



**AIR LIQUIDE**

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

*Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards*

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE  
BLUESHIELD 9; BLUESHIELD 19; BLUESHIELD 20**

**Containing Carbon Dioxide (1.0-4.0%) and Helium (1.0-30%) in an Argon Balance Gas**

**SYNONYMS:** Not Applicable

**CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:** Not Applicable

**FORMULA:** Not Applicable

BLUESHIELD Precision and Consistency Shielding Gas Mixtures have been specifically designed to give the best overall results for welding applications. Special attention has been given to lowering fume emissions, decreasing cleanup, and reducing welding costs. By combining these features with strict quality control, Air Liquide insures that its customers have the highest quality products to meet their welding needs.

**PRODUCT USE:**

Document Number: 10030

Welding Gas Mixture

**MANUFACTURED/SUPPLIED FOR:**

**ADDRESS:**



2700 Post Oak Drive

Houston, TX 77056-8229

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

**EMERGENCY PHONE:**

**BUSINESS PHONE:**

General MSDS Information 1-713/896-2896

Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture. The main health hazard associated with releases of this gas mixture is asphyxiation, by displacement of oxygen. Additionally, at concentrations present in this gas mixture, inhalation of Carbon Dioxide can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate and may cause eye irritation. A cylinder rupture hazard exists when this gas mixture, which is under pressure, is subject to heat or flames.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant routes of over-exposure for this gas mixture are by inhalation and contact with the eyes.

**INHALATION:** The main hazard associated with this gas mixture is that high concentrations can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur, due to the displacement of oxygen. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>SYMPTOM OF EXPOSURE</u>
12-16% Oxygen:	Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.
10-14% Oxygen:	Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.
6-10% Oxygen:	Nausea and vomiting, collapse or loss of consciousness.
Below 6%:	Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

**WARNING:** The practice of intentionally inhaling gas mixtures which contain helium for a voice altering effect is extremely dangerous and may result in serious injury or death.

Another potential hazard associated with releases of this gas mixture is the potential for over-exposure to Carbon Dioxide. At concentrations present in this gas mixture, Carbon Dioxide can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate. Carbon Dioxide initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. Symptoms of Carbon Dioxide over-exposure in humans (over the concentration range present in this gas mixture) are as follows:

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>OF CARBON DIOXIDE</u>	<u>OBSERVED EFFECT</u>
1%		Slight increase in breathing rate.
2%		Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.
3%		Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate.
4%		Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident and slight choking may be felt.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Exposure to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide (a component of this gas mixture) may cause eye irritation with symptoms such as pain, redness, and tearing. Prolonged contact of high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide with the eyes can cause damage to the retinal ganglion cells.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms.** Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the health effects described on the following page:

**ACUTE:** Inhalation of this gas mixture may cause confusion, increased blood pressure, respiratory rate and symptoms of oxygen deficiency (e.g., respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, and, at high concentrations, unconsciousness or death may occur. This gas mixture may cause eye irritation.

**CHRONIC:** Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

**TARGET ORGANS:** Acute: Respiratory system, cardiovascular system, eyes. CHRONIC: Blood system, cardiovascular system, nervous system.

### 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH	OTHER
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1.0 - 4.0%	5000	30,000	5000 10,000 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	30,000 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	40,000	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 5000 STEL = 30,000 DFG MAKs: TWA = 5000 PEAK = 2•MAK, 15-min. average value, 1-hour interval
Helium	7440-59-7	1.0-30.0%	There are no specific exposure limits for Helium. Helium is a simple asphyxiant (SA).					
Argon	7440-37-1	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Argon. Argon is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

**This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations in the United States and the WHMIS in Canada.**

NE = Not Established.

NIC = Notice of Intended Change

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This gas has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

### 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

**RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus should be worn.** Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen. Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing respiratory conditions and disorders involving the "Target Organs" (see Section 3, Hazard Identification) and cardio-vascular conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** Not applicable.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not applicable.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):**

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This gas mixture does not burn; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If possible, shut off the flow of this gas mixture supporting the fire. Immediately cool the cylinders with water spray from a maximum distance. When cool, move cylinders from fire area if this can be done without risk to firefighters.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**LEAK RESPONSE:** Evacuate immediate area. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be: **Level B: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Locate and seal the source of the leaking gas mixture. Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen. Carbon Dioxide should not be above exposure levels listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area. If leaking incidentally from the cylinder or its valve, contact your supplier.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to Carbon Dioxide over-exposure and Oxygen deficiency.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting. Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Keep storage area clear of materials which can burn. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F). Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Store away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Use a check valve or other protective device in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow. Never tamper with pressure relief valves and cylinders. Keep the smallest amount necessary on-site at any one time. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory systems to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time.

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS:** Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. The following rules are applicable to work situations in which cylinders are being used.

**Before Use:** Move cylinders with a suitable hand-truck. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Do not drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other. Secure cylinders firmly. Leave the valve protection cap (where provided) in-place until cylinder is ready for use.

**During Use:** Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment. Immediately contact the supplier if there are any difficulties associated with operating cylinder valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder part of an electric circuit.

**After Use:** Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap. Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".

**NOTE:** Use only DOT or ASME code containers designed for gas storage. Close valve after each use and when empty. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner. For welding and brazing operations, refer to ANSI Z-49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and OSHA safety regulations for welding, cutting, and brazing (29 CFR 1910.252). In addition, see the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication 51 *Oxygen Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting*.

**STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:** Use the proper CGA connections, DO NOT USE ADAPTERS:

<u>THREADED:</u>	CGA 580
<u>PIN-INDEXED YOKE:</u>	Not applicable.
<u>ULTRA HIGH INTEGRITY:</u>	Not applicable.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred, because it prevents chemical dispersion into the work place by eliminating it at its source. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Maintain Carbon Dioxide levels below exposure level listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following NIOSH recommendations for Carbon Dioxide concentrations in air are provided for additional guidance in respirator selection:

<b>CONCENTRATION</b>	<b>RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT</b>
Up to 40,000 ppm:	Supplied Air Respirator (SAR); or full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions:	Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.
Escape:	Escape-type SCBA.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

**EYE PROTECTION:** Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

**HAND PROTECTION:** Wear gloves when handling cylinders of this gas mixture. Otherwise, wear glove protection appropriate to the specific operation for which this gas mixture is used. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

**BODY PROTECTION:** Use body protection appropriate for task. Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Argon, a main component of this gas mixture:

**GAS DENSITY @ 21.1°C (70°F) and 1 atm:** 0.103 lbs/cu ft (1.650 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**BOILING POINT @ 1 atm:** -185.9 °C (-302°F)

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT (@ 10 psig):** -189.2°C (-308.9°F)

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 21.1°C (70°F):** 1.38

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 0°C (32°F) and 1 atm:** 0.056  
39.95

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not applicable. Odorless.

**VAPOR PRESSURE @ 21.1°C (70°F) (psig):** Not applicable.

**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not applicable.

**pH:** Not applicable.

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:**

**EXPANSION RATIO:** Not applicable.

**SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb):** 9.7

The following information is for Helium, a main component of this gas mixture:

**GAS DENSITY @ 0°C (32°F) and 1 atm:** 0.0103 lbs/cu ft (1.165 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**BOILING POINT:** -268.9°C (-452.1°F)

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT (@ 10 psig):** Not applicable.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 21.1°C (70°F):** 0.1381

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 0°C (32°F) and 1 atm:** 0.0094

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not applicable. Odorless.

**VAPOR PRESSURE @21.1°C (70°F) (psig):** Not applicable.

**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not applicable.

**pH:** Not applicable.

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 4.00

**EXPANSION RATIO:** Not applicable.

**SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb):** 96.7

The following information is for this gas mixture:

**APPEARANCE AND COLOR:** This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** There are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Normally stable gas mixture. Moisture in the air could lead to the formation of carbonic acid from Carbon Dioxide.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** None.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This gas mixture is comprised mainly of an inert gases (Argon, Helium). Due to the presence of Carbon Dioxide, this gas mixture may be incompatible with a variety of metals, alloys, and metal acetylides (e.g., aluminum, chromium, and zirconium). Carbon Dioxide will react with alkaline materials to form carbonates and bicarbonates.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid exposing cylinders to extremely high temperatures, which could cause the cylinders to rupture or burst.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**TOXICITY DATA:** The following data are for the components of gas mixture present in concentrations greater than or equal to 1 mole %.

**ARGON:**

Standard animal toxicity values are not available. Male rats were exposed for 6 days to 20% oxygen and 80% Argon at 1 atmosphere ambient pressure. No significant changes in blood cell counts or bone marrow were observed.

**ARGON (continued):**

Other animal studies concern the deficiency of (hypoxia) or the narcotic effects of various pressures of Argon, the effects of increased Argon pressures on the central nervous system and decompression sickness.

**CARBON DIOXIDE:**

LCLo (inhalation, human) = 9 pph/5 minutes.  
LCLo (inhalation, mammal) = 90000 ppm/5 minutes.

**CARBON DIOXIDE (continued):**

TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 6 pph/24 hours; reproductive and teratogenic effects.

**HELIUM:**

There are no specific toxicology data for Helium. Helium is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

**SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT:** The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC and therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** Due to the formation of carbonic acid, this gas mixture can be slightly irritating to contaminated eyes. Contact with rapidly expanding gases may cause frostbite to exposed tissue.

**SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:** The components of this gas mixture are not known to cause skin or respiratory sensitization in humans.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Clinical studies involving test animals exposed to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide indicate teratogenic effects (e.g., cardiac and skeletal malformations, stillbirths).

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans. Studies involving test animals exposed to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide show effects (e.g. changes in testes).

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):** A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have not been determined for this gas mixture.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:** The components of this gas mixture occur naturally in the atmosphere. The gas mixture will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are available for the components of this product.

**OXYGEN:** Log  $K_{ow}$  = -0.65, oxygen does not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

**EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS:** Any adverse effect on animals would be related to oxygen-deficient environments. No adverse effect is anticipated to occur to plant-life, except for frost produced in the presence of rapidly expanding gases.

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:** No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on aquatic life.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations and those of Canada and its Provinces. Return cylinders with any residual gas mixture to Air Liquide. Do not dispose of locally. For emergency disposal, secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors, away from all sources of ignition.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide) **or** (Helium, Carbon Dioxide)

**HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

**UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1956

**PACKING GROUP:** Not applicable.

**DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Non-Flammable Gas

**NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000):** 126

**MARINE POLLUTANT:** The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

**SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:** Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles present serious safety hazards and should be discouraged.

**NOTE:** Shipment of compressed gas cylinders which have not been filled with the owners consent is a violation of Federal law (49 CFR, Part 173.301 (b)).

**TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS:** This gas is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via ground vehicle or rail that originate in Canada, the following information is applicable.

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide) **or** (Helium, Carbon Dioxide)

**HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 2.1 (Flammable Gas)

**UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1956

**PACKING GROUP:** Not Applicable

**HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** None

**EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX:** 0.12

**ERAP INDEX:** None

**PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX:** None

**PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX:** 75

**MARINE POLLUTANT:** The components of this gas mixture are not Marine Pollutants.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:**

**U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:** The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:** There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this gas mixture. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

**U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ):** Not applicable.

**U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:** The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**

- Carbon Dioxide is subject to the requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000. No other component of this gas mixture is listed on Table Z.1.
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- The components of this gas mixture are not listed as Regulated Substances under this Standard.
- The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.
- The regulations of the OSHA Standard, Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (29 CFR 1910.119) are not applicable to this gas mixture.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

**U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION:** The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

**Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Florida - Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Helium.

**Illinois - Toxic Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Kansas - Section 302/313 List:** No.

**Massachusetts - Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Michigan - Critical Materials Register:** No.

**Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities:** No.

**Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List:** Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Helium.

**Texas - Hazardous Substance List:** Carbon Dioxide.

**West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List:** Carbon Dioxide.

**Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances:** Carbon Dioxide.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):** The components of this product are not on the Proposition 65 lists.

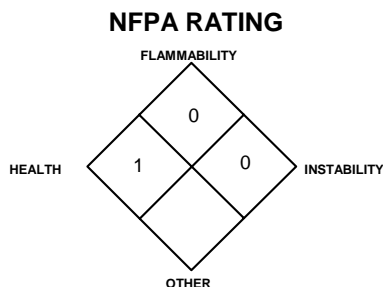
**ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:**

**CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY STATUS:** The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

**CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS:** The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

**CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS:** This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
<b>HEALTH HAZARD</b>	(BLUE)	1	
<b>FLAMMABILITY HAZARD</b>	(RED)	0	
<b>PHYSICAL HAZARD</b>	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

**MIXTURES:** When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to 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 make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923. Telephone: (703) 788-2700.

- P-1      *"Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"*
- AV-1    *"Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"*
- "Handbook of Compressed Gases"*

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

**PREPARED BY:**

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519  
619/670-0609  
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of Air Liquide's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.