







## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
- Ensure adequate ventilation
- Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas
- Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.
- Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F).
- Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use.
- When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier.
- Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents.
- When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart, trolley, hand truck, etc designed to transport cylinders.
- Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.
- Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps.
- Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials.
- Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented.
- Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction.
- Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.
- Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container.
- Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur.
- Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier.
- Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.
- Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.
- Close valve after each use and when empty.
- Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment.
- Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shocks which may cause damage to their valve or safety devices.
- Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard.
- Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.
- Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders.
- Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier.
- Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.
- Always use backflow protective device in piping.
- When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight.
- Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.
- Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F).
- Prolonged periods of cold temperature below -30°C (-20°F) should be avoided.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
- Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.
- Protect from sunlight.
- Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first.
- Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.
- Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.
- Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather.
- The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged.

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage (....)**

- Container valve guards or caps should be in place.
- Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.
- Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from combustible material.
- Return empty containers in a timely manner.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

- Welding Gases

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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1 Control parameters**

- If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace exposure - Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents - Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace exposure. General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**Argon**

No exposure limits have been set for this substance

**Carbon dioxide**

(EU) OELV (long term TWA) 5000 ppm 9000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
WEL (long term) 5000 ppm 9150 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (UK)  
WEL (short term) 1500 ppm 27400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (UK)

**8.2 Exposure controls**

- Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be based on a risk assessment of exposure potential
- Engineering controls
  - Ensure adequate ventilation
  - Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres below 19.5% oxygen.
  - Oxygen detectors should be considered
- Respiratory protection
  - Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.
  - BS EN 137:2006 Respiratory protective devices. Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.
- Skin protection
  - Wear protective gloves
  - Sturdy work gloves are recommended for handling cylinders. Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.
  - The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.
  - Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
- Eye/face protection
  - Wear safety glasses approved to standard EN 166.

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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)**

- Thermal hazards  
Not applicable
  - Hygiene measures  
Use good personal hygiene practices  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Wash thoroughly after handling.
  - Environmental exposure controls  
Do not release to the environment except for emergency ventilation.
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**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state: Compressed gas
- Colour: Colourless
- Odour: None
- Melting point/freezing point: Not applicable
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: -194 °F (-125.5 °C)
- Flammability: Not flammable
- Lower and upper explosion limit: No data available
- Flash point: Not applicable
- Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
- Decomposition temperature: No data available
- pH: Not applicable
- Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable
- Solubility: No information available
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): No data available
- Vapour pressure: No data available
- Density and/or relative density: Not applicable
- Relative vapour density: 1.38 (air = 1) Heavier than air.
- Particle characteristics: Not applicable

## 9.2 Other information

- Gas/vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.
  - Molecular weight: 39.88 g/mol
  - Density: 0.0017 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (0.106 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>) Note: (as vapour)
  - Specific Volume: 0.5993 m<sup>3</sup>/kg (9.60 ft<sup>3</sup>/lb)
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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

- Considered stable under normal conditions

## 10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal conditions

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- No hazardous reactions known if used for its intended purpose

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Avoid extremes of temperature

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity (....)**

- No information available

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

- No hazardous decomposition products known
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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat)	LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat)	LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal, rabbit)
Argon	No data available	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available	No data available

- Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	Irritation/corrosion
Argon	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available

- Serious eye damage/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	Irritation/corrosion
Argon	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available

- Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	Skin sensitisation	Respiratory sensitisation
Argon	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available

- Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	Toxicity - In Vitro	Toxicity - In Vivo
Argon	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available

- Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)**

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Argon	No data available	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available	No data available

## - Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Argon	No data available	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available	No data available

## - Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met

## - Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Argon	No data available	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available	No data available

## - Aspiration hazard

Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met

## - Contact with eyes

No hazard expected under normal conditions of use

## - Contact with skin

No hazard expected under normal conditions of use

## - Ingestion

No hazard expected under normal conditions of use

## - Inhalation

Danger of suffocation at high concentrations due to oxygen displacement

May cause shivering fit, sweating, blurred vision, headache, increased pulse rate, shortness of breath, rapid respiration.

Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: dizziness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, loss of mobility/consciousness.

Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

- Does not contain any substances with endocrine disrupting properties

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met



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**SECTION 12: Ecological information (....)**

## Substances

Chemical Name	LC <sub>50</sub> (fish)	EC <sub>50</sub> (aquatic invertebrates)	EC <sub>50</sub> (aquatic algae)
Argon	No data available	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	(1 h) 240 mg/L (96 h) 35 mg/L Species: Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )	No data available	No data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

- No data available

## Substances

Chemical Name	Biodegradation
Argon	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

- Bioaccumulation is not expected

## Substances

Chemical Name	Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)	Log Kow
Argon	No data available	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available	No data available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

- No data available

## Substances

Chemical Name	Adsorption/desorption
Argon	No data available
Carbon dioxide	No data available

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII
- Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

## 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

- No information available

## 12.7 Other adverse effects

- No information available

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation
- Cylinders should be returned to suppliers

## 13.2 Classification

- The waste must be identified according to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC)
- Hazardous Property Code(s): None assigned

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 UN number or ID number

- UN No.: 1956

## 14.2 UN proper shipping name

- Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

- Hazard Class: 2

## 14.4 Packing group

- Packing Group: Not applicable

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

- Not Classified

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

- 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.
- Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.
- Before transporting product containers ensure there is adequate ventilation and:
  - they are firmly secured and the cylinder valve is closed and not leaking;
  - the valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted;
  - the valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.
- The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material.
- For complete transportation information, contact a SGS Gases customer service representative.

## 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

- Not applicable

## 14.8 Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

- ADR UN No.: 1956
- Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
- ADR Hazard Class: 2
- ADR Packing Group: Not applicable
- Tunnel Code: (E)

## 14.9 Sea (IMDG)

- IMDG UN No.: 1956
- Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
- IMDG Hazard Class: 2
- IMDG Pack Group.: Not applicable

## 14.10 Air (ICAO/IATA)

- ICAO UN No.: 1956
- Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Argon, Carbon dioxide)
- ICAO Hazard Class: 2
- ICAO Packing Group: Not applicable

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- This safety data sheet is provided in compliance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878) and UK REACH
- The GB Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (GB CLP) applies in Great Britain
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) applies in Europe
- Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU, Dangerous Substances in Annex I: None
- Restrictions on use according to Annex XVII to REACH Regulation: None

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

- A chemical safety assessment is not required under REACH
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**SECTION 16: Other information**

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

Sources of data: Information from published literature and company data

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Changes made: Revised to conform to latest version of REACH Annex II.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

- Press. Gas, H280: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds

Text not given with phrase codes where they are used elsewhere in this safety data sheet:

- H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

## Acronyms

- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- EC: European Community
- EC<sub>50</sub>: Effective Concentration, 50%
- GHS: Globally Harmonised System
- LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration, 50%
- LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose, 50%
- NOAEC: No observed adverse effect concentration
- NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
- SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
- SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern
- vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
- WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit

--- end of safety datasheet ---

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