

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard
Communication Rule Format
Chem-Tel 24 Hour Emergency # 1-800-255-3924

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This product contains Nitric Oxide and Nitrogen, substances subject to the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act.

PRODUCT IDENTITY

LABEL IDENTITY - MSA P/N 711074 Calibration Check Gas, 50 ppm Nitric Oxide in Nitrogen
CHEMICAL NAME - Nitric Oxide, Nitrogen Mixture
ADDITIONAL IDENTITIES - MSA P/N 711074 Calibration Gas
FORMULA - NO in Nitrogen

APPLICABLE CHEMICAL CONTENTS

	<u>%</u>	<u>TWA</u>
Nitric Oxide (CAS 10102-43-9)	0.0050	25 ppm
Nitrogen (CAS 7727-37-9)	Balance	None

Note: Gas under pressure, 500 PSIG at 70°F, Approx. 34 Liters Gas at Atmospheric Pressure

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR - Colorless Gas
BOILING POINT - N/A*
VAPOR PRESSURE - N/A
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1) Approx. 1
SOLUBILITY IN WATER - Nitric Oxide - 7.3 cm³/100 ml (0°C)
Nitrogen - 2.3 cm³/100 ml (0°C)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) N/A
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME - N/A

* Not Applicable

PHYSICAL HAZARD INFORMATION

PHYSICAL HAZARD - Compressed Gas, 500 PSIG at 70°F
CONDITIONS OR MATERIALS TO AVOID - None
FLASH POINT - Not Applicable LEL - N/A UEL - N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA - This calibration gas mixture is not flammable.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - See Next Item
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Gas under pressure, 500 PSIG at 70°F. Do not exceed 120°F.

HEALTH HAZARDS

HEALTH HAZARDS - Nitric oxide (NO) is a highly toxic gas. The TLV-TWA is 25 ppm and the IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) concentration is 100 ppm. The diluent nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant. Animal experiments indicate NO diminishes the blood's ability to transport oxygen by changing blood hemoglobin to methoxy-hemoglobin, which leads to lack of oxygen in the body. Exposure of mice to 2500 ppm was lethal after 12 minutes and 5000 ppm was lethal in 6 to 8 minutes. LC₅₀ mouse is reported to be 320 ppm. On release to air, NO reacts with atmospheric oxygen to form nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The rate of reaction depends on the concentration of NO and is slow at 50 ppm. Gaseous NO₂ is a severe pulmonary irritant. Overexposure produces pulmonary edema which may occur within one or two hours and may re-occur with increased severity sometime later. The TLV-TWA of NO₂ is 3 ppm and the IDLH concentration is 50 ppm.

Note: While NO and NO₂ are highly toxic gases, the small quantity available from a calibration cylinder (34 liters of 50 ppm NO in nitrogen or approx. 2.1 milligram NO) is insufficient to sustain a material volume if accidentally released to ambient air. Content of one cylinder diluted by 1 cubic meter of air would yield 1.7 ppm NO.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE - Overexposure to nitrogen oxides can cause cough, difficult breathing, fatigue, nausea, chest congestion, irritation of eyes and respiratory tract, pulmonary edema and delayed pulmonary edema, and possibly methemoglobinemia. The following effects are reportedly expected for a 60-minute exposure to NO₂:

- 100 ppm - pulmonary edema and death
- 50 ppm - pulmonary edema and possible lesions in lungs. 50 ppm is reportedly moderately irritating to eyes and nose.
- 25 ppm - respiratory irritation and chest pain.
- 25 ppm - is reportedly irritating to some people.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY - inhalation, eyes

TARGET ORGANS - lungs, eyes, blood

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS BEING AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE - No information

EXPOSURE LIMITS - ACGIH 1995-96 TLV-TWA NO 25 ppm. ACGIH 1995-96 TLV-TWA NO₂ 3 ppm; STEL 5 ppm

CARCINOGENICITY DATA - Not listed by RTECS, OSHA, NTP or IARC.

MUTATION DATA - References in RTECS

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA - References in RTECS

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES - Overexposure to NO/NO₂ is not indicated with intended product use due to the limited quantity of NO contained in an individual cylinder of P/N 711074 (2.125 milligram NO). Nevertheless, first aid procedure for NO/NO₂ vapor is presented should overexposure somehow occur.

FIRST AID - Remove the victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if the victim is not breathing. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention immediately, even if the victim is not complaining of discomfort. Immediate medical attention is advisable in all cases where appreciable inhalation of NO/NO₂ is believed to have occurred, as pulmonary edema may develop.

SAFE HANDLING AND USE

HYGIENIC PRACTICES - Avoid Breathing Gas

PROTECTIVE MEASURES DURING REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT - N/A

PROCEDURES FOR SPILL OR LEAK CLEANUP - Ventilate area. Avoid breathing gas

WASTE DISPOSAL - Do not puncture or incinerate cylinder. Before discarding cylinder, slowly release contents to a safe exhaust.

STORAGE - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not exceed 120°F.

CONTROL MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - Due to the limited amount of gas in the cylinder, and the low release rate employed in instrument calibration, respiratory protection is not indicated under conditions of intended use.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS - Mechanical ventilation is suitable

WORK PRACTICES - Avoid breathing gas. Use in well-ventilated areas. Follow the calibration procedure detailed in the MSA instruction manual provided with the instrument under calibration.

DATE OF PREPARATION - Rev. 4, June 1999

WARNING: This is a hazardous chemical product. By following the directions and warnings provided with this product, the hazards associated with the use of this product can be greatly reduced but never entirely eliminated. Mine Safety Appliances Company makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to this product and EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS THE WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Users assume all risks in handling, using or storing this product.