

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS, Australian WorkSafe, Japanese Industrial Standard JIS Z 7250:2000, and European Union REACH Regulations

PORTAGAS

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas: Oxygen, 0.0015-23.5%; Methane, 0.0005-2.5%; Carbon Monoxide, 0.0005-1.0%; Hydrogen Sulfide, 0.001-0.025%
SYNONYMS:	Not Applicable
CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:	Not Applicable
FORMULA:	Not Applicable
NOTE:	This Material Safety Data Sheet is for Nitrogen supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT-39 cylinders).
PRODUCT USE:	Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	MSDS 1013
U.N. NUMBER:	UN1956
U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS:	Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen) *or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	PortaGAS, Inc.
ADDRESS:	1202 E. Sam Houston Pkwy S., Pasadena, TX 77503
EMERGENCY PHONE:	TOLL-FREE in USA/Canada: (800)255-3924 International calls: 01 813 248 0585 Australian Poison Control: 02 13 11 26 Australian Fire Brigade: 000
BUSINESS PHONE:	(713) 928-6477 General MSDS Info
DATE OF PREPARATION:	December 2010
DATE OF LAST REVISION:	December 2010

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has a rotten-egg odor (due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide). The odor cannot be relied on as an adequate warning of the presence of this gas mixture, because olfactory fatigue occurs after over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide (another component of this gas mixture) are toxic to humans in relatively low concentrations. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause skin or eye irritation, nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Additionally, releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in small confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated.

US DOT SYMBOLS



CANADA (WHMIS) SYMBOLS



EUROPEAN and (GHS) HAZARD SYMBOLS



Signal Word: **Danger**

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:

Classification of the substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No1272/2008

Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Oxidizing Gas Category
Pressurized Gas

According to European Directive 67/548/EEC as amended.

Harmful by inhalation, pressurized gas, oxidizing

Hazard Statement(s):

H270: May cause or intensify fire, oxidizer
H280: Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Hazard Symbol(s):

[Xn] Harmful; [O] Oxidizer

Precautionary Statement(s):

P261: Avoid breathing gas.
P271: Use only in well ventilated area.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P403: Store in a well ventilated place.

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Risk Phrases: Simple Asphyxiant

R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire
R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R65: Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases:

S9: Keep container in a well ventilated area
S23: Do not breath gas
S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

HEALTH HAZARDS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. However the Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide components of this gas mixture are toxic to humans. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, over-exposures to this gas mixture can also irritate the skin and eyes; severe eye contamination can result in blindness.

CHRONIC: Severe over-exposures to the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture, which do not result in death, may cause long-term symptoms such as memory loss, paralysis of facial muscles, or nerve tissue damage. In serious cases of over-exposure, the eyes can be permanently damaged. Skin disorders and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by repeated over-exposures to this gas product. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional information on the components of this gas mixture. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS:

ACUTE: Respiratory system, blood system, central nervous system effects, cardiovascular system, skin, eyes.

CHRONIC Neurological system, reproductive system, eyes.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:	CAS #	EINECS #	ICSC #	WT %	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION; RISK PHRASES
Oxygen	7782-44-7	231-956-9	0138	0.0015 – 23.5%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:[O] OXIDIZER RISK PHRASES: R8
Methane	74-82-8	200-812-7	0291	0.0005 – 2.5%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:[F] FLAMMABLE RISK PHRASES: R12
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	231-977-3	0165	0.001 – 0.025%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:[F] FLAMMABLE, [T] TOXIC RISK PHRASES: R12, R26
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	211-128-3	0023	0.0005 – 1.0%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:[F] FLAMMABLE, [T] TOXIC RISK PHRASES: R12, R48/23
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	231-783-9	1198.	Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:[Xi] IRRITANT RISK PHRASES: R36/38

None of the trace impurities in this product contribute significantly to the hazards associated with the product.

All hazard information pertinent to the product has been provided in this Material Safety Data sheet., per the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and State equivalent standards

Note: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR, EU Directives and the Japanese Industrial Standard *JIS Z 7250: 2000*.

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture 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). No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If irritation of the skin develops after exposure to this gas mixture, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If irritation of the eye develops after exposure to this gas mixture, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture. 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 Hydrogen Sulfide, eye disorders or skin problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

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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. Be observant for initial signs of pulmonary edema in the event of severe inhalation over-exposures.

SECTION 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.

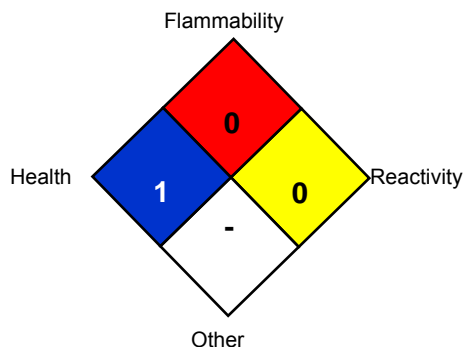
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture contains toxic gases, Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, and presents a health hazard to firefighters. This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

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.

NFPA RATING SYSTEM



HMIS RATING SYSTEM

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)			1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)			0
PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)			0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Sect 8		See Sect 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE:

Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, the toxic components of this gas mixture, and other safety hazards related to the remaining components of this gas mixture, 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 Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide level 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.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:

Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing a gas mixture with Hydrogen Sulfide or Carbon Monoxide. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. Eye wash stations/safety showers should be near areas where this gas mixture is used or stored. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. All work practices should minimize releases of Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide-containing gas mixtures.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:

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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

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

Chemical Name	CAS#	ACGIH TWA	OSHA TWA
Oxygen	7782-44-7	Not Listed	Not Listed
Methane	74-82-8	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	10 ppm	15 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	25 ppm	50 ppm
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Not Listed	Not Listed

There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen, Oxygen, or Methane. These are considered simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if the levels of components exceeds exposure limits presented in Section 2 (Composition and Information of Ingredients) and Oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or unknown, during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.16.33% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, the main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: .	072 lbs/ ft ³ (1.153 kg/m ³)
FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig:	-345.8°F (-210°C)
BOILING POINT:	-320.4°F (-195.8°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.
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) (psig):	Not applicable.
SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb):	13.8
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not applicable.

The following information is for this gas mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD:	13 ppm (Hydrogen Sulfide)
APPEARANCE AND COLOR:	This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has a rotten egg-like odor, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):	Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of this gas mixture

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may cause olfactory fatigue, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, so the odor is not a good warning property of a release of this gas mixture. 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. Wet lead acetate paper can be used for leak detection. The paper turns black in the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Cadmium chloride solutions can also be used. Cadmium solutions will turn yellow upon contact with Hydrogen Sulfide.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Methane include carbon oxides. The decomposition products of Hydrogen Sulfide include water and sulfur 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 gas mixture). Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. Components of this gas mixture (Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane) 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). Hydrogen Sulfide is corrosive to most metals, because it reacts with these substances to form metal sulfides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA:

The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

NITROGEN: There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

METHANE: There are no specific toxicology data for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

CARBON MONOXIDE: LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1807 ppm/4 hours LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 2444 ppm/4 hours LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 5718 ppm/4 hours LC₅₀ (Inhalation-wild bird species) 1334 ppm LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4 mg/m /12 hours:

HYDROGEN SULFIDE: LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 444 ppm: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea; Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: urine volume increased LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 634 ppm/1 hour LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 600 ppm/30 minutes LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 5700 µg/kg:

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:

This gas mixture is irritating to the eyes, and may be irritating to the skin.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT:

The components of this gas mixture are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture on the human reproductive system. **Mutagenicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported 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. The Carbon Monoxide 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. **Reproductive Toxicity:** The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):

Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this gas mixture, as follows:

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
CARBON MONOXIDE • Carboxyhemoglobin in blood	• End of shift	• 3.5% of hemoglobin
• Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air	• End of Shift	• 20 ppm

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SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:

The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

CARBON MONOXIDE:

Atmospheric Fate: A photochemical model was used to quantify the sensitivity of the tropospheric oxidants ozone (O₃) and OH to changes in methane (CH₄), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and NO emissions and to perturbations in climate and stratospheric chemistry. In most cases, increased CH₄ and CO emissions will suppress OH (negative coefficients) in increased O₃ (positive coefficients) except in areas where NO and O₃ influenced by pollution are sufficient to increase OH. In most regions, NO, CO, and CH₄ emission increased will suppress OH and increase O₃, but these trends may be opposed by stratospheric O₃ depletion and climate change.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

Water Solubility = 1 g/242 mL at 20°C. Plant toxicity: Continuous fumigation of plants with 300 or 3000 ppb Hydrogen Sulfide caused leaf lesions, defoliation, and reduced growth with severity of injury correlated to dose. At higher (3.25 and 5.03 ppm) Hydrogen Sulfide, significant reductions in leaf CO₂ and water vapor exchanges occurred, and stomatal openings were depressed. Bioconcentration: Does not have bioaccumulation or food chain contamination potential.

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 gas mixture's effects on plant and animal life. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, components of this gas mixture, can be deadly to exposed animal life, producing symptoms similar to those experienced by humans. This gas mixture may also be harmful to plant life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:

No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on aquatic life. The presence of more than a trace of the Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is a hazard to fish. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture:

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations, those of Canada, Australia, EU Member States and Japan. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT; IATA; IMO; ADR:

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)* or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

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

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 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.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) SHIPPING REGULATIONS:

This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS:

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)* or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

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

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UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERAP INDEX: 3000
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: Forbidden

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: Forbidden
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004): 126

Note: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA):

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, by rules of IATA:

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION:

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR):

This product is classified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this gas mixture are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

Chemical Name	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, App A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Hydrogen Sulfide	YES	YES	YES

TSCA: All components in this product are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory of chemicals.

SARA 311/312:

Acute Health: No Chronic Health: No Fire: No Reactivity: No

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Hydrogen Sulfide = 500 lb (227 kg)

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Hydrogen Sulfide = 100 lb (45 kg)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000. Hydrogen Sulfide and Methane are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for each of these gases is 10,000 pounds and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation. Depending on specific operations involving the use of this gas mixture, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Hydrogen Sulfide is listed in Appendix A of this regulation. The Threshold Quantity for Hydrogen Sulfide under this regulation is 1500 lbs (and so one cylinder of this gas mixture will not be affected by this regulation). This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82). Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Hydrogen Sulfide is listed under this regulation in Table 1 as a Regulated Substance (Toxic Substance), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater. Carbon Monoxide and Methane 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.

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: | Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane. |
| California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: | Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane. |
| Florida - Substance List: | Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide |
| Illinois - Toxic Substance List: | Carbon Monoxide, Methane, Hydrogen Sulfide. |
| Kansas - Section 302/313 List: | No. |
| Massachusetts - Substance List: | Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane. |
| Michigan - Critical Materials Register: | No. |
| Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: | Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane. |
| Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: | Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane. |
| New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: | Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Methane. |
| North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable | Hydrogen Sulfide. |

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Quantities:

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List:

Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List:

Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List:

Hydrogen Sulfide.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List:

Hydrogen Sulfide.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances:

Hydrogen Sulfide.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

WARNING! This gas mixture contains a compound known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: All of the components of this product are on the DSL Inventory

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

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A – Compressed Gases and D2B – Toxic Material, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classification of the substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No1272/2008. See section 2 for details.

Hazard Classification:

[Xn] Harmful [O] Oxidizer

Risk Phrases: Simple Asphyxiant

R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire
R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R65: Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases:

S9: Keep container in a well ventilated area
S23: Do not breath gas
S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: All components of this product are listed on the AICS.

STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS: Not applicable.

JAPANESE INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

JAPANESE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MITI) STATUS:

The components of this product are not listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese MITI.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

Listing of the components on individual country Chemical Inventories is as follows:

Asia-Pac:	Listed
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):	Listed
Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL):	Listed
Japanese Existing National Inventory of Chemical Substances (ENCS):	Listed
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):	Listed
Swiss Giftliste List of Toxic Substances:	Listed
U.S. TSCA:	Listed

SECTION 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 mixture 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.

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.

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Disclaimer: To the best of Portagas' knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness is not guaranteed and no warranties of any type either express or implied are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.