

# CARBON DIOXIDE (2-25%) In ARGON Safety Data Sheet

# 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name CARBON DIOXIDE (2-25%) In ARGON

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number LIND-M0027 UN/ID no. UN1956

Trade name CORGON 5, CORGON 8, CORGON 10, CORGON 15, CORGON 18, CORGON 20, CORGON 25, CRONIGON

2.5, ARGOSHIELD 8C; ARGOSHIELD 10C; ARGOSHIELD 25C; ARGOSHIELD GP

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Industrial and professional use.

Uses advised against Consumer use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Linde Gas North America LLC - Linde Merchant Production Inc. - Linde LLC

575 Mountain Ave. Murray Hill, NJ 07974 Phone: 908-464-8100 www.lindeus.com

Linde Gas Puerto Rico, Inc.

Road 869, Km 1.8

Barrio Palmas, Catano, PR 00962

Phone: 787-641-7445 www.pr.lindegas.com

Linde Canada Limited 5860 Chedworth Way Mississauga, Ontario L5R 0A2 Phone: 905-501-1700 www.lindecanada.com

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number 800-232-4726 (Linde National Operations Center, US)

905-501-0802 (Canada)

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<sup>\*</sup> May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/divisions.

#### Classification

#### **OSHA Regulatory Status**

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Gases under pressure	Compressed gas
Simple asphyxiants	Yes

## Label elements



Signal word

Warning

Hazard Statements Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Avoid breathing gas
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
Use a backflow preventive device in piping
Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure
Close valve after each use and when empty

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/advice.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

	Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Argon 7440-37-1		60 - 100	Ar	
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9		2-25	CO <sub>2</sub>	

 $Composition\ listed\ covers\ broad\ ranges\ rather\ than\ exact\ percentages\ for\ specific\ products.$ 

Revision Date 14-May-2015

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If

breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye contact None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Not an expected route of exposure.

Self-protection of the first aider RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to

oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is

decreased to 15-17%.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Specific extinguishing methods

Continue to cool fire exposed cylinders until flames are extinguished. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-flammable gas. Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Monitor oxygen level. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless

atmosphere is proved to be safe.

**Environmental precautions** 

Environmental precautions Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is

in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1

or call your closest Linde location.

Methods for cleaning up Return cylinder to Linde or an authorized distributor.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

#### Advice on safe handling

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar,etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Close valve after each use and when empty. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association's (CGA) Safety Bulletin SB-2, Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Full and empty cylinders should be segregrated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.

Incompatible materials

Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	STEL = 30000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm	TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/m³ (vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm (vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/m³	IDLH: 40000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m³ STEL: 30000 ppm STEL: 54000 mg/m³

Revision Date 14-May-2015

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

Other Information Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir.,

1992).

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen

levels at or above 19.5%. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be

released. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.

Respiratory protection Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self contained breathing apparatus

for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%). If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory

protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.

General Hygiene Considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Product Level Information:

Physical state Compressed gas
Appearance Colorless.
Odor Odorless.

Odor threshold No information available

No data available Ha Melting point No data available Evaporation rate Not applicable Lower flammability limit: Not applicable Not applicable Upper flammability limit: Not applicable. Flash point No data available Autoignition temperature Decomposition temperature No data available Partition coefficient No data available Kinematic viscosity Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air	Gas Density	Critical
				=1)	kg/m³@20°C	Temperature
Argon	39.95	-185.9 °C	Above critical	1.38	1.65	-122.3 °C
			temperature			
Carbon dioxide	44.01	-78.5 °C	838 psig (5778	1.522	1.839	31.1 °C
		(Sublimes)	kPa) @ 21.1°C			

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions

#### Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

#### Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

# Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None under normal processing.

#### Conditions to avoid

Due to the presence of Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture.

## Incompatible materials

Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

#### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

None known.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Acidosis, adrenal cortical exhaustion, and other metabolic stresses have resulted from prolonged

continuous exposure to 1-2% carbon dioxide (10,000 ppm-20,000 ppm). The ACGIH TLV of 5,000 ppm is expected to provide a good margin of safety from asphyxiation and undue metabolic stress provided sufficient oxygen levels are maintained in the air. Increased physical activity, duration of exposure, and decreased oxygen content can affect systemic and respiratory effects resulting from

exposure to carbon dioxide. Product is a simple asphyxiant.

Skin contact No data available.

Eye contact No data available.

Ingestion Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to

oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<=18%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is

decreased to 15-17%.

## Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

IrritationNot classified.SensitizationNot classified.Germ cell mutagenicityNot classified.

Carcinogenicity This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

Reproductive toxicity
Developmental Toxicity
Not classified.
STOT - single exposure
STOT - repeated exposure
Chronic toxicity
Not classified.
Not classified.
Not classified.
Not classified.
None known.

Target Organ Effects Central Vascular System (CVS), Respiratory system.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	-	-	470,000 ppm (Rat)	-

Product Information

Oral LD50 No information available
Dermal LD50 No information available
Inhalation LC50 No information available

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** 

No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation

No information available.

Global warming potential (GWP) 1 (Carbon Dioxide)

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container

PROPERLY LABELED WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP

IN PLACE to Linde for proper disposal.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide), 2.2

Emergency Response Guide Number 126

TDG

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide), 2.2

MEX

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

IATA

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2 ERG Code 2L

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

**IMDG** 

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2 EmS-No. F-C, S-V Special Provisions 274

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

ADR

UN/ID no. UN1956

Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Hazard Class 2.2
Classification code 1A
Tunnel restriction code (E)
Special Provisions 274, 655

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Argon, Carbon dioxide), 2.2, (E)

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA Complies
DSL/NDSL Complies
EINECS/ELINCS Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

## **US Federal Regulations**

## **SARA 313**

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

#### SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard Yes
Chronic Health Hazard No
Fire Hazard No
Sudden release of pressure hazard Yes
Reactive Hazard No

## CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

#### Clean Air Act. Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

#### CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

#### Risk and Process Safety Management Programs

This material, as supplied, does not contain any regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68. This product does not contain any substances regulated as Highly Hazardous Chemicals pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110.

#### **US State Regulations**

#### California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

#### U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

	Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
	Argon 7440-37-1	Х	X	X
Ī	Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	Х	Х	Х

Chemical Name	Carcinogenicity	Exposure Limits
Carbon dioxide	-	Mexico: TWA= 5000 ppm
		Mexico: TWA= 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Mexico: STEL= 15000 ppm
		Mexico: STEL= 27000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA Health hazards 0 Flammability 0 Instability 0 Physical and Chemical

Properties Simple

asphyxiant

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

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Revision Date 14-May-2015
Revision Note Initial Release

#### General Disclaimer

For terms and conditions, including limitation of liability, please refer to the purchase agreement in effect between Linde LLC, Linde Merchant Production, Inc. or Linde Gas North America LLC (or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries) and the purchaser.

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**