



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE**

Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas: Oxygen, 0.0015-23.5%; Methane, 0.0005-2.5%; Carbon Monoxide, 0.0005-1.0%; Hydrogen Sulfide, 0.001-0.025%

**SYNONYMS:** Not Applicable

**CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:** Not Applicable

**FORMULA:** Not Applicable

**Document Number:** 50018

**Note:** The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

<b>PRODUCT USE:</b>	Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
<b>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</b>	AIR LIQUIDE AMERICA CORPORATION
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	821 Chesapeake Drive Cambridge, MD 21613
<b>EMERGENCY PHONE:</b>	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
<b>BUSINESS PHONE:</b>	1-410-228-6400 General MSDS Information 1-713/868-0440 Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

## 2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		OTHER	
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm		IDLH ppm
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0.0015 - 23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen. Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Methane	74-82-8	0.0005 - 2.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0.001-0.025 %	10	15	20 C 10 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	50 ppm (10 minute maximum peak) 15 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	100	NIOSH REL: 10 ppm C (10 minutes) DFG-MAK: 15 ppm

NE = Not Established.

C = Ceiling Limit.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

## 2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL Ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	0.0005 - 1.0%	25	NE	50 35 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	200 C (Vacated 1989 PEL)	1200	NIOSH REL: 35 (TWA); 200 C DFG MAK: 30
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established.

C = Ceiling Limit.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

## 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** This product is a colorless gas which has a rotten-egg odor (due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide). The odor cannot be relied on as an adequate warning of the presence of this product, because olfactory fatigue occurs after over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide (another component of this gas mixture) are toxic to humans in relatively low concentrations. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause skin or eye irritation, nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Additionally, releases of this product may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in small confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant route of over-exposure for this product is by inhalation.

**INHALATION:** Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this product, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. A potential health hazard associated with this product is the potential of inhalation of Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture. Such over-exposures may occur if this product is used in a confined space or other poorly-ventilated area. Over-exposures to Hydrogen Sulfide can cause dizziness, headache, and nausea. Over-exposure to this gas could result in respiratory arrest, coma, or unconsciousness, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of Hydrogen Sulfide may cause olfactory fatigue, so that the odor is no longer an effective warning of the presence of this gas. A summary of exposure concentrations and observed effects are as follows:

**CONCENTRATION OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE**

0.3-30 ppm

50 ppm

Slightly higher than 50 ppm

100-150 ppm

200-250 ppm

300-500

500 ppm

> 600 ppm

> 1000 ppm

NOTE:

**OBSERVED EFFECT**

Odor is unpleasant.

Eye irritation. Dryness and irritation of nose, throat.

Irritation of the respiratory system.

Temporary loss of smell.

Headache, vomiting nausea. Prolonged exposure may lead to lung damage. Exposures of 4-8 hours can be fatal.

Swifter onset of symptoms. Death occurs in 1-4 hours.

Headache, excitement, staggering, and stomach ache after brief exposure. Death occurs within 0.5 - 1 hour of exposure.

Rapid onset of unconsciousness, coma, death.

Immediate respiratory arrest.

This product contains a maximum of 250 ppm Hydrogen Sulfide. The higher concentration values here are presented to delineate the complete health effects which have been observed for humans after exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
<b>HEALTH</b>	(BLUE)	3	
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	(RED)	0	
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	(YELLOW)	0	
<b>PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</b>		B	
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
See Section 8			
For routine industrial applications			

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

Inhalation over-exposures to atmospheres containing more than the Threshold Limit Value of Carbon Monoxide (25 ppm), another component of this gas mixture, can result in serious health consequences. Carbon Monoxide is classified as a chemical asphyxiant, producing a toxic action by combining with the hemoglobin of the blood and replacing the available oxygen. Through this replacement, the body is deprived of the required oxygen, and asphyxiation occurs.

Since the affinity of Carbon Monoxide for hemoglobin is about 200-300 times that of oxygen, only a small amount of Carbon Monoxide will cause a toxic reaction to occur. Carbon Monoxide exposures in excess of 50 ppm will produce symptoms of poisoning if breathed for a sufficiently long time. If this product is released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), symptoms which may develop include the following:

#### **CONCENTRATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE**

All exposure levels:

200 ppm:

400 ppm:

1,000 -2000 ppm:

200-2500 ppm:

>2500 ppm:

Additionally, if mixtures of this product contain less than 19.5% Oxygen and are released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. 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. The following effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

#### **CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN**

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

#### **OBSERVED EFFECT**

Over-exposure to Carbon Monoxide can be indicated by the lips and fingernails turning bright red.

Slight symptoms (i.e. headache) after several hours of exposure.

Headache and discomfort experienced within 2-3 hours of exposure.

Within 30 minutes, slight palpitations of the heart occurs. Within 1.5 hours, there is a tendency to stagger.

Within 2 hours, there is mental confusion, headaches, and nausea. Unconsciousness within 30 minutes.

Potential for collapse and death before warning symptoms.

#### **OBSERVED EFFECT**

Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.

Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

**SKIN and EYE CONTACT:** Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture, may be irritating to the skin. Inflammation and irritation of the eyes can occur at very low airborne concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide (less than 10 ppm). Exposure over several hours may result in "gas eyes" or "sore eyes" with symptoms of scratchiness, irritation, tearing and burning. Above 50 ppm of Hydrogen Sulfide, there is an intense tearing, blurring of vision, and pain when looking at light. Over-exposed individuals may see rings around bright lights. Most symptoms disappear when exposure ceases. However, in serious cases, the eye can be permanently damaged.

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

**ACUTE:** Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this product, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. However, Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide (components of this gas mixture) are toxic to humans. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, over-exposures to this gas mixture can also irritate the skin and eyes; severe eye contamination can result in blindness.

**CHRONIC:** Severe over-exposures to Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture, which do not result in death, may cause long-term symptoms such as memory loss, paralysis of facial muscles, or nerve tissue damage. In serious cases of over-exposure, the eyes can be permanently damaged. Skin disorders and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by repeated over-exposures to this gas product. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional information on the components of this product.

**TARGET ORGANS:** Respiratory system, blood system, central nervous system effects, cardiovascular system, reproductive system, skin, eyes.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.**

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this product, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this product, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary.

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If irritation of the skin develops after exposure to this gas mixture, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If irritation of the eye develops after exposure to this gas mixture, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this product must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT, (method):** Not applicable.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not applicable.

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

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

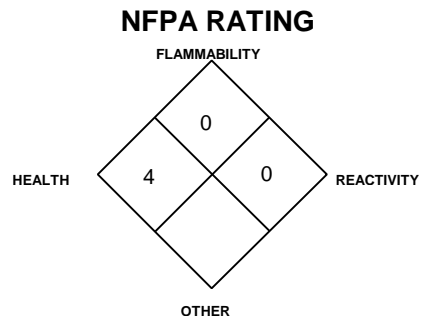
**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This gas mixture contains toxic gases, Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, and presents an health hazard to firefighters. This gas mixture is not flammable; 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:** Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.



## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**LEAK RESPONSE:** Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this product presents significantly less risk of over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, the toxic components of this product, and other safety hazards related to the remaining components of this product, than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such 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.

For emergency disposal, secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide level must be below exposure level 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, contact your supplier.

## 7. HANDLING and USE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing a gas mixture with Hydrogen Sulfide or Carbon Monoxide. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. Eye wash stations/safety showers should be near areas where this product is used or stored. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. All work practices should minimize releases of Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide-containing gas mixtures.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C, 70°F). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage.

Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING! Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.**

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: WARNING!** Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that 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:** No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this product in well-ventilated areas. If this product is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Oxygen, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Carbon Monoxide.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if Carbon Monoxide levels exceed the exposure levels given in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) or if oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or if either level is unknown during emergency response to a release of this product. If respiratory protection is required for emergency response to this product, follow the requirements of the Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent State standards. The following NIOSH respiratory protection recommendations for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are provided for further information.

### **NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:**

UP TO 100 ppm: Powered air-purifying respirator with cartridge(s) to protect against hydrogen sulfide; gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or SAR; or full-facepiece SCBA.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or escape-type SCBA

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Hydrogen Sulfide is 100 ppm.

### **NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:**

UP TO 350 ppm Supplied Air Respirator (SAR)

UP TO 875 ppm Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous flow mode.

UP TO 1200 ppm Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or full-facepiece SCBA; or full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR).

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or escape-type SCBA.

**NOTE:** End of Service Life Indicator (ESLI) required for gas masks.

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Carbon Monoxide is 1200 ppm.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Safety glasses.

**HAND PROTECTION:** No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use.

**BODY PROTECTION:** No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use.









