

SAFETY DATA SHEET

0307

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name R407C (NZ)

Synonyms

0307 - SDS NUMBER • BOC R407C • PRODUCT CODE: 244

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses REFRIGERANT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	BOC LIMITED (NEW ZEALAND)
Address	988 Great South Road, Penrose, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone	+64 9 525 5600
Email	customer.servicenz@boc.com
Website	http://www.boc.co.nz

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 0800 111 333 (NZ only)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NZ ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

Health Hazards

Not classified as a Health Hazard

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms



WARNING

Hazard statements

H280

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statements

None allocated.

Response statements

None allocated.

Storage statements P403

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal statements

None allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC 134A)	811-97-2	212-377-0	52%
PENTAFLUOROETHANE (HFC-125)	354-33-6	206-557-8	25%
DIFLUOROMETHANE (HFC-32)	75-10-5	200-839-4	23%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available.

Skin Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. It is recommended that warm water is applied to clothing before removing it so as to prevent further skin damage. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

First aid facilities None allocated.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (fluorides, carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

5.4 Hazchem code

2TE

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- T Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.



6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 65°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	Reference	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HCF 134a)	WES [NZ]	1000			
PENTAFLUOROETHANE (HFC-125)	WES [NZ]		Asph	yxiant	

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses.
Hands	Wear nitrile gloves.
Body	Wear safety boots.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT SWEET/ETHEREAL ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	-43°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
рН	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	3 (Air = 1)
Relative density	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	0.0015 g/g
Vapour pressure	1190 kPa @ 21°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
9.2 Other information	
% Volatiles	100 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and alkaline earth metals (e.g. manganese).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (fluorides, carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HFC 134A)				1500 g/m³/4 hour (rat)
PENTAFLUOROETHANE (HFC-125)				2735 g/m³/2 hours (mouse)
DIFLUOROMETHANE (HFC-32)				1810 g/m³ (mouse)
Skin	kin Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may caus frostbite injury.		mpressed gas may cause	
Eye	ye Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas ma frostbite injury.		ompressed gas may cause	

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated
exposureNot classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.AspirationNot classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Global warming has been predicted as a potential consequence of the emission of this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposalCylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.LegislationDispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE: DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA



	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3340	3340	3340
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	REFRIGERANT GAS, R407C	REFRIGERANT GAS, R407C	REFRIGERANT GAS, R407C
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.2	2.2	2.2
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	
EmS	
Other information	

Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

2TE F-C. S-V

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

Approval code	Not required
Group standard	Not required

Inventory listings NEW ZEALAND: NZIOC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information		ON METHOD: Transferred as a liquid into and out of refrigeration equipment by ressure decanting through flexible pipework.			
	ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.				
	The recommonly. Factor product com	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.			
	lt should be including: fo measures; prepare a r	FFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: e noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors orm of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will risks and apply control methods where appropriate.			
Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CCID CNS EC No. EMS EPA GHS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO) Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand] Globally Harmonized System			
	HSNO IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m ³ OEL pH	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).			
	ppm STEL STOT-RE STOT-SE TLV TWA	Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average			
Report status		ent has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').			
	manufacture the current at the time	on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the er, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained in the manufacturer, importer or supplier.			
	While RMT not provide no liability f	has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.			

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