

ROOMS 1318-20 13/F HOLLYWOOD PLAZA, 610 NATHAN ROAD, MONGKOK, KOWLOON, HONG KONG

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET R407C

To: DAYAN REFRIGERATION SUPPLIERS LTD. HOLON POB 1829-ZIP CODE 5811702- ISRAEL

Date: MAY. 17, 2017 PO NO: PO700599

Invoice No.: 20170316

By Vessel: EVER LUCKY 1273W Sales Contract No.: BEST20170316

From: NINGBO, CHINA To: ASHDOD, ISRAEL

1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Chemical Family Hydrofluorocarbons

Chemical Formula CH2F2/CHF2CF3/CF3CH2F

Chemical Name 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)/ Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)/

Difluoromethane (HFC-32) EPA Reg Num Product Use Refrigerant Blend

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to Ingredient Name CAS RegistryNumber Typical Wt. % **OSHA** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) 52% Υ 811-97-2 Ethane, pentafluoro-25% 354-33-6 Υ Methane, difluoro-75-10-5 23%

criteria of the OSHA Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

This material is classified as hazardous under Federal OSHA regulation.

The components of this product are all on the TSCA inventory list.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Colorless liquified gas with faint ether odor.

WARNING!

the

LIQUID AND GAS UNDER PRESSURE, OVERHEATING AND OVERPRESSURIZING MAY CAUSE GAS RELEASE OR VIOLENT CYLINDER BURSTING. MAY DECOMPOSE ON CONTACT WITH FLAMES OR EXTREMELY HOT METAL SURFACES TO PRODUCE TOXIC AND CORROSIVE PRODUCTS. VAPOR REDUCES OXYGEN AVAILABLE FOR BREATHING AND IS HEAVIER THAN AIR. HARMFUL IF INHALED AND MAY CAUSE HEART IRREGULARITIES, UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR DEATH. LIQUID CONTACT WITH EYES OR SKIN MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE.

Potential Health Effects

Skin contact and inhalation are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. As with most liquified gases, contact with the rapidly volatilizing liquid can cause frostbite to any tissue. High vaporconcentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effectssuch as headache, dizziness, drowsiness and, in severe exposure, loss of consciousness and death. The dense vapor of this material may reduce the available oxygen for breathing. Prolonged exposure to an oxygen-deficient atmospheremay be fatal. Inhalation may cause an increase in the sensitivity of the heart to



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adrenaline, which could result inirregular or rapid heartbeats. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material include heart disease or compromised heart function.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN, Flush exposed skin with lukewarm water (not hot), or use other means to warm skin slowly. Get medical attention if frostbitten by liquid or if irritation occures.

IF SWALLOWED, Not applicable - product is a gas at ambient temperatures.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention. Do not give adrenaline, epinephrin or similar drugs following exposure to this product.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosive Properties

Auto-Ignition Temperature NA NA - GAS

Flash Point Flash Point Method

Flammable Limits- Upper NA NA

Lower

Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Stop the flow of gas if possible. Use water spray on person making shut-off. Fire fighters and others who maybe exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipmentshould be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

May decompose on contact with flames or extremely hot metal surfaces to produce toxic and corrosive products. Liquid and gas under pressure, overheating or overpressurizing may cause gas release and/or violentcylinder bursting. Container may explode if heated due to resulting pressure rise. Some mixtures of HCFCsand/or HFCs, and air or oxygen may be combustible if pressurized and exposed to extreme heat or flame.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In Case of Spill or Leak

Use Halogen leak detector or other suitable means to locate leaks or check atmosphere. Keep upwind. Evacuate enclosed spaces and disperse gas with floor-level forced-air ventilation. Exhaust vapors outdoors. Do not smoke or operate internal combustion engines. Remove flames and heating elements.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid breathing gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only withadequate ventilation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.



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Storage

Do not apply direct flame to cylinder. Do not store cylinder in direct sun or expose it to heat above 120 F. Do not drop or refill this cylinder. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see below). If practical, use localmechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Eye / Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Rinse contaminated skin promptly. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing gas. When airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see below), use NIOSH approvedrespiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components (full facepiecerecommended). Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a givenapplication. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency andother conditions where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

Exposure Limit Value

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

WEEL TWA - 1000 ppm 4240 mg/m3

Ethane, pentafluoro-

WEEL TWA - 4900 mg/m3 1000 ppm

Methane, difluoro-

WEEL TWA - 2200 mg/m3 1000 ppm

- -Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- -Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate
- exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- -ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.
- -WEEL-AIHA Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic skin reactions.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor Colorless liquified gas with faint ether odor. pH NA Specific Gravity 1.14 @ 4 C Vapor Pressure 163.4 PSIA @ 25 C Vapor Density 2.97 Melting Point NE Freezing Point NE Boiling Point -42.3 C/ -44.2 F Solubility In Water NegligiblePercent Volatile 100 Molecular Weight 86.20 Bulk Density 1.14 @ 25 C (g/cm3)



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10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

This material is chemically stable under specified conditions or storage, shipment and/or use. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with strong alkali or alkaline earth metals, finely powdered metals such as aluminum, magnesiumor zinc and strong oxidizers, since they may react or accelerate decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and chlorine.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)No skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. Acute inhalation exposure producedanesthetic effects in mice, dogs, cats and monkeys. Repeated inhalation exposure produced no adverseeffects in rats. Inhalation of this material, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stressreactions, resulted in cardiac sensitization in dogs. Following long-term inhalation studies in rats, an increasedincidence of benign tumors (at high concentrations) in the testes were the only tumors observed. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats exposed to this material by inhalation during pregnancy, even atdosages which produced significant adverse effects in the mother. This material produced no genetic changesin standard tests using bacterial or animal cells and whole animals. Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:Inhalation - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 >500,000 ppm; 30-min LC50 ~750,000 ppm)Eye Irritation - Slightly Irritating to RabbitsSkin Irritation - Slightly Irritating to Rabbits (24-hr exposure) Ethane, pentafluoro-Inhalation, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stress reactions, resulted in cardiacsensitization in dogs. Following repeated inhalation exposure, no adverse effects were observed in rats. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. No geneticchanges were observed in standard tests using bacteria, animal cells or whole animals. Single exposure (acute)studies indicate

Inhalation - Practically Non-Toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 > 800,000 ppm)

Methane, difluoro-Inhalation, followed by intravenous injection of epinephrine to simulate stress reactions, resulted in cardiacsensitization in dogs. Acute inhalation of high concentrations has produced an anesthetic effect in rats. Following repeated inhalation exposure, no adverse effects were observed in rats. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during pregnancy, even at dosages which producedsignificant adverse effects in the mother. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using bacteria, animal cells or whole animals. Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:Inhalation - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 >520,000 pp



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12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow of 1.06), bioaccumulation of this material isconsidered unlikely.

Chemical Fate Information

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow 1.06), bioaccumulation of this material isconsidered unlikely. When evaluated in a 28 day activated sludge test, 3% degradation of this material wasobserved.

Ethane, pentafluoro-When released into the environment, this material may be expected to partition almost exclusively into theatmosphere. Based on its low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow of 1.48), bioaccumulation isconsidered unlikely. In a 28-day ready biodegradability closed bottle test, it appeared to be stable (about 2%degraded). This material does not dissociate in water.

Methane, difluoro-The octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow) was 1.62 indicating a low bioconcentration factor. In a 28-dayready biodegradability closed bottle test, it appeared to be stable.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this wastemanagement information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name Refrigerant Gas R 407C DOT Technical Name DOT Hazard Class 2.2 UN Number UN 3340 DOT Packing Group PG NA RQ

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)

Immediate (Acute) Y N Fire Reactive Sudden Release N N Y

Health Delayed of Pressure

(Chronic) Health



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Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

SARA Reportable Quantities

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

CERCLA RQ SARA TPQ

NE

New Jersey Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List.Methane, difluoro-

Pennsylvania Environmental Hazard

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Environmental Hazard List.Methane, difluoro-

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List.

For and on behalf of BEST INC. LIMITED 卓越 典 黨有限公司

Authorized Signature(s)