1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier
   Mixture identification:
   Trade name: R-410A
   Product type and use: Refrigerant gas

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture and uses advised against
   Recommended use: Refrigerant

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company: GAS-SERVEI, SA.
   C/ Motores, 151-155 nave nº 9
   08038 Barcelona
   ESPAÑA
   Tel: +34 (93) 2231377
   Fax: +34 (93) 2231479
   www.gas-servei.com

   Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet:
   gas-servei@gas-servei.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number
   + 34 609305378

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
   Directive criteria, 67/548/CE, 99/45/EC and following amendments thereof:
   Properties / Symbols:
   None.
   EC regulation criteria 1272/2008 (CLP):
   🟢 Warning. Liquef. Gas, Contains gas under pressure

   Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects:
   No other hazards

2.2. Label elements
   Symbols:
   🟢 Warning
2.3. Other hazards

vPvB Substances: None - PBT Substances: None

Other Hazards

The product or equipment contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

N.A.

3.2. Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Conc. (% w/w)</th>
<th>N° CAS</th>
<th>N° CE</th>
<th>N° Index CEE</th>
<th>REACH n°</th>
<th>Clasification</th>
<th>Reglament CE N°1272/2008</th>
<th>67/548/CE o 1999/45/CE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane (HFC R125)</td>
<td>50,0</td>
<td>354-33-6</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>01-2119485636-25-0000</td>
<td>2.5 Press. Gas H280</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difluoromethane (HFC R32)</td>
<td>50,0</td>
<td>75-10-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>01-2119471312-47-0000</td>
<td>2.2/1 Flam. Gas 1 H220</td>
<td>F+; R12;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

For exhibitions to the liquid, the recommendation of the first aids given for contact with the skin(leather), I contact the eyes and ingestion, it(he,she) is equally applicable. Section sees also

In case of skin contact:
Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.

In case of eyes contact:
Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids raised, for at least 10 minutes. Following this, protect the eyes with sterile gauze or a clean, dry, handkerchief. OBTAIN A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

In case of Ingestion:
Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
In case of Inhalation:
Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Remove casualty to fresh air and keep warm and at rest.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The direct contact with the liquid can provoke freezings. Atmospheric very high concentrations can produce anesthetic effects and it asphyxiates.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment:
Symptomatic treatment and therapy of support, as turn out to be indicated. After an exhibition there must be avoided the administration of adrenaline or other drugs simpatomiméticas similar, since one can produce a cardiac arrhythmia with a possible later heart failure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Generally
This Cooling Gas is not inflammable in the air in normal conditions of temperature and pressure. Certain mixtures of cooling this one and air under pressure can turn out to be inflammable. The mixtures must be avoided of cooling this one and air under pressure. Certain mixtures HFC and chlorine can be inflammable or you reactivate in certain conditions. The thermal decomposition detaches very toxic and corrosive steams (fluoride of hydrogen) The packings can burst if they are overheated.

5.1. Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media:
Water.
Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Do not inhale explosion and combustion gases.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters
Use suitable breathing apparatus. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear personal protection equipment. Remove persons to safety. See protective measures under point 7 and 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil. Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose it. In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities. Suitable material for taking up: absorbing material, organic, sand
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Wash with plenty of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections
See also section 8 and 13

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle liquefied gases liquids. Protect packages from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes, inhalation of vapours and mists.
Do not eat or drink while working.
See also section 8 for recommended protective equipment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep away from food, drink and feed.
Incompatible materials:
None in particular.
Instructions as regards storage premises:
Adequately ventilated premises.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
I hold to the regulation of the members states, the uses in which is possible to apply are the following ones:
cooling, frothing agent.
Safety classification A1/A1 Group L1

7.4. Risks of the process
The transfer of cooling liquid of the packings/packages of cooling to the systems and from the systems there can cause the generation of static electricity. Make sure itself that a connection exists to suitable land.

HFC’s certain mixtures and chlorine can be inflammable or you reactivate in certain conditions.

It must be payed attention to mitigating the risk of developing discharges press in systems, caused by an increase of the temperature when the liquid remains caught between closed valves or in cases in which the containers have been filled in excess.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold Limit Value</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>VLA-ED (8 h ppm)</th>
<th>VLA-ED (8 h mg/m³)</th>
<th>VLA-EC (15m. ppm)</th>
<th>VLA-EC (15m. g/m³)</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane (R125)</td>
<td>354-33-6</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difluoromethane (R32)</td>
<td>75-10-5</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2. Exposure controls

**Eye protection:**
Safety glasses recommended when handling packages

**Protection for skin:**
Safety shoes are recommended when handling packages

**Protection for hands:**
Sturdy work gloves are recommended for handling packages.

**Respiratory protection:**
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.

**Thermal Hazards:**
Use gloves thermos insulating

**Environmental exposure controls:**
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance and colour</td>
<td>Liquefied, colorless gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Ether like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>-51.4°C (1013 hPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid/gas flammability</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>2.6 to the temperature of the point of bubble (air = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>10880 mmg Hg (20°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Liquid 1.09 g/cm³(20°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipid solubility</td>
<td>Alcohol, chlorinated solvents and ester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9.2. Other information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscibility</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat Solubility</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Halides of hydrogen dioxide of carbon, monoxide of carbon, hydrocarbons fluorides and halides of carbonyl.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Alkali and alkaline earth metals - powdered aluminium, zinc, etc.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Metals finely divided, magnesium and alloys containing more than 2 % of magnesium. It can react violently, if it enters in touch with alkaline metals and metals alcalinotérreos - sodium, potassium, barium.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Fluoride of hydrogen for thermal decomposition and hidrolisis.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation
Pentafluoroethane (R-125): ALC / 4h / rat: > 3 480 mg / l
Difluoromethane (R-32): CL 50 / 4h / rat: 2 158 mg / l
High exhibitions can cause a cardiac anomalous pace and can turn out to be suddenly fatal. Atmospheric very high concentrations can produce anesthesia effects and it asphyxiates.

Skin contact
The splashes of the liquid or the pulverizations can cause burns for cold. It is improbable that is dangerous for absorption across the skin.

Eyes contact
The splashes of the liquid or the pulverizations it can cause burns for cold.

Ingestion
It is very improbable - but if this happened, it would produce burns for cold.

Long-term exhibition
HFC R-125: A study of inhalation in animals has showed that repeated exhibitions do not produce significant effects (50000ppm in rates).
HFC R-32: A study of inhalation in animals has showed that repeated exhibitions do not produce significant effects (49500ppm in rates)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity
Adopt good working practices, so that the product is not released into the environment.
Acute toxicity:
R-125 : CL 50 / 96h / Rainbow trout: >81.8 mg / l
R-125 : CE 50 / 48h / Daphnia : >200 mg / l
R-32 : CE 50 / 96h / Fish : 1507 mg / l
R-32 : CE 50 / 48h / Daphnia : 652 mg / l

12.2. Persistence and degradability
HFC R-125: It decomposes slowly in the low atmosphere (troposfera). The time of permanency in the atmosphere is 29 years.
HFC-R-32: It decomposes of a relatively rapid form in the low atmosphere (troposfera). The time of permanency in the atmosphere is 4.9 years.
R-410A: it does not have influence on the photochemical fog it is to say, is not a COV according to the definition of the agreement of the UNECE). It does not degrade the ozone. There has a Potential of Global Warming (GWP) of 2088 (relative to the value 1 of the carbon dioxide in 100 years) of agreement with the Annexe I of the Regulation 842/2006 on certain gases fluorados of greenhouse effect.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
N.A.

12.4. Mobility in soil
N.A.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
vPvB Substances: None - PBT Substances: None

12.6. Other adverse effects
None

12.7. Other information
Contains fluorated gas of greenhouse effect covered by the Protocol of Kyoto.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Recover if possible. In so doing, comply with the local and national regulations currently in force.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number
ADR-UN number: 1078
IATA-Un number: 1078
IMDG-Un number: 1078
14.2. UN proper shipping name
ADR-Shipping Name: REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S R-410A (DIFLUOROMETHANE/PENTAFLUOROETHANE)
IATA-Technical name: REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S R-410A (DIFLUOROMETHANE/PENTAFLUOROETHANE)
IMDG-Technical name: REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S R-410A (DIFLUOROMETHANE/PENTAFLUOROETHANE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
ADR-Class: 2
ADR-Label: 2.2
ADR-Upper number: 20
IATA-Class: 2.2
IATA-Label: 2.2
IMDG-Class: 2.2
IMDG-Label: 2.2

14.4. Packing Group
N.A.

14.5. Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant: No

14.6. Special Precautions for User
ADR-Tunnel Restriction Code: (C/E)
Rail (RID): 1078
IMDG-EMS: F-C, S-V

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
N.A.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Special restrictions

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment
No
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of phrases referred to under heading 3:
R12 Extremely flammable.
H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

This document was prepared by a competent person who has received appropriate training.
Main bibliographic sources:
- ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities
- SAX’s DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS - Eight Edition - Van Nostrand Reinold
- CCNL - Appendix 1
- Insert further consulted bibliography

The information contained herein is based on our state of knowledge at the above-specified date. It refers solely to the product indicated and constitutes no guarantee of particular quality.
It is the duty of the user to ensure that this information is appropriate and complete with respect to the specific use intended.
This MSDS cancels and replaces any preceding release.
This safety data sheet has been completely updated in compliance to Regulation 453/2010/EU.

We advise be sent to the regulations:

The enumeration of the risks, legal, regulation and administrative texts they are not exhaustive, since responsible only one will correspond(fit) to the addressee or user of the product to be sent to the official regulations of storage, manipulation and utilization of these products.

GLOSSARY

TLV: Threshold Limit Value of the ACGIH
TLV-C: Threshold Limit Value - ceiling of the ACGIH
WEL: The Manufacturer has for aim control the exhibition in the place of work at the level of the standard of the United Kingdom
COM: The Manufacturer has for aim control the exhibition in his places of work to this one limit.
VLA-ED: Value environmental limit daily exhibition.