

## Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name:</b> Compressed gases, n.o.s. (argon, oxygen, carbon dioxide) (MSDS No. P-6304)	<b>Trade Name:</b> Stargon® Gas Blends
<b>Chemical Name:</b> Mixture of argon, oxygen, and carbon dioxide	<b>Synonyms:</b> Not applicable
<b>Formula:</b> Mixture of Ar, O <sub>2</sub> , & CO <sub>2</sub>	<b>Chemical Family:</b> Not applicable
<b>Telephone:</b> <b>Emergencies:</b> 1-800-645-4633* <b>CHEMTREC:</b> 1-800-424-9300* <b>Routine:</b> 1-800-PRAXAIR	<b>Company Name:</b> Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

\* Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section covers materials of manufacture only. See sections 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, and 16 for information on by-products generated during use, especially use in welding and cutting. See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2004)
Argon	7440-37-1	> 66.5%*	None currently established.	Simple asphyxiant
Oxygen	7782-44-7	< 23.5%*	None currently established.	None currently established.
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	< 10%*	5,000 ppm.	5,000 ppm**

\* The symbol > means "greater than"; the symbol <, "less than."

\*\* See section 3.

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**CAUTION! High-pressure gas.  
Can cause rapid suffocation.  
Can increase respiration and heart rate.  
May accelerate combustion.  
May cause dizziness and drowsiness.  
Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.  
Odor: None**

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and Less Than 10% Carbon Dioxide

**THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:** TLV-TWA, carbon dioxide, 5,000 ppm; 15-min. STEL, 30,000 ppm (ACGIH, 2004). See section 2 for component TLVs; section 16 for more information on welding hazards. TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

**EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:**

**INHALATION**—Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Mixtures containing less than 19.5% oxygen can cause rapid suffocation. The carbon dioxide component is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. (See section 11.) Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing and heart rate, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

**SKIN CONTACT**—No harm expected.

**SWALLOWING**—This mixture is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

**EYE CONTACT**—No harm expected.

**EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE:** No harm expected.

**OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:** Asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:** The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of this mixture suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

**SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:** A single study has shown an increase in heart defects in rats exposed to 6% carbon dioxide in air for 24 hours at different times during gestation. There is no evidence that carbon dioxide is teratogenic in humans.

**CARCINOGENICITY:** None of the components of this mixture is listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

#### 4. First Aid Measures

**INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Wash with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

**SWALLOWING:** An unlikely route of exposure. This mixture is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

**EYE CONTACT:** Flush eyes with warm water. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. If irritation persists, see a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** *There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.*

**5. Fire Fighting Measures**

<b>FLASH POINT (test method)</b>	Not applicable	<b>AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE</b>	Not applicable
<b>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume</b>	<b>LOWER</b>	Not applicable	<b>UPPER</b> Not applicable

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** This mixture cannot catch fire. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: CAUTION! High-pressure gas.** Asphyxiant—lack of oxygen can kill. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Cylinders containing this mixture are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.)

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** Not applicable

**6. Accidental Release Measures**

**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Caution! High-pressure gas.** Asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Shut off flow if you can do so without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces, before allowing reentry.

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

**7. Handling and Storage**

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE:** Store and use with adequate ventilation. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING:** Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. 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. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Never apply flame or heat directly to any part of the cylinder. High temperatures may

damage the cylinder and could cause the pressure relief device to function prematurely, venting the cylinder contents. For other precautions in using this mixture, see section 16.

For additional information on storage and handling, refer to Compressed Gas Association (CGA) pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, available from the CGA. Refer to section 16 for the address and phone number along with a list of other available publications.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

**LOCAL EXHAUST**—Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to prevent oxygen deficiency and to keep hazardous fumes and gases below applicable TLVs in the worker's breathing zone.

**MECHANICAL (general)**—General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air and keep hazardous fumes and gases below the applicable TLVs in the worker's breathing zone.

**SPECIAL**—None

**OTHER**—None

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use air-purifying or air-supplied respirators, as appropriate, where local or general exhaust ventilation is inadequate. Adequate ventilation must keep worker exposure below applicable TLVs for fumes, gases, and other by-products of welding with this mixture. See sections 3, 10, and 16 for details. An air-supplied respirator must be used in confined spaces. Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Wear work gloves when handling cylinders; welding gloves for welding.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders. For welding, see section 16.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. For welding, see section 16. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY** (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm (calculated): 1.335-1.379

**GAS DENSITY** at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm (calculated): 0.100-0.103 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
(1.602-1.655 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER**, vol/vol at 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: Negligible

**PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:** 100

**APPEARANCE, ODOR, AND STATE:** Colorless, odorless gas at normal temperature and pressure.

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

**STABILITY:**  Unstable  Stable

**INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid):** Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, metal acetylides, chromium, titanium above 1022°F (550°C), uranium above 1382°F (750°C), magnesium above 1427°F (775°C).

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** The arc may form such products of gaseous reaction as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Radiation from the arc may form ozone and nitrogen oxides. (See section 16.) Other decomposition products of arc welding and cutting originate from volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the material being worked.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:**  May Occur  Will Not Occur

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** None known.

### 11. Toxicological Information

The welding process may generate hazardous fumes and gases. (See sections 3, 10, and 16.)

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

<b>EFFECT:</b>	<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>
Breathing rate increases slightly.	1%
Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.	2%
Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure and pulse rate.	3%
Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt.	4 - 5%
Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment, and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.	5 - 10%

### 12. Ecological Information

No adverse ecological effects expected. This mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. None of the components of this mixture is listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

### 13. Disposal Considerations

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

#### 14. Transport Information

**DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME:** Compressed gases, n.o.s. (argon, oxygen, carbon dioxide)

<b>HAZARD CLASS:</b>	<b>IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</b>	<b>PRODUCT RQ:</b>
2.2	UN 1956	None

**SHIPPING LABEL(s):** NONFLAMMABLE GAS

**PLACARD (when required):** NONFLAMMABLE GAS

**SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:** Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

#### 15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this mixture. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this mixture are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

##### U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

###### EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

**CERCLA:** COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

**Reportable Quantity (RQ):** None

###### SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

**SECTIONS 302/304:** Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

**TPQ:** None

**EHS RQ:** None

**SECTIONS 311/312:** Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this mixture are as follows:

**IMMEDIATE:** Yes

**PRESSURE:** Yes

**DELAYED:** No

**REACTIVITY:** No

**FIRE:** No

**SECTION 313:** Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

This mixture does not require reporting under Section 313.

**40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION:** Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at

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facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

None of the components of this mixture is listed as a regulated substance.

**TSCA:** TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: The components of this mixture are listed on the TSCA inventory.

**OSHA:** OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

**29 CFR 1910.119:** PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

None of the components of this mixture is listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

#### STATE REGULATIONS:

**CALIFORNIA:** None of the components of this mixture is listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

**WARNING:** The combustion of this gas produces carbon monoxide—a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

*(California Health and Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)*

**PENNSYLVANIA:** This mixture is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

### 16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this mixture.

**ADDITIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH HAZARDS:** Using this mixture in welding and cutting may create additional hazards.

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary labels on the products used in welding and cutting. For other safe practices information and a more detailed description of the health hazards of welding and their consequences, ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-52-529, *Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting*, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), 550 N.W. Le Jeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126, <http://www.aws.org/>, or see OSHA's Web site at <http://www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/weldingcuttingbrazing/>. Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112-5710, <http://global.ihs.com/>.

**FUMES AND GASES** can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease.

- **Keep your head out of fumes. Do not breathe fumes and gases. Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Short-term overexposure to fumes may result in dizziness; nausea; dryness or irritation of nose, throat, and eyes; or other similar discomfort.**

Fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The amount and type depend on the metal being worked and the process, procedure, equipment, and supplies used. Possible dangerous materials may be found in fluxes, electrodes, and other materials. Get an MSDS for every material you use.

Contaminants in the air may add to the hazard of fumes and gases. One such contaminant, chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities, poses a special risk.

- **Do not use electric arcs in the presence of chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors—highly toxic phosgene may be produced.**

Metal coatings such as paint, plating, or galvanizing may generate harmful fumes when heated. Residues from cleaning materials may also be harmful.

- **Avoid arc operations on parts with phosphate residues (anti-rust, cleaning preparations)—highly toxic phosphine may be produced.**

To find the quantity and content of fumes and gases, take air samples. By analyzing these samples, you can find out what respiratory protection you need. One recommended sampling method is to take air from inside the worker's helmet or from the worker's breathing zone. See AWS F1.1, *Method for Sampling Airborne Particulates Generated by Welding and Allied Processes*, available from the AWS.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**

***Acute:** Gases, fumes, and dusts may cause irritation to the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. Some toxic gases associated with welding and related processes may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as watery eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, dizziness, difficulty breathing, frequent coughing, or chest pains.*

***Chronic:** Protracted inhalation of air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition that may be seen as dense areas on chest x-rays. The severity of change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on x-rays may be caused by non-work-related factors such as smoking, etc.*

#### **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOR WELDING OPERATIONS:**

**PROTECTIVE GLOVES:** Wear welding gloves.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear a helmet or use a face shield with a filter lens. Select lens per ANSI Z49.1. Provide protective screens and flash goggles if needed to protect others; select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Wear hand, head, and body protection. (See ANSI Z49.1.) Worn as needed, these help prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. Minimum protection includes welder's gloves and a face shield. For added protection, consider arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, and dark, substantial clothing.

**OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** *High-pressure gas.* Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. **Can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency.** Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. **Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials.** Prevent fires. Refer to NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork*. **Never work on a pressurized system.** If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. **Do not strike an arc on the cylinder.** The defect produced by an arc burn could lead to cylinder rupture. **Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an**



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**electrical circuit.** When using compressed gases in and around electric welding applications, never ground the cylinders. Grounding exposes the cylinders to damage by the electric welding arc.

**MIXTURES:** When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, 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. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

#### HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

##### NFPA RATINGS:

HEALTH = 1  
FLAMMABILITY = 0  
INSTABILITY = 0  
SPECIAL = None

##### HMS RATINGS:

HEALTH = 1  
FLAMMABILITY = 0  
PHYSICAL HAZARD = 3

#### STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

##### THREADED:

CGA-580

##### PIN-INDEXED YOKE:

Not applicable

##### ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:

Not applicable

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlets V-1 and V-7 listed below.

Ask your supplier about the free PRAXAIR safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this mixture. Further information about this mixture can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, <http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp>.

AV-1 *Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases*  
G-6 *Carbon Dioxide*  
G-6.2 *Commodity Specification for Carbon Dioxide*  
P-1 *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*  
P-9 *Inert Gases – Argon, Nitrogen, and Helium*  
SB-2 *Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres*  
V-1 *Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections*  
V-7 *Standard Method of Determining Cylinder Valve Outlet Connections for Industrial Gas Mixtures*  
— *Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition*

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Praxair, Inc. asks users of this mixture to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this mixture, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS 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.

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The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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