

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 002305
<b>Date of Preparation/Revision</b>	: <b>5/8/2010.</b>
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas.
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.  Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not breathe gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Avoid breathing gas. Use with adequate ventilation.  Contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite.
<b>Target organs</b>	: Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, mucous membranes, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS), nose/sinuses, throat.
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation Dermal Eyes
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Skin</b>	: Irritating to skin. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Very toxic by inhalation. Moderately irritating to the respiratory system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	: <b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:</b> Not available.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (section 11)

## Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	9 - 99	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	0.1 - 70	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).</b>                      STEL: 54000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).                      STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minute(s).                      TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).</b>                      STEL: 54000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).                      STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minute(s).                      TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).                      TWA: 5000 ppm 10 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).</b>                      TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>                      STEL: 54000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).                      STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minute(s).                      TWA: 18000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 10000 ppm 8 hour(s).</p>
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	0.0001 - 20	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).</b>                      TWA: 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).</b>                      CEIL: 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup>                      CEIL: 200 ppm                      TWA: 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).                      TWA: 35 ppm 10 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).</b>                      TWA: 55 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>                      CEIL: 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup>                      CEIL: 200 ppm                      TWA: 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 35 ppm 8 hour(s).</p>
Nitric Oxide	10102-43-9	0.0001 - 1	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).</b>                      TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 31 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>                      TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).</b>                      TWA: 25 ppm 10 hour(s).                      TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).</b>                      TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).                      TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).</p>

## Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

## **Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen**

- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Call medical doctor or poison control center immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

## **Section 5. Fire-fighting measures**

- Flammability of the product** : Non-flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 608.89°C (1128°F) (carbon monoxide).
- Flammable limits** : Greatest known range: Lower: 12.5% Upper: 74.2% (carbon monoxide)
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.
- Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## **Section 6. Accidental release measures**

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

## **Section 7. Handling and storage**

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Storage** : Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

## **Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen**

- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.  
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Full chemical-resistant suit and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn only by trained and authorized persons.

**Product name**

nitrogen  
Carbon dioxide

Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).**  
STEL: 54000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).  
STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minute(s).  
TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hour(s).  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).**  
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TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).  
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**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**  
TWA: 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
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**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
STEL: 54000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).  
STEL: 30000 ppm 15 minute(s).  
TWA: 18000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 10000 ppm 8 hour(s).

carbon monoxide

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).**  
TWA: 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).**  
CEIL: 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
CEIL: 200 ppm  
TWA: 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).  
TWA: 35 ppm 10 hour(s).  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**  
TWA: 55 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
CEIL: 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
CEIL: 200 ppm  
TWA: 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 35 ppm 8 hour(s).

nitrogen monoxide

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).**  
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).  
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**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
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**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).**  
TWA: 25 ppm 10 hour(s).  
TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**  
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).  
TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

**Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.**

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Melting/freezing point** : -163.9°C (-263°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: nitrogen monoxide. Weighted average: -207.77°C (-342°F)
- Critical temperature** : Lowest known value: -146.9°C (-232.4°F) (nitrogen).
- Vapor density** : Highest known value: 1.53 (Air = 1) (Carbon dioxide). Weighted average: 1.18 (Air = 1)
- Gas Density (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)** : Weighted average: 0.11

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Incompatibility with various substances** : Slightly reactive to reactive with alkalis, moisture.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

<b>Product/ingredient name</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Dose</b>	<b>Exposure</b>
Carbon dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	470000 ppm	30 minutes
carbon monoxide	TDL <sub>0</sub> Intraperitoneal	Rat	35 mL/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	13500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 minutes
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3760 ppm	1 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Mouse	2444 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6600 ppm	30 minutes
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	1807 ppm	4 hours
nitrogen monoxide	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	1068 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	115 ppm	1 hours

- Chronic effects on humans** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, mucous membranes, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS), nose/sinuses, throat.
- Other toxic effects on humans** : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.
- Specific effects**
- Carcinogenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproduction toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

- Products of degradation** : Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO<sub>2</sub> etc.).
- Environmental fate** : Not available.
- Environmental hazards** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen**

**Toxicity to the environment** : Not available.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		-
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125 <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> 75
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		-

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

#### U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 8(a) IUR: nitrogen; Carbon dioxide

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances**: nitrogen monoxide

**SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification**: nitrogen monoxide

**SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals**: nitrogen; Carbon dioxide; carbon monoxide; nitrogen monoxide

**SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification**:

nitrogen: Sudden release of pressure; Carbon dioxide: Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; carbon monoxide: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; nitrogen monoxide: Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: No products were found.

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: No products were found.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention**: nitrogen monoxide

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: No products were found.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances**: nitrogen monoxide

## Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen

- State regulations**
- Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
  - Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey:** None of the components are listed.
  - Florida substances:** None of the components are listed.
  - Illinois Chemical Safety Act:** None of the components are listed.
  - Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act:** None of the components are listed.
  - Louisiana Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
  - Louisiana Spill:** None of the components are listed.
  - Massachusetts Spill:** None of the components are listed.
  - Massachusetts Substances:** The following components are listed: NITROGEN; CARBON DIOXIDE; CARBON MONOXIDE; NITRIC OXIDE
  - Michigan Critical Material:** None of the components are listed.
  - Minnesota Hazardous Substances:** None of the components are listed.
  - New Jersey Hazardous Substances:** The following components are listed: NITROGEN; CARBON DIOXIDE; CARBONIC ACID GAS; CARBON MONOXIDE; NITRIC OXIDE; NITROGEN OXIDE (NO)
  - New Jersey Spill:** None of the components are listed.
  - New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** The following components are listed: carbon monoxide; Nitric Oxide
  - New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** The following components are listed: Nicotine oxide
  - New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** None of the components are listed.
  - Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** The following components are listed: NITROGEN; CARBON DIOXIDE; CARBON MONOXIDE; NITROGEN OXIDE (NO)
  - Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** None of the components are listed.

- California Prop. 65**
- WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
Carbon Monoxide	No.	Yes.	No.	No.

### Canada

- WHMIS (Canada)**
- Class A: Compressed gas.
  - Class C: Oxidizing material.
  - Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
  - Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
  - Class E: Corrosive material
- CEPA Toxic substances:** The following components are listed: Carbon dioxide; Nitric oxide
- Canadian ARET:** None of the components are listed.
- Canadian NPRI:** The following components are listed: Carbon monoxide
- Alberta Designated Substances:** None of the components are listed.
- Ontario Designated Substances:** None of the components are listed.
- Quebec Designated Substances:** None of the components are listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### United States

- Label requirements**
- MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED.
  - CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.
  - MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
  - CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
  - CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION.
  - CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

### Canada

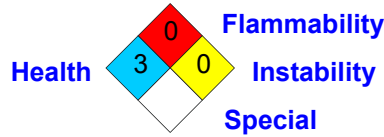
**Nonflammable Gas Mixture: Carbon Dioxide / Carbon Monoxide / Nitric Oxide / Nitrogen**

**Label requirements** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class C: Oxidizing material.  
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class E: Corrosive material

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	*	3
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)** :



**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.