

80/20

8-25% Carbon Dioxide in Argon	CAS # Carbon Dioxide = 124-38-9 Argon = 7440-37-1
TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS	DOT I.D. No.: UN 1956
8-25% Carbon Dioxide in Argon	DOT Hazard Class: Division 2.2
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	Formula: 8-25 Molar % CO ₂ in Ar
8-25% Carbon Dioxide in Argon	Chemical Family:
ISSUE DATE AND REVISIONS	Gas Mixture
Revised April 1991	

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE LIMIT

These gas mixtures contain varying quantities of gaseous carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide has a TWA of 5,000 Molar PPM. Its STEL is 30,000 Molar PPM (Continued on Page 4)

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Concentrations of 20-30 percent of these mixtures when inhaled with adequate oxygen in the air will cause an increase in the respiratory rate. Higher concentrations will cause headache, nausea and eventual unconsciousness.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Inhalation of large concentrations causes rapid circulatory insufficiency leading to coma and death. Chronic harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low (20-30%) concentrations of these mixtures.

Neither carbon dioxide or argon are listed in the IARC, NTP or by OSHA as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen.

Persons in ill health where such illness would be aggravated by exposure to these mixtures should not be allowed to work with or handle these products.

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO THESE MIXTURES. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Inhalation: Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

None

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT See Page 4	LIQUID DENSITY AT BOILING POINT See Page 4
VAPOR PRESSURE See Page 4	GAS DENSITY AT 70°F, 1 atm See Page 4
SOLUBILITY IN WATER CO ₂ = Very soluble Ar = Very slightly	FREEZING POINT See Page 4
EVAPORATION RATE N/A (Gas)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR=1) CO ₂ = 1.65 Ar = 1.38
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless, odorless gas	

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) N/A	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE N/A	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME LEL N/A . UEL N/A		
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Nonflammable gas mixture			
ELECTRICAL CLASSIFICATION				
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES If cylinders are involved in a fire, safely relocate or keep cool with water spray.				

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

N/A

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Stable	X	N/A
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)		
None		
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS		None
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION of 8 atm May Occur		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Will Not Occur	X	N/A

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with an inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact your closest supplier location or call the emergency telephone number listed herein.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Do not attempt to dispose of 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 your supplier. For emergency disposal assistance, contact your telephone number listed herein.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION		(Continued on Page 4)	
RY PROTECTION (Specify type) hing apparatus should be available for emergency use.			(Continued on Page 4)
ee Local Exhaust	LOCAL EXHAUST	See Page 4	SPECIAL N/A
	MECHANICAL (Gen)	N/A	OTHER N/A
PPE (Protective Gloves) required when welding. See Other Protective Equipment			
EYE PROTECTION Safety goggles or glasses. When welding, wear helmet or use face			(Continued on Page 4)
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Safety shoes and appropriate head and eye protection when welding. (Continued on Page 4)			

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS*

SPECIAL LABELING INFORMATION
 DOT Shipping Name: Compressed Gas, n.o.s.
 DOT Shipping Label: Nonflammable Gas

DOT Hazard Class: Division 2.2
 I.D. No.: UN 1956

SPECIAL HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS
 Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide, drop or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3,000 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. Keep cylinder away from heat and flame. Do not tamper with (valve) safety device. Close valve after each use and when empty. See NFPA Pamphlet 51A "Welding and Cutting" for additional information.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125F (52C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time.

or additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.

SPECIAL PACKAGING RECOMMENDATIONS

These mixtures are noncorrosive and may be used with any common structural material.

Y

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS

Compressed gas cylinders should not be refilled except by qualified producers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his (written) consent is a violation of Federal Law (49CFR).

(Continued on Page 4)

BOILING POINT

CO_2 Sublimation Point = -109.3°F (-78.5°C)
 Ar = -302.6°F (-185.9°C)

LIQUID DENSITY AT BOILING POINT:

CO_2 Solid Density = 97.5 lb/ft^3 (1562 kg/m^3)
 Ar = 87 lb/ft^3 (1393 kg/m^3)

VAPOR PRESSURE:

$\text{CO}_2 @ 70^{\circ}\text{F}$ (21.1°C) = 856 psia (5900 kPa)
 Ar @ 70°F (21.1°C) = Above the critical temperature of -188.1°F (-122.3°C)

GAS DENSITY AT 70°F , 1 atm:

CO_2 = $.124 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ (1.99 kg/m^3)
 Ar = $.1034 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ (1.656 kg/m^3)

FREEZING POINT:

CO_2 = -69.8°F (-56.6°C) @ 75.1 psia (518 kPa)
 Ar = -308.9°F (-189.4°C)

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATIONRESPIRATORY PROTECTION: (Continued)

When welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below welding fume TLV, use positive pressure air line with mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.

LOCAL EXHAUST:

To prevent accumulation of high concentrations of gases so as to reduce the oxygen level in the air to less than 18 molar percent. When welding, use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the welding fumes and gases below the applicable TLVs in the worker's breathing zone and the general area. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fumes.

EYE PROTECTION: (Continued)

shield with filter lens. As a general rule, start with a shade which is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to the next lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. Provide protection screens and flash goggles, if necessary, to shield others from arc rays radiation which can injure eyes and burn skin.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (Continued)

When welding, wear head, hand and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks and electrical shock. See ANSI Z-49-1. At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and a protective face shield and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. Train the welder not to touch live electrical parts and to insulate himself from work and ground.

(Continued on Page 5)

25% Carbon Dioxide in Air

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATIONOTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (Continued)

CAUTION: Welding or brazing may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in discomfort such as: dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. Long-term (chronic) overexposure may lead to siderosis (iron deposits in the lungs) and is believed by some investigators to affect pulmonary function. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric shock can kill. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. Use adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z-49-1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" published by the American Welding Society.

Consult hazard warnings on boxes or containers (or on tags or labels thereon) containing brazing or welding filler metals, fluxes and fusible granular materials. See OSHA safety regulations under 29CFR 1910.252 "Welding, Cutting and Brazing." Also see ACGIH "TLVs (1990-1991) for Chemical Substances in the Work Environment," Appendix B, Section B2 "Welding Fumes" (Total Particulate TLV-TWA, 5 mg/m³) for further information.

Consult manufacturer's material safety data sheet on welding consumables and related products for reactivity and health hazard data, and for further information regarding welding fumes.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONSOTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS: (Continued)

Always secure cylinders in an upright position before transporting them. NEVER transport cylinders in trunks of vehicles, enclosed vans, truck cabs or in passenger compartments. Transport cylinders secured in open flatbed or in open pick-up type vehicles.

Person
mixture

NFPA 704 NO. for these mixtures = 1 0 0

PROPEL
RESCU

Inhalat
TPSH
person
SUPPL