OXYGEN (>23.5%) in CARBON DIOXIDE

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name OXYGEN (>23.5%) in CARBON DIOXIDE

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number LIND-M0147
UN / ID no. UN3156
Trade name MAPAX OC20, MAPAX OC30, CARBOGEN 93.7, CARBOGEN 95.5, FOOD FRESH 8

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Industrial and professional use.
Uses advised against Consumer use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Linde Gas North America LLC
10 Riverview Drive
Danbury, CT 06810
Phone: 908-329-9700
www.lindeus.com

* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies / divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number +1 800-645-4633

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Oxidizing gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard Statements
May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep and store away from clothing and other combustible materials
Keep valves and fittings free from grease and oil
Avoid breathing gas
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
Use a backflow preventive device in piping
Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction and rated for cylinder pressure
Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service
Open valve slowly
Close valve after each use and when empty

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C / 125°F

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	<50	CO_2
Oxygen	7782-44-7	>23.5	O_2

Composition covers range of mixtures that fall within the same hazard classifications.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eye contact	None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%. Oxygen is not acutely toxic under normal pressure. Oxygen is more toxic when inhaled at elevated pressures. Depending upon pressure and duration of exposure, pure oxygen at elevated pressures may cause cramps, dizziness, difficulty breathing, convulsions, edema and death.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Specific extinguishing methods
Continue to cool fire exposed cylinders until flames are extinguished. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer. Will support and accelerate combustion of combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, debris, etc). Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1 or call your closest Linde location.

Methods for cleaning up — Return cylinder to Linde or an authorized distributor.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling — Dry product is non-corrosive and may be used with all materials of construction. Moisture causes metal oxides which are formed with air to be hydrated so that they include volume and lose their protective role (rust formation). Concentrations of SO_2, Cl_2, salt, etc. in the moisture enhances the rusting of metals in air. Carbon steels and low alloy steels are acceptable for use at lower pressures. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Keep valves and fittings free from grease and oil. Open valve slowly. Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service. "NO SMOKING" signs should be posted in storage and use areas. Separate flammable gas cylinders from oxygen and other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a 5 ft. high barrier with a minimum fire resistance rating of a half an hour.

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar,etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions — Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Full and empty cylinders should be segregrated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Do not store near combustible materials

Incompatible materials — Reducing agents. Combustible material. Organic material. Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	STEL = 30000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm	TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m^3 (vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/m^3 (vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm (vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/m^3	IDLH: 40000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m^3 STEL: 30000 ppm STEL: 54000 mg/m^3

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Ventilation systems. Use local exhaust in combination with general ventilation as necessary to keep oxygen concentrations below 23.5%. Consider installation of leak detection systems in areas of use and storage. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye / face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
Skin and body protection	Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Gloves must be clean and free from grease or oil.
Respiratory protection	If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.
General Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Product Information	
Physical state	Compressed gas
Appearance	Colorless.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	No data available
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Yes
Lower flammability limit:	Not applicable
Upper flammability limit:	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Oxidizing properties	Oxidizer
Partition coefficient	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point / range	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density kg / m³@20°C	Critical Temperature
Carbon dioxide	44.01	-78.5 °C (Sublimes)	838 psig (5778 kPa) @ 21.1°C	1.522	1.839	31.1 °C
Oxygen	31.99	-182.9 °C	Above critical temperature	1.11	1.331	-118.6 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not reactive under normal conditions

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials
Reducing agents. Combustible material. Organic material. Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Acidosis, adrenal cortical exhaustion, and other metabolic stresses have resulted from prolonged continuous exposure to 1-2% carbon dioxide (10,000 ppm-20,000 ppm). The ACGIH TLV of 5,000 ppm is expected to provide a good margin of safety from asphyxiation and undue metabolic stress provided sufficient oxygen levels are maintained in the air. Increased physical activity, duration of exposure, and decreased oxygen content can affect systemic and respiratory effects resulting from exposure to carbon dioxide. Poisoning began in dogs 36 hours after inhalation of pure oxygen at atmospheric pressure. Distress was seen within 48 hours and death within 60 hours.
Skin contact	No data available.
Eye contact	The incompletely developed retinal circulation is more susceptible to toxic levels of oxygen. In premature infants, arterial oxygen tension above 150 mm Hg may cause retrolental fibroplasia. Permanent blindness may occur several months later. One case of severe retinal damage in an adult was reported. An individual suffering from myasthenia gravis developed irreversible retinal atrophy after breathing 80% oxygen for 150 days.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%. Oxygen is not acutely toxic under normal pressure. Oxygen is more toxic when inhaled at elevated pressures. Depending upon pressure and duration of exposure, pure oxygen at elevated pressures may cause cramps, dizziness, difficulty breathing, convulsions, edema and death.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation	Not classified.

Sensitization	Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP.
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified.
Chronic toxicity	Prolonged inhalation of high oxygen concentrations (>75%) may affect coordination, attention, and cause tiredness of respiratory irritation.
Target Organ Effects	Central Vascular System (CVS), Respiratory system.
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	-	-	470,000 ppm (Rat)	-

Product Information

Oral LD50	No information available
Dermal LD50	No information available
Inhalation LC50	No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability
Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation
Will not bioconcentrate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes: Do not attempt to dispose of residual 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 Linde for proper disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN / ID no.	UN3156
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2
Subsidiary class	5.1
Special Provisions	A14
Description	UN3156, Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.(Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide), 2.2 (5.1)
Emergency Response Guide Number	122

TDG

UN / ID no.	UN3156
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2

Subsidiary class	5.1
Description	UN3156, Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.(Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide), 2.2 (5.1)

IATA

UN / ID no.	UN3156
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2
Subsidiary hazard class	5.1
ERG Code	2X
Description	UN3156, Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.(Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide), 2.2 (5.1)

IMDG

UN / ID no.	UN3156
Hazard Class	2.2
Subsidiary hazard class	5.1
EmS-No.	F-C, S-W
Special Provisions	274

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL / NDSL	Complies
EINECS / ELINCS	Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL / NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List / Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS / ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances / European List of Notified Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311 / 312 Hazard Categories

Should this product meet EPCRA 311 / 312 reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Risk and Process Safety Management Programs

This material, as supplied, does not contain any regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68. This product does not contain any substances regulated as Highly Hazardous Chemicals pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Argon 7440-37-1	X	X	X
Helium 7440-59-7	X	X	X
Nitrogen 7727-37-9	X	X	X
Oxygen 7782-44-7	X	X	X

International Regulations

Chemical Name	Carcinogenicity	Exposure Limits
Carbon dioxide	-	Mexico: TWA= 5000 ppm Mexico: TWA= 9000 mg / m^3 Mexico: STEL= 15000 ppm Mexico: STEL= 27000 mg / m^3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Health hazards 0 Flammability 0 Instability 0 Physical and Chemical Properties OX

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

Issue Date	14-May-2015
Revision Date	14-Aug-2019
Revision Note	SDS sections updated; 1

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End of Safety Data Sheet