges of the product will enter the atmosphere and will not result in long term aqueous contamination.

Persistence and degradation:

HFC 143a: Decomposed slowly in lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime in 53.5 years. Has Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 380 (relative to 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years).

HFC 125: Decomposed slowly in lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime in 32.6 years. Has Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 2800 (relative to 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years).

HFC 143a, HFC 125: Does not influence photochemical smog.

10. DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Best to recover and recycle. If it 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. Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities.

11. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Shut off valve and isolate source of leak if without risk. Move cylinder to well ventilated area. Evacuate area and ensure adequate ventilation. Prevent liquid from entering drainage. Contain spillages with sand, earth or suitable adsorbent material.

Environmental precautions: Keep personnel away. Try to stop release.

12. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be taken in handling: Keep away from sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Protect cylinders from damage. Do not drag, slide, roll or drop cylinders. Slowly open valve. Close cylinder valve after each use and keep closed even when cylinder is empty. Never apply heat or flame to any part of cylinder. Avoid inhalation of high concentration of vapours. Avoid contact between liquid and skin and eyes.

Precautions to be taken in storage: Store and use with adequate ventilation. Keep in a cool place away from fire risk, direct sunlight and all sources of heat. Avoid storing near intake of air conditioning units, boiler units and open drains. Store cylinders below 45 °C.

Process hazards: Liquid transfers between refrigerant containers can result in static generation. Ensure adequate earthing.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:	1078
AIR	
ICAO/IATA - primary	2.2
SEA	
IMDG – primary	2.2
Shipping name	Refrigerant gas (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1 Trifluoroethane)
Marine pollutant	Not classified as marine pollutant
ROAD/ RAIL	
ADR/RID Class	2

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Not classified as harmful to users.

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Ensure all national / local regulations are observed and adhered to. Ensure that the operators understand the hazard of nitrogen enrichment. The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

The MSDS is based on reliable sources. Sufficient care has been taken in preparation of this document, however no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

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