

BACHARACH[®]

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: Argon 0 - 50.%,
Carbon Dioxide 0 - 50.0%; Nitrogen 0 - 50.0%; Methane 0 - 9.1%**

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable

CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable

FORMULA: Not Applicable

Document Number: 50060 (Replaces Bacharach MSDS No.99-0196)

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.

PRODUCT USE:	Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
U.S. SUPPLIER	BACHARACH, INC.
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	CALGAZ
ADDRESS:	821 Chesapeake Drive Cambridge, MD 21613
BUSINESS PHONE:	1-410-228-6400 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. U.S. EST)
General MSDS Information:	1-713-868-0440
Fax on Demand:	1-800-231-1366
EMERGENCY PHONE:	
Chemtrec: United States/Canada/Puerto Rico:	1-800-424-9300 [24-hours]
Chemtrec International:	1-703-527-3887 [24-hours]

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH	OTHER
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm		
Argon	7440-37-1	0 - 50.0%	There are no specific exposure limits for Argon. Argon is a simple asphyxiant (SA).					
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	0 - 50.0%	5000	30,000	5000 10,000 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	30,000 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	40,000	DFG-MAK: 5000 NIOSH REL TWA: 5000 ST: 30000
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	0 - 50.0%	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA).					
Methane	74-82-8	0 - 9.1%	There are no specific exposure limits for Methane. Methane 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 is a colorless gas mixture which is odorless or which has a sharp odor, due to the presence of Carbon Dioxide. A significant, potential hazard associated with releases of this product is overexposure to Carbon Dioxide, a component of this gas mixture. Inhalation of this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate, collapse, and death. This gas mixture may irritate the eyes. 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 OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of overexposure for this product is by inhalation.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this product, no unusual health effects from overexposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. A potential, significant health hazard associated with this gas mixture is the potential for overexposure to Carbon Dioxide. Carbon Dioxide is an asphyxiant and a powerful cerebral vasodilator. If the concentration of Carbon Dioxide reaches 10% or more, suffocation can occur rapidly. Inhalation of concentrations between 2 and 10% can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate. Carbon Dioxide initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. Inhalation of low concentrations (3-5%) have no known permanent harmful effects. Symptoms in humans at various levels of concentration are as follows:

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH	(BLUE)	1	
FLAMMABILITY	(RED)	0	
REACTIVITY	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			B
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
See Section 8			
For routine industrial applications			

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

CONCENTRATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

1%:	Slight increase in breathing rate.
2%:	Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal; headache; tiredness.
3%:	Breathing increases to twice normal rate, becoming labored; weak narcotic effect; impaired hearing; headache; increase in blood pressure and pulse rate.
4-5%:	Breathing increases to four times normal rate; symptoms of intoxication become evident and slight choking may be felt.
5-10%:	Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed by loss of consciousness.
>10%:	Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.

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. Depending on the specific gas mixture, the health effects of Carbon Dioxide may develop before asphyxiation occurs.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Moisture in the air could lead to the formation of carbonic acid, which can be irritating to the eyes. Contact with the eyes can cause damage to the retinal ganglion cells.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Overexposure 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. Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, inhalation of this gas mixture may cause nausea, dizziness, visual disturbances, shaking, headache, mental confusion, sweating, increased heartbeat, and elevated blood pressure and respiratory rate. Severe inhalation overexposures may be fatal, due the effects of Carbon Dioxide or asphyxiation. High concentrations of the gas mixture may cause eye irritation.

CHRONIC: Reversible effects on the acid-base balance in the blood, blood pressure, and circulatory system may occur after prolonged exposure to elevated Carbon Dioxide levels. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) of this MSDS for further information.

TARGET ORGANS: Respiratory system, cardiovascular system, 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 overexposure 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.

Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after overexposure 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: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

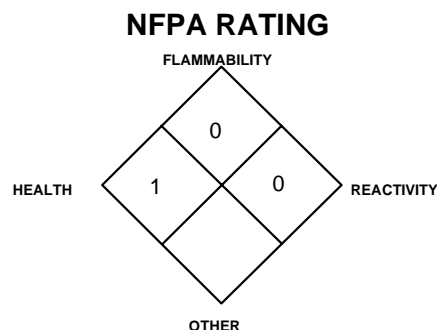
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture 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 an oxygen deficient environment and other safety hazards 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 and protect people.

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 oxygen, and Carbon Dioxide. Carbon Dioxide levels must be below exposure level listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area.

If leaking incidentally from the cylinder or its valve, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify the cylinders of this gas mixture. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately.

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 Carbon Dioxide and oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if Carbon Dioxide level exceeds limits given in Section 2 (Composition Information on Ingredients) and oxygen levels are below 19.5% or 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 U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, or the appropriate requirements of Canada and its Provinces. Respiratory selection guidelines from NIOSH for Carbon Dioxide are provided below for information.

NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

UP TO 40,000 ppm: Supplied Air Respirator (SAR); or full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

ESCAPE: Escape-type SCBA.

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Carbon Dioxide is 40,000 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.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Unless otherwise specified, the following information is for Argon, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 21.1°C (70°F) and 1 atm: 0.103 lbs/cu ft (1.650 kg/m³)

BOILING POINT °F @ 1 atm: -185.9°C (-302°F)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT (@ 10 psig): -189.2°C (-308.9 °F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 21.1°C (70°F): 1.38

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 0°C (32°F); and 1 atm: 0.056

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. Odorless.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 21.1°C (70°F) (psig): Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 39.95

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 9.7

Unless otherwise specified, the following information is for Carbon Dioxide, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 21.1°C (70°F) and 1 atm: 0.1144 lb/ft³ (1.833 kg/m³)

SUBLIMATION POINT: -78.5°C (-109.3°F)

LIQUID DENSITY @ 21.1°C (70°F) and 838 psig (5778 kPa): 47.35 lb/ft³ (761.3 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: (sublimation temperature) -78.5°C (-109.3°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 1.522

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 21.1°C (70°F) psig: 838 psig (5778 kPa)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol 20°C (68°F) and 1 atm: 0.90

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 44.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 8.76

Unless otherwise specified, the following information is for Nitrogen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 0°C (32°F) and 1 atm: .072 lbs/ ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

BOILING POINT: -320.4°F (-195.8°C)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig -210°C (-345.8°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 21.1°C (70°F): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 0°C (32°F) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. Odorless.

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES(Continued)

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

The following information is for this gas mixture.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a colorless gas mixture which is odorless or which has a sharp odor, depending on the amount of Carbon Dioxide in the mixture.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor may be a distinguishing characteristic for mixtures containing high Carbon Dioxide concentrations. Otherwise, there are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Methane include carbon oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in Nitrogen (the main component of this product). Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. Methane is also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). Due to the presence of Carbon Dioxide, this gas mixture may be incompatible with a variety of metals, alloys, and metal acetylides (e.g., aluminum, chromium, and zirconium). Carbon Dioxide will react with alkaline materials to form carbonates and bicarbonates. Argon is inert.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this product:

ARGON: In this gas mixture, Argon acts as a simple asphyxiant.

METHANE: There are no specific toxicology data for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant.

CARBON DIOXIDE:

LCLo (inhalation, human) = 9 pph/5 minutes.

LCLo (inhalation, mammal) = 90000 ppm/5 minutes.

TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 6 pph/24 hours; reproductive and teratogenic effects.

NITROGEN: There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: U.S. FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Due to the formation of carbonic acid, this gas mixture can be slightly irritating to contaminated eyes.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not sensitizers after prolonged or repeated exposures.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause teratogenic effects in humans due to the small cylinder size and small total amount of all components

Reproductive Toxicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory conditions and other disorders involving the "Target Organs" (See Section 3, Hazard Identification) may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) applicable for this product's components.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this gas mixture occur naturally in the atmosphere. The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this product.

CARBON DIOXIDE: Food chain concentration potential: None. Biological Oxygen Demand: None

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C; 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: See Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data for components of this product.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on aquatic life. Additional aquatic toxicity data are available on this product's components, as follows:

CARBON DIOXIDE:

Aquatic toxicity: 100-200 mg/l/no time specified/various organisms/fresh water.

Waterfowl toxicity: Inhalation 5-8%, no effect.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations, or the applicable standards of Canada and its Provinces. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s.
(Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen) *or* (Argon, Carbon Dioxide) *or* (Argon, Nitrogen)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Non-Flammable Gas

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (1996): 126

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (outer package). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the outer package. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Use the above information for the preparation of Canadian Shipments.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) : Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are on the U.S. TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Carbon Dioxide is subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000. Carbon Dioxide is listed on Table Z.1.
- Methane is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for each of this gas is 10,000 pounds and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- Argon, Carbon Dioxide, and Nitrogen are not listed as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Methane is listed under this regulation in Table 3 as Regulated Substances (Flammable Substances), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater, and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Methane.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen, Methane.

Florida - Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.

Massachusetts - Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Methane.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Methane.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Methane.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen, Methane.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen, Methane.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen, Methane.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Carbon Dioxide.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Dioxide.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are on the Canadian DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to 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 make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1 *"Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"*
AV-1 *"Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"*
 "Handbook of Compressed Gases"



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.