Refrigerant Services Inc.

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Jul. 2, 2018



PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name RS-52 (R428A)

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier	REACH	CAS No	EC No
	Registration No		
Pentafluoroethane (HFC125)	01-2119485636-25	354-33-6	206-557-8
1,1,1 Trifluoroethane (HFC143a)	01-2119492869-13	420-46-2	206-977-5
Iso-Butane (HC 600a)	01-2119485395-27	75-28-5	200-857-2
Propane (R290)	01-2119486944-21	74-98-6	200-827-9

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Emergency telephone number: 902-468-4997 8:00AM to 4:30PM, Mon-Fri.

Use Applicable uses are: refrigerant

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Low acute toxicity. High exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Very high atmospheric concentrations may cause anaesthetic effects and asphyxiation. Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns to skin and eyes.

EU Classification Not classified as hazardous according to Directive EC 1272/2008

Label Elements Labelling according to WHMIS and TDG



WARNING

Hazard Statement(s)

CLP H281 - Contains Refrigerated gases, may cause cryogenic burns or injury.

Precautionary Statement(s)

CLP P282 – Wear cold insulating gloves/ Face shield/ Eye protection

CLP P336 - Thaw frosted parts in lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.

CLP P315 – Get immediate medical advice/attention.

CLP P403 – Store in a well ventilated place.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient(s)	% w/w	CAS No	EC No	EU Classification
Pentafluoroethane	77.5	354-33-6	206-557-8	GHS04; H280
1,1,1-trifluoroethane	20.0	420-46-2	206-966-5	GHS02,04; H220, H280
Isobutane	1.9	75-28-5	200-857-2	H220
Propane	0.6	74-98-6	200-827-9	H220

SECTION 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.

Eyes: If substance has got into the eyes immediately wash out with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Skin: May cause frostbite. Wash frost-bitten area immediately with plenty of

water. Do not remove clothing. Wash affected skin with warm water. If skin

irritation persists, call a physician.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. Oxygen or

artificial respiration if needed. Do not apply artificial respiration if patient is breathing. Consult a physician after significant exposure. Do not give

adrenaline or similar drugs.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Call a physician immediately. Do not give drugs from adrenaline-ephedrine

group.

General advice: Consult a physician for severe cases.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General This refrigerant is non-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 HFC's and Chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Thermal decomposition will evolve very toxic and

corrosive vapours (Hydrogen Fluoride). Containers my rupture violently if overheated.

Extinguishing Media As appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Keep containers exposed to fire cool, by spraying them with water.

A self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be Protective Equipment

worn in fire conditions. See also section 8.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protection Ensure suitable personal protection (including respiratory protection) during

removal of spillages. See also section 8.

General Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Allow small

spillages to evaporate, provided there is adequate ventilation. For large spillages, ventilate the area. Contain the spillages with sand, soil or any suitable absorbent material. Prevent liquid from entering drains, sewers, basements and work pits, as the vapour may create a suffocating

atmosphere.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Avoid inhalation of high concentrations of vapours. 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 vapour is heavier than air, high concentrations may be produced at low levels where generally ventilation is poor, in such cases provide additional ventilation or wear suitable positive air supply respiratory protective

equipment.

Avoid contact with naked flames and hot surfaces as corrosive and very toxic decomposition products can be formed.

Avoid contact between the liquid, skin and eyes.

For correct refrigerant composition, systems should be charged using the

liquid phase and not the vapour phase.

Avoid venting to atmosphere.

The fluorinated greenhouse gas RS52 (R428A) maybe supplied in returnable containers (cylinders or drums). The container contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol. The fluorinated greenhouse gases in the containers may not be vented to atmosphere. Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 of the European Parliament and the council on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Process Hazards Liquid refrigerant transfers between refrigerant containers and systems can

result in static generation. Ensure adequate earthing. Certain mixtures of HFC's and Chlorine maybe flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Care must be taken to mitigate the risk of developing high pressures in equipment caused by a temperature rise when liquid is trapped in a confined

space, between two closed valves for instance.

Storage Keep in a well ventilated place away from fire risk and avoid sources of heat

such as electric or steam radiators.

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

drains.

Specific use Applicable uses are: refrigerant

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

General 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 vapour is possible, suitable respiratory protective equipment, with a positive

pressure air supply should be used.

Wear Eye protection to EN166



Wear gloves to EN511

Occupational Exposure Limits

Occupational Exposure	CAS No	LTEL	LTEL	STEL	STEL	Source
Limits		8hr	8hr	(ppm)	mg/m3	
		TWA	TWA	15 min	15 min	
		ppm	mg/m3	average	average	
Pentafluoroethane	354-33-6	500	2500	750	3750	GESTIS
1,1,1-trifluoroethane	420-46-2	1000	-	-	-	UK EH40
Propane	74-98-6	1000	1800	4000	7200	GESTIS
Isobutane	75-28-5	800	1900	-	-	GESTIS

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form Liquefied Gas
Colour Colourless
Odour Slight Ethereal
Solubility (water) Insoluble

Solubility (other) Soluble in: alcohols, chlorinated solvents, esters

Boiling Point -46.7°C

Vapour Pressure 1253 kPa at 25°C Liquid Density 1053kg/m³ at 25°C

Critical Temperature 73°C
Critical Pressure 3765 kPa
Flammability Non Flammable
Flash Point Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature Not determined

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Reactions Certain mixtures of HFC's and chlorine maybe 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 earth metals – sodium, potassium and barium.

Hazardous

Decomposition Products Hydrogen Fluoride by thermal decomposition and hydrolysis.

Product Name RS52 (R428A)
Page 4 of 7

Date 03/18
Revision 3

SECTION 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 and spray may cause freeze burns. Unlikely to be hazardous

by skin absorption.

Eye Contact Liquid splashes and spray may cause freeze burns.

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

Long Term Exposure HFC 125: LC 50 inhalation (Rat)/4hrs: > 769,000 ppm

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{HFC 143a} & \mbox{LC 50 inhalation (Rat)/4hrs:} > 540,000 \mbox{ ppm} \\ \mbox{Iso-Butane} & \mbox{LC 50 inhalation (Rat)/4hrs:} > 52 \mbox{ ppm} \\ \mbox{Propane} & \mbox{LC 50 inhalation (Rat)/4hrs:} > 800,000 \mbox{ppm} \\ \end{array}$

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental fate High ton and distribution High ton

High tonnage material produced in wholly contained systems.

High tonnage material used in open systems. Vapour.

Persistence and Degradation

HFC 143a: Decomposed slowly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere).

Atmospheric lifetime is 48 years.

HFC 125: Decomposed less slowly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere).

Atmospheric lifetime is 29 years.

Iso-Butane: Has an atmospheric lifetime of approximately 10 years.

Propane: Has an atmospheric lifetime of approximately 10 years.

RS52 (R428A): Does not influence photochemical smog (i.e. is not a VOC

under the terms of the UNECE agreement). Does not deplete Ozone.

Has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 3495 (relative to 1 of carbon dioxide at 100 years) according to Annex 1 of regulation 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases. Values in Annex 1 are taken from the third assessment report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2001 IPPC GWP values). United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting GWP is 3607.

Effect on Effluent

Discharges of the product will enter the atmosphere and will not result in

long

Treatment term aqueous contamination.

PBT and vPvB This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT

or a vPvB.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recommended

It is best to recover and recycle, Refrigerant Services Inc. will take back product for reclamation provided RS52 has not been mixed with other products. If this is not possible, destruction is to be in an approved facility which is equipped to absorb and neutralise acidic gases and other toxic processing products.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number 3163

UN proper

shipping name Liquified Gas N.O.S. R-428A (RS52)

(Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1-trifluroethane mixture)

Transport hazard

class(es) 2.2

Packing group N/A

Environmental The container contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto

Hazards Protocol and may not be vented to atmosphere.

Special precautions

for user

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

Annex II of MARPOL73/78

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

European Regulations Not classified as hazardous according to Directive EC 1272/2008

Special restrictions: The fluorinated greenhouse gas RS52 (R428A) may be supplied in

returnable containers (drums/cylinders). The container contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol. The fluorinated

greenhouse gases in containers may not be vented to atmosphere.

Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council

on certain fluorinated gases.

Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and the Council relating to emissions from the air-conditioning systems in motor vehicle vehicles

and amending Council Directive 70/156/EEC.

R-phrase(s): No R-phrases

S-phrase(s): S7/9 – Keep container tightly closed in a well-ventilated place

S24/25 – Avoid contact with skin and eyes

S47 – Keep at temperature not exceeding 50°C S51 – Use only in well ventilated areas

S61 – Ose only in well ventilated areas S61 – Avoid release to the environment.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Modifications to Revision 3 SDS Modifications to Section 3

Glossary

GESTIS: GESTIS International Limit values Database
PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
vPvT Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No

1907/2006

LC50 Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population

CLP Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

CAS# Chemical Abstracts Service number

LTEL Long Term Exposure Limit

Product Name RS52 (R428A)
Page 6 of 7

Date 03/18
Revision 3

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

UK EH40 The workplace exposure limits WELs (12/2011)

The information provided in this Product Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process unless specified in the text.