

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
Name : Halocarbon 407C  
Other means of identification : Mixture of difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane  
Product group : Core Products

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions : Industrial use  
Use as directed

#### 1.3. Supplier

Praxair Canada inc.  
1200 – 1 City Centre Drive  
Mississauga - Canada L5B 1M2  
T 1-905-803-1600 - F 1-905-803-1682  
[www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-363-0042  
Call emergency number 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product.  
For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-CA classification

Simple asphyxiant H380  
Compressed gas H280

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms :



GHS04

Signal word : WARNING

Hazard statements : CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED  
MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION  
MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE

Precautionary statements : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)  
Use a back flow preventive device in the piping  
Close valve after each use and when empty  
Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Asphyxiant in high concentrations.



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### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol)	Common Name (synonyms)
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	(CAS No) 811-97-2	52	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoro- / HFC 134a / Freon 134a / Refrigerant gas R 134a / Refrigerant gas R134a / Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2- / HFC-134a / Norflurane
Pentafluoroethane	(CAS No) 354-33-6	25	Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro- / HFC-125 / 1,1,2,2,2-Pentafluoroethane / Pentafluoroethane / Refrigerant gas R125 / Freon 125 / 1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane / HFC 125 / Ethane,1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-
Difluoromethane	(CAS No) 75-10-5	23	Freon 32 / HFC-32 / Methane, difluoro- / Methylene difluoride / Refrigerant gas R 32 / HFC 32

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Not expected to be a primary route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

### 5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

### 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described below.
- Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : **WARNING: High pressure gas**
- Compressed/liquefied gas
- Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.

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- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
- Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TC.)

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Do not approach area without self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. If cylinders are leaking, reduce toxic vapors with water spray or fog. Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. (See section 16.) Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area.

#### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

No additional information available

#### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

#### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

- Personal protective equipment : Safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.



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Hand protection	: Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.
Eye protection	: Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.
Respiratory protection	: <b>Respiratory protection:</b> Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Thermal hazard protection	: Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Other information	: <b>Other protection :</b> Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: No data available
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: weak.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
pH solution	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -50.25 °C (-58.45 °F)
Flash point	: No data available
Critical temperature	: 70.2 °C (158.36 °F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 14.83 atm (215.1 psia) (at 20°C (68°F))
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: No data available
Density	: 1.08 g/l (67.4 lb/ft3) (At 21.1 °C and 14.696 psia)
Relative gas density	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: No data available
Log Pow	: Not applicable.
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C)	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:

#### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described below.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: May occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Do not mix with air or oxygen at pressures above atmospheric. Heat.
Incompatible materials	: Potassium. Calcium. Aluminium. Magnesium. Zinc. metals. (powdered).
Hazardous decomposition products	: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. carbonyl halides. Hydrogen fluoride.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

Difluoromethane (75-10-5)	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	1890 g/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	100000 ppm/1h

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	1500 g/m <sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	100000 ppm/1h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

No additional information available

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Halocarbon 407C	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.

Difluoromethane (75-10-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Halocarbon 407C

Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### Difluoromethane (75-10-5)

Log Pow	0.2
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

#### 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)

Log Pow	0.94
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Halocarbon 407C

Mobility in soil	No data available.
Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.

#### Difluoromethane (75-10-5)

Log Pow	0.2
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

#### 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)

Log Pow	0.94
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer : None

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

#### TDG

UN-No. (TDG) : UN3340  
TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas.  
Proper shipping name : REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C  
(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)

Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0.125 L  
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : 75 L

### 14.3. Air and sea transport

#### IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG) : 3163  
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.  
Class (IMDG) : 2.2 - Non-flammable, non-toxic gases

#### IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 3163  
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.

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Class (IATA) : 2

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. National regulations

No additional information available

##### Pentafluoroethane (354-33-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

##### 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### 15.2. International regulations

##### Difluoromethane (75-10-5)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)

##### Pentafluoroethane (354-33-6)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

##### 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (811-97-2)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

### SECTION 16: Other information

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### Other information

: When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product. Praxair Canada Inc, SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair Canada Inc, or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from [www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca). If you have questions regarding Praxair SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write Praxair Canada Inc, (Phone: 1-888-257-5149; Address: Praxair Canada Inc, 1 City Centre Drive, Suite 1200, Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 1M2).

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### NFPA health hazard

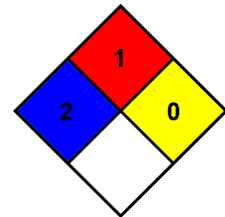
: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

### NFPA fire hazard

: 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.

### NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

#### Health

: 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible

#### Flammability

: 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur. Includes liquids, solids and semi solids having a flash point above 200 F. (Class IIIB)

#### Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

### SDS Canada (GHS) - Praxair

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*