

# 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 in a Nitrogen Balance Gas:**  
**n-Pentane, 0-0.75%; n-Hexane; 0-0.48%; Carbon Monoxide, 0.0005-1.0%;**  
**Carbon Dioxide, 0.0005-50%**

**SYNONYMS:** Not Applicable

**CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:** Not Applicable

**FORMULA:** Not Applicable

**Document Number:** 50028(Replaces Bacharach MSDS No.99-0194)

**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:</b>	<b>BACHARACH, INC.</b>
<b>MSDS RESPONSIBILITY:</b>	CALGAZ, LLC
<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	
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	0.0005 - 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 C: 30000 ppm
n-Pentane	109-66-0	0 - 0.75%	600	750	1000 600 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	750 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	1500	NIOSH REL: 120 TWA: 610, C (15 min) DFG MAK: 1000
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 0.48%	50	NE	500 50 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	1100	NIOSH REL: 50 DFG MAK: 50

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 is either odorless, or which has a faint, solvent-like odor, due to the presence of solvent components (n-Pentane and n-Hexane). Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture, is a chemical asphyxiant and can produce significant, adverse health effects at relatively low concentrations. Components of this product (n-Pentane, and n-Hexane) can cause anesthetic or peripheral neuropathy effects. Inhalation of Carbon Dioxide, another component of this product, can increase respiration and heart rate, possibly resulting in circulatory insufficiency (which may lead to 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.

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

**SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant route of over-exposure 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. If this product is released in a small, poorly-ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), there is a potential for inhalation over-exposures to more than the Threshold Limit Value of Carbon Monoxide (25 ppm). Such over-exposure can result in serious health consequences. There are also health effects associated with over-exposure to the other components of this product. Unless otherwise noted, the information presented for symptoms which can develop after over-exposure to specific concentrations of Carbon Monoxide and these other constituents are in ranges present in this gas mixture.

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 may include the following:

**CONCENTRATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE**

All exposure levels:

- 200 ppm:
- 400 ppm:
- 1,000 -2000 ppm:

**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, 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.

**CONCENTRATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE**

200-2500 ppm:

>2500 ppm:

**OBSERVED EFFECT (Continued)**

Within 2 hours, there is mental confusion, headaches, and nausea. Unconsciousness within 30 minutes.  
Potential for collapse and death before warning symptoms.

Another hazard associated with releases of this product is the potential for over-exposure to Carbon Dioxide, a component of this gas mixture. Symptoms of Carbon Dioxide over-exposure in humans are as follows:

**CONCENTRATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE**

- 1%
- 2%
- 3%
- 4-5%
- 5-10%
- 50-100%

**OBSERVED EFFECT**

Slight increase in breathing rate.  
Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.  
Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate.  
Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident and slight choking may be felt.  
Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.  
Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.

Another hazard associated with this product is the potential for anesthetic and peripheral neuropathy effects after inhalation over-exposures to n-Pentane and n-Hexane (components of this product). Specific human over-exposure data are available for n-Pentane and n-Hexane, as follows:

**CONCENTRATION OF n-PENTANE**

- Brief (10 minute) up to 5,000 ppm:
- Higher than 5,000 ppm:
- Long term:

**OBSERVED EFFECT**

No symptoms.  
Exhilaration, dizziness and headache can occur.  
Can cause chronic neurological disorder causing damage to the nerves in the hands and feet (peripheral neuropathy).

**CONCENTRATION OF n-HEXANE**

- Brief (10 minute) at 1,500 ppm:
- 5000 ppm:
- Long term at 500 ppm:

**OBSERVED EFFECT**

Irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea and headache.  
Dizziness and drowsiness can occur.  
Can affect the nerves in the arms and legs. Effects include numbing or tingling sensations in the fingers and toes, tiredness, muscle weakness, cramps and spasms in the leg, difficulty in holding objects or walking, abdominal pains, loss of appetite, weight loss. More serious exposures can cause damage to the nerves in the hands and feet (peripheral neuropathy).

Eyes and Vision:

Abnormal color perception and pigment changes in the eyes have been reported among industrial workers exposed to 423-1280 ppm for 5 years or more.

Blood Cells:

Mild forms of anemia have also been associated with exposure to hexane. These are of temporary nature.

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)

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Exposure to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide (a component of this gas mixture) may cause eye irritation with symptoms such as pain, redness, and tearing. Prolonged contact of high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide with the eyes can cause damage to the retinal ganglion cells.

**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, Carbon Monoxide (a component of this gas mixture) is toxic to humans at levels that exist in this mixture. Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide poisoning can develop gradually, or can arise suddenly, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Lips and fingernails will turn bright red, which is a significant sign of Carbon Monoxide over-exposure. Other symptoms of over-exposure to Carbon Monoxide can include respiratory difficulty, headaches, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, blurred vision, memory loss, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, unconsciousness, and death.

**ACUTE (Continued):** Inhalation of high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide (a component of this gas mixture) can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate. High concentrations of Carbon Dioxide may cause eye irritation, and potential eye damage. Inhalation over-exposures to other components of this gas mixture (n-Pentane, and n-Hexane) can cause anesthetic effects and motor neuropathy (i.e. pain and tingling in feet and hands).

**CHRONIC:** Abnormal color perception and pigment changes in the eyes have been reported among persons exposed to 420 -1300 ppm of n-Hexane for five years. Additionally, long-term exposure to low levels of n-Hexane or n-Pentane can affect the nerves in the arms and legs. Effects include numbing or tingling sensation, tiredness, cramps, spasms in legs, difficulty holding objects or walking, loss of appetite and weight loss. Pentane isomers, such as n-Pentane, can cause sensitization of the heart to epinephrine. 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.

### 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. 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.

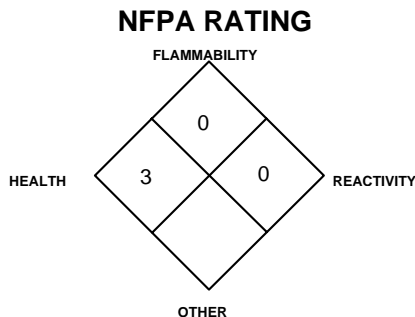
**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This product contains Carbon Monoxide, which is a toxic gas. 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 Carbon Monoxide or Carbon Dioxide, 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, 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 Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Oxygen.

Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide levels 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 poorly ventilated areas; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to Carbon Monoxide or Carbon Dioxide over-exposure, or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing Carbon Monoxide. 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 Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if levels of the components of this product 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.

**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 Nitrogen, a main component of this gas mixture.

**GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm:** .072 lbs/ ft<sup>3</sup> (1.153 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**BOILING POINT:** -320.4°F (-195.8°C)

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

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

**pH:** Not applicable.

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm:** 0.023 **MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 28.01

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not applicable.

**EXPANSION RATIO:** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** 64-244 ppm. (for n-Hexane).

**SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb):** 13.8

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

**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not applicable.

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

**GAS DENSITY @ 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:** 0.1144 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (1.833 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**BOILING POINT:** -109.3°F; -78.5°C

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

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

**pH:** Not applicable.

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

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 44.01

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not applicable.

**EXPANSION RATIO:** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not applicable.

**SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb):** 8.76

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

**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not applicable.

**The following information is for this gas mixture.**

**APPEARANCE AND COLOR:** This product is a colorless gas which is either odorless, or which has a faint, solvent-like odor.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** There are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this product. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Normally stable in gaseous state.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** The thermal decomposition products of n-Hexane and n-Pentane 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. Components of this product (n-Pentane, n-Hexane) are also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). Carbon Monoxide is mildly corrosive to nickel and iron (especially at high temperatures and pressures). Carbon Dioxide, another component of this gas mixture, will ignite and explode when heated with powdered aluminum, beryllium, cerium alloys, chromium, magnesium-aluminum alloys, manganese, thorium, titanium, and zirconium. In the presence of moisture, Carbon Dioxide will ignite with cesium oxide. Metal acetylides will also ignite and explode on contact with Carbon Dioxide.

**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:

**NITROGEN:** There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen.

Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

**n-PENTANE:**

LD<sub>50</sub> (intravenous, mouse) = 446 mg/kg.

LC<sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat) = 364 g/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hours

LCLo (inhalation, mouse) = 325 g/m<sup>3</sup>/2 hours

**n-HEXANE:**

Eye, rabbit = 10 mg/ mild

TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 10,000 ppm/7 hr.

TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 5000 ppm/20 hours; teratogenic effects

LD50 (oral, rat) = 28710 mg/kg

LDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 9100 mg/kg

LCLo (inhalation, mouse) = 120,000 mg/kg

LD50 (rat, oral): 28,710 mg/kg

ACUTE INHALATION (mouse): 30,000 ppm, narcosis within 30 to 60 minutes; 35,000-40,000 ppm, convulsions and death.

DERMAL (rabbit): 2 to 5 ml/kg for 4 hours resulted in restlessness and discoordination; death occurred at 5 ml/kg.

CHRONIC INHALATION (rat): 400-600 ppm, 5 days/week, peripheral neuropathy in 45 days; 850 ppm for 143 days, loss of weight and degeneration of the sciatic nerve. (mouse): 250 ppm, peripheral neuropathy within 7 months; no effects at 100 ppm.

**CARBON MONOXIDE:**

TCLo (inhalation, mouse) = 65 ppm/24 hours (7-18 preg): reproductive effects

TCLo (inhalation, mouse) = 8 pph/1 hour (female 8D post): teratogenic effects

TCLo (inhalation, human) = 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/10 minutes

LCLo (inhalation, man) = 4000 ppm/30 minutes

TCLo (inhalation, man) = 650 ppm/45 minutes: central nervous system and blood system effects.

LCLo (inhalation, human) = 5000 ppm/5 minutes

LCLo (inhalation, dog) = 4000 ppm/46 minutes

LCLo (inhalation, rabbit) = 4000 ppm

LC<sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat) = 1811 ppm/4 hours

LC<sub>50</sub> (inhalation, guinea pig) = 2450 ppm/4 hours

LC<sub>50</sub> (inhalation, guinea pig) = 5718 ppm/4 hours

LCLo (inhalation, mammal) = 5000 ppm/5 minutes

**CARBON DIOXIDE:** This gas is a simple asphyxiant with physiological effects at high concentration.

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

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

LCLo (inhalation, mammal) = 90,000 ppm/5 minutes

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

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** Not applicable.

**SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT:** The components of this gas mixture are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers. Pentane isomers (i.e. n-Pentane) can cause cardiac sensitization to epinephrine.

**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 contains components that may cause embryotoxic effects in humans; however, due to the small total amount of the components, embryotoxic effects are not expected to occur.

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. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture which exists up to 1%, can cause teratogenic effects in humans. Severe exposure to Carbon Monoxide during pregnancy has caused adverse effects and the death of the fetus. In general, maternal symptoms are an indicator of the potential risk to the fetus since Carbon Monoxide is toxic to the mother before it is toxic to the fetus. Clinical studies involving test animals exposed to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies involving test animals exposed to high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide indicate reproductive effects. 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 may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture, can aggravate some diseases of the cardiovascular system, such as coronary artery disease and angina pectoris. Because of the presence of n-Hexane or n-Pentane in this product, central nervous system conditions, eye disorders, or skin problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure. Hyperbaric oxygen is the most efficient antidote to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the optimum range being 2-2.5 atm. A special mask, or, preferably, a compression chamber to utilize oxygen at these pressures is required. Avoid administering stimulant drugs.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are applicable for this product, as follows:

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs) for components of this product are as follows:		
CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
CARBON MONOXIDE • Carboxyhemoglobin in blood • Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air	• End of shift • End of shift	• 3.5% of hemoglobin • 20 ppm
n-HEXANE • 2,5-Hexanedione in urine • n-Hexane in end-exhaled air	• End of shift	• 5 mg/g creatinine • Refer to current TLV list.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**PENTANE:** Log K<sub>ow</sub> = 3.39. Water Solubility = 38.5 mg/L. LOG BCF (n-pentane) = calculated, 1.90 and 2.35, respectively.

Photolysis, hydrolysis, and bioconcentration are not anticipated to be important fate processes. Biodegradation and soil adsorption are anticipated to be more important processes for this compound.

**n-HEXANE:** Log K<sub>ow</sub> = 3.90-4.11. Water Solubility = 9.5 mg/L. Estimated Bioconcentration Factor = 2.24 and 2.89.

Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hexane is volatile. Rapid volatilization from water and soil is anticipated for this compound. Hexane will float in slick on surface of the water

**CARBON MONOXIDE:** Water solubility = 3.3 ml/100 cc at 0 °C, 2.3 ml at 20°C.

**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:** No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on plant and animal life. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this product, can be deadly to exposed animal life, producing symptoms similar to those experienced by humans. Carbon Monoxide may also be harmful to plant life.

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:** No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on aquatic life. The presence of more than a trace of Carbon Monoxide (a component of this product) is a hazard to fish.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. 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)  
**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 (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. 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

**SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:** This product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

COMPONENT	SARA 302	SARA 304	SARA 313
Carbon Dioxide	NO	NO	NO
n-Pentane	NO	NO	NO
n-Hexane	NO	YES	YES
Carbon Monoxide	NO	NO	NO
Nitrogen	NO	NO	NO

**SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:** Not applicable.

**TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:** The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):** A statutory 1 pound RQ is applicable to n-Hexane until this quantity is adjusted (as a Clean Air Act, Section 112(b) hazardous air pollutant).

**OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**

- Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, n-Pentane and n-Hexane are subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000.
- n-Pentane is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112® 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.
- The regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (29 CFR 1910.119) are not applicable to this gas mixture.
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, and n-Hexane are not listed Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Carbon Monoxide and n-Pentane are listed under this regulation in Table 3, as Regulated Substances (Flammable), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater, and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.

**OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS:** This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A and D2A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

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

**Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances:** Carbon Monoxide, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants:** Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Florida - Substance List:** Carbon Monoxide, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Illinois - Toxic Substance List:** Carbon Monoxide, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Kansas - Section 302/313 List:** No.

**Massachusetts - Substance List:** Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances:** Carbon Monoxide, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List t:** n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List:** Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

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

**Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List:** Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List:** Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Texas - Hazardous Substance List:** n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List:** n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances:** n-Pentane, n-Hexane, Carbon Dioxide.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** Carbon Monoxide (a component of this product) is on the California Proposition 65 lists as a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## 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, LLC 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"*

**PREPARED BY:**                            CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
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   619/565-0302

Fax on Demand:    1-800/231-1366



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, LLC's 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.