# 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product identifier**

**Product Name**

CARBON DIOXIDE (<12%), HELIUM (10-90%) In ARGON

**Other means of identification**

**Safety data sheet number**

LIND-M0035

**UN/ID no.**

UN1956

**Trade name**

ARGOSHIELD PRO; CORGON 10He30; CRONIGON 2He20; CRONIGON 2He38; CRONIGON 2.5He90; STAINSHIELD LIGHT; STAINSHIELD PRO; STAINSHIELD UNIVERSAL

**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 - Linde Merchant Production Inc. - Linde LLC
575 Mountain Ave.
Murray Hill, NJ 07974
Phone: 908-464-8100
www.lindeus.com

Linde Gas Puerto Rico, Inc.
Road 869, Km 1.8
Barrio Palmas, Catano, PR 00962
Phone: 787-641-7445
www.pr.lindegas.com

Linde Canada Limited
5860 Chedworth Way
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 0A2
Phone: 905-501-1700
www.lindecanada.com

* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/ divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

**Emergency telephone number**

**Company Phone Number**

905-501-0802 (Canada) +1 800-232-4726 (Linde National Operations Center, US)
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gases under pressure</th>
<th>Compressed gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple asphyxiants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label elements

Signal word  
Warning

Hazard Statements
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated  
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation  
May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Avoid breathing gas  
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place  
Use a backflow preventive device in piping  
Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure  
Close valve after each use and when empty

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/advice.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Volume %</th>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>7440-37-1</td>
<td>5-90</td>
<td>Ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>7440-59-7</td>
<td>10-90</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Self-protection of the first aider
RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms
Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. 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%.

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
Non-flammable gas. 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. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

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
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.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association's (CGA) Safety Bulletin SB-2, Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres.

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. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.

Incompatible materials
Carbon dioxide is incompatible with: Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diamino 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>STEL: 30000 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
<td>IDLH: 40000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 9000 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm</td>
<td>(vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 9000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm</td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/m³</td>
<td>STEL: 30000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 54000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Other Information**

Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering Controls**

Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen levels at or above 19.5%. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. 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.

**Respiratory protection**

Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self contained breathing apparatus for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%). 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.

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### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Product Information**

**Physical state**

Compressed gas

**Appearance**

Colorless.

**Odor**

Odorless.

**Odor threshold**

No information available

**pH**

No data available

**Melting point**

No data available

**Evaporation rate**

Not applicable

**Flammability Limit in Air**

**Lower flammability limit:**

Not applicable

**Upper flammability limit:**

Not applicable

**Flash point**

Not applicable.

**Autoignition temperature**

No data available

**Decomposition temperature**

No data available

**Partition coefficient**

No data available

**Kinematic viscosity**

Not applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>Boiling point</th>
<th>Vapor Pressure</th>
<th>Vapor density (air =1)</th>
<th>Gas Density kg/m³@ 20°C</th>
<th>Critical Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>44.01</td>
<td>-78.5 °C</td>
<td>838 psig (5778 kPa) @ 21.1°C</td>
<td>1.522</td>
<td>1.839</td>
<td>31.1 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Due to the presence of Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture.

Incompatible materials
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. Product is a simple asphyxiant.

Skin contact
No data available.

Eye contact
No data available.

Ingestion
Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms
Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<=18%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. 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%.

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: None known.
Target Organ Effects: Central vascular system (CVS), Respiratory system.
Aspiration hazard: Not applicable.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No known acute aquatic toxicity.
Persistence and degradability: Not applicable.
Bioaccumulation: No information available.

Global warming potential (GWP): 1 (Carbon Dioxide)

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

Note: The technical names of components listed as part of shipping description will depend on specific mixture composition and/or balance gas.

DOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN/ ID no.</th>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Emergency Response Guide Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN1956</td>
<td>Compressed gas, n.o.s.</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s.(XXXX, XXXXX), 2.2</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TDG

UN1956
UN/ID no.
Proper shipping name: Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 2.2
Description: UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s., 2.2

MEX
UN/ID no.: UN1956
Proper shipping name: Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 2.2
Description: UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (XXXXX, XXXXX) 2.2

IATA
UN/ID no.: UN1956
Proper shipping name: Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 2.2
ERG Code: 2L
Description: UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (XXXXX, XXXXX) 2.2

IMDG
UN/ID no.: UN1956
Proper shipping name: Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 2.2
EmS-No.: F-C, S-V
Special Provisions: 274
Description: UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (XXXXX, XXXXX), 2.2

ADR
UN/ID no.: UN1956
Proper shipping name: Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 2.2
Classification code: 1A
Tunnel restriction code: (E)
Special Provisions: 274, 655
Description: UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (XXXXX, XXXXX), 2.2, (E)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Health Hazard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Health Hazard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Hazard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden release of pressure hazard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reactive Hazard  No

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7440-37-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7440-59-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA=5000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: TWA=9000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: STEL=15000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: STEL=27000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health hazards</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Instability</th>
<th>Physical and Chemical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Simple asphyxiant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 08-Apr-2015
Revision Date: 08-Apr-2015
Revision Note: Initial Release
General Disclaimer
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End of Safety Data Sheet