

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING****Product Name** KLEA™ 410A

Hazardous ingredient(s)	REACH Registration No.
Difluoromethane (HFC 32)	01-2119471312-47-0002
Pentafluoroethane (HFC 125)	01-2119485636-25-0005

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Use Subject to Member State regulations, applicable uses are: refrigerant

**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.

EC Classification Not classified as dangerous according to EC Directive 1999/45/EC.

**3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Alternative names R 410A

**HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)**

Ingredient(s)	%(w/w)	CAS No.	EC No.	EC Classification
Difluoromethane (HFC 32)	50	000075-10-5	200-839-4	F+ R12
Pentafluoroethane (HFC 125)	50	000354-33-6	206-557-8	

**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.

Inhalation

Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest. Administer oxygen if necessary. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. In the event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact

Thaw affected areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing. Caution: clothing may adhere to the skin in the case of freeze burns. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of warm water. If irritation or blistering occur obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact

Immediately irrigate with eyewash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. Obtain immediate medical attention.

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Ingestion	Unlikely route of exposure. Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give 200-300 ml (half a pint) of water to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention.
Further Medical Treatment	Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated. Adrenaline and similar sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure as cardiac arrhythmia may result with possible subsequent cardiac arrest.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General	This refrigerant is not 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 HFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions. Thermal decomposition will evolve very toxic and corrosive vapours. ( hydrogen fluoride ) Containers may burst if overheated.
Extinguishing media	As appropriate for surrounding fire. Keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water.
Fire Fighting Protective Equipment	A self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in fire conditions. See Also Section 8

## 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. Large spillages: Ventilate area. Contain spillages with sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Prevent liquid from entering drains, sewers, basements and workpits since the vapour may create a suffocating atmosphere.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	<p>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.</p> <p>The vapour is heavier than air, high concentrations may be produced at low levels where general ventilation is poor, in such cases provide adequate ventilation or wear suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply.</p> <p>Avoid contact with naked flames and hot surfaces as corrosive and very toxic decomposition products can be formed.</p> <p>Avoid contact between the liquid and skin and eyes.</p> <p>For correct refrigerant composition, systems should be charged using the liquid phase and not the vapour phase.</p> <p>Avoid venting to atmosphere.</p> <p>The fluorinated greenhouse gas R 410A 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 the atmosphere. Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases.</p>
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## Process Hazards

Liquid refrigerant transfers between refrigerant containers and to and from systems can result in static generation. Ensure adequate earthing. Certain mixtures of HFCs and chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Care must be taken to mitigate the risk of developing high pressures in systems caused by a temperature rise when liquid is trapped between closed valves or in cases where containers have been overfilled.

## 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 to the intake of air conditioning units, boiler units and open drains.

## Specific use

Subject to Member State regulations, applicable uses are: refrigerant

## 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 positive air supply should be used.



Eye Protection



Gloves

### Occupational exposure limits

Occupational Exposure Limits	CAS No.	LTCL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTCL 8 hr TWA mg/m³	STEL (ppm)	STEL mg/m³	Note:
Difluoromethane (HFC 32)	000075-10-5	1000	-	-	-	COM
Pentafluoroethane (HFC 125)	000354-33-6	1000	-	-	-	COM

## 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 (°C)

-51.8 to -51.9 (boiling range)

Vapour density (Air=1)

2.6 at bubble point temperature

Vapour pressure (mmHg)

10880 at 20 °C

Density (g/ml)

1.09 at 20 °C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Hazardous Reactions

Certain mixtures of HFCs and chlorine may be 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, barium

### Hazardous Decomposition Product(s)

hydrogen fluoride by thermal decomposition and hydrolysis.

**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 or spray may cause freeze burns. Unlikely to be hazardous by skin absorption.
Eye Contact	Liquid splashes or spray may cause freeze burns.
Ingestion	Highly unlikely - but should this occur freeze burns will result.
Long Term Exposure	<p>HFC 32 : An inhalation study in animals has shown that repeated exposures produce no significant effects (49500ppm in rats).</p> <p>HFC 125 : An inhalation study in animals has shown that repeated exposures produce no significant effects (50000ppm in rats).</p>

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Environmental Fate and Distribution	High tonnage material produced in wholly contained systems. High tonnage material used in open systems. Vapour
Persistence and Degradation	<p>HFC 32 : Decomposed comparatively rapidly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime is 4.9 years.</p> <p>HFC 125 : Decomposed slowly in the lower atmosphere (troposphere). Atmospheric lifetime is 29 years.</p> <p>R 410A: 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 1975 (relative to a value of 1 for carbon dioxide at 100 years) according to Annex I of Regulation 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases. Values in Annex I are taken from the third assessment report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2001 IPCC GWP values). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting GWP is 1725.</p>
Effect on Effluent Treatment	Discharges of the product will enter the atmosphere and will not result in long term aqueous contamination.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Recommended:	Best to recover and recycle. If this is not possible, destruction is to be in an approved facility which is equipped to absorb and neutralise acid gases and other toxic processing products.
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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Hazard label(s)

Road/Rail  
UN No.

3163

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ADR/RID Class	2.2
ADR/RID Proper Shipping Name	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (DIFLUOROMETHANE, PENTAFLUOROETHANE)
SEA	
IMDG Class	2.2
Marine Pollutant	Not classified as a Marine Pollutant
AIR	
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### European Regulations

EC Classification	Not classified as dangerous according to EC Directive 1999/45/EC.
Special Restrictions:	<p>The fluorinated greenhouse gas R 410A 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 the atmosphere.</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and the Council relating to emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles and amending Council Directive 70/156/EC.</p>

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This data sheet was prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

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### Glossary

WEL:	Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40)
COM:	The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to this limit
TLV:	The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the ACGIH limit
TLV-C:	The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the ACGIH Ceiling limit
MAK:	The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the German limit
Sk:	Can be absorbed through skin
Sen:	Capable of causing respiratory sensitisation
Bmgv:	Biological monitoring guidance value (UK HSE EH40)

### Risk Phrases

R12 Extremely flammable.

**The following sections contain revisions or new statements: 14**