

Safety Data Sheet P-19-6517

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Revision date: 01/05/2017 Supersedes: 07/21/2015 Date of issue: 01/01/1985

SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

Product identifier

Use of the substance/mixture

Product form : Mixture

: Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen) Name

Other means of identification : Extendapak, Mediblend; Industrial Gas Mixes

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

: Medical applications Food applications

Industrial use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

> Praxair, Inc. 10 Riverview Drive

Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA

T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146

www.praxair.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week

Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887

(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Compressed gas H280

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US) : WARNING

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED

H380 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION CGA-HG03 - MAY INCREASE RESPIRATION AND HEART RATE

: P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

P261 - Avoid breathing gas

P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure

CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty

CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)

Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the : Most of these mixtures are asphyxiants. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Mixtures containing carbon dioxide are also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate

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classification

concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US) 2.4.

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substance

Not applicable

3.2. **Mixture**

Name	Product identifier %	
Carbon dioxide	(CAS No) 124-38-9	0.1 - 99.9
Nitrogen	(CAS No) 7727-37-9	0.1 - 99.9

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact

: Adverse effects not expected from this product.

First-aid measures after eye contact

Adverse effects not expected from this product. In case of eye irritation: Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Consult an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after ingestion

: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No additional information available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture 5.2.

Reactivity

: Under certain conditions, nitrogen can react violently with lithium, neodymium, titanium (above 1472°F/800°C), and magnesium to form nitrides. At high temperature, it can also combine with oxygen and hydrogen.

Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions

: Compressed gas: asphyxiant

Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen

Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart

–Fire Protection.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters

Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Other information

Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.).

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures

: **Compressed gas: asphyxiant.** Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Approach suspected leak area with caution. Remove all sources of ignition. if safe to do so. Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Stop flow of product if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Before entering the area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g, wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.



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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)				
ACGIH	Not established			
USA OSHA	Not established			
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)			
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	9000 mg/m³		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm		
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)				
ACGIH	Not established			
USA OSHA	Not established			

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use a local exhaust system with sufficient flow velocity to maintain an adequate supply of air in the worker's breathing zone. Mechanical (general): General exhaust ventilation may be
- acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air.

Eye protection

: Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and body protection

: Wear work gloves and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective equipment where needed. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.

Respiratory protection

When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Gas

Appearance : Colorless gas.
Color : Colorless.
Odor : Odorless.

No data available Odor threshold Not applicable. рΗ Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) No data available Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) Not applicable. Melting point : No data available Freezing point : No data available Boiling point No data available Flash point No data available Not applicable. Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature No data available Flammability (solid, gas) No data available Vapor pressure Not applicable. Relative vapor density at 20 °C No data available Relative density : No data available

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Relative gas density : 0.968 - 1.244 Solubility : Water:

Log Pow : Not applicable. Log Kow : Not applicable. Viscosity, kinematic Not applicable. Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable. Explosive properties : Not applicable.

Oxidizing properties : None.

Explosion limits : No data available

Other information

Gas group : Compressed gas

Additional information : None

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity 10.1.

> Under certain conditions, nitrogen can react violently with lithium, neodymium, titanium (above 1472°F/800°C), and magnesium to form nitrides. At high temperature, it can also combine with

oxygen and hydrogen.

10.2. **Chemical stability**

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

May occur.

10.4. **Conditions to avoid**

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

10.5. Incompatible materials

None.

10.6. **Hazardous decomposition products**

None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Serious eye damage/irritation Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitization Not classified Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified Carcinogenicity Not classified Reproductive toxicity Not classified Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Not classified Specific target organ toxicity (repeated : Not classified

exposure)

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. **Toxicity**

Ecology - general : No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)		
Persistence and degradability No ecological damage caused by this product.		
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
Persistence and degradability No ecological damage caused by this product.		
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)		
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.	

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential**

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)		
Log Pow	Not applicable.	
Log Kow	Not applicable.	
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.	
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)	
Log Pow	0.83	
Log Kow	Not applicable.	
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.	
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)		
Log Pow	Not applicable for inorganic gases.	
Log Kow	Not applicable.	
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.	

Mobility in soil 12.4.

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)			
Mobility in soil	No data available.		
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.		
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)			
Mobility in soil	No data available.		
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.		
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)			
Mobility in soil	No data available.		
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.		

Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer : None Effect on the global warming : None

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international

regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1956 Compressed gas, n.o.s., 2.2

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1956

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Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Class (DOT) : 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas 49 CFR 173.115

Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.2 - Non-flammable gas



: G - Identifies proper shipping name (PSN) requiring the addition of technical name(s) in **DOT Symbols**

parentheses following the PSN

Additional information

: 121 (UN1066);120 (UN1977) Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's

> compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers: - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided)

is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1956

: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)

Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases MFAG-No : 121

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1956

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Class (IATA) : 2

Civil Aeronautics Law Gases under pressure/Gases nonflammable nontoxic under pressure

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Sudden release of pressure hazard

Immediate (acute) health hazard

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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EU-Regulations

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

15.2.2. National regulations

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

15.3. US State regulations

Gas Mixture (0.1-99.9% Carbon Dioxide, 0.1-99.9% Nitrogen)()		
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No	
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No	
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No	
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No	
State or local regulations	U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)				
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)				
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List



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SECTION 16: Other information

Other information

: When you mix two or more chemicals, you can 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 evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair, Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product

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NFPA health hazard

NFPA fire hazard NFPA reactivity

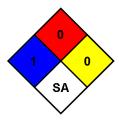
NFPA specific hazard

: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

: 0 - Materials that will not burn.

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

: SA - This denotes gases which are simple asphyxiants.



HMIS III Rating

Health : 0 Minimal Hazard - No significant risk to health

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard
Physical : 1 Slight Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.