L-4638-A
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

UNION CARBIDE

An explanation of the terms used herein may be found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, available from OSHA regional or area offices.
(Essentially similar to U.S. Department of Labor Form OSHA-20 and generally accepted in Canada for information purposes)
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155
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I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT	Oxygen		
CHEMICAL NAME	Oxygen	**SYNONYMS**	Not applicable
FORMULA	O_2	**CHEMICAL FAMILY**	Not applicable
		MOLECULAR WEIGHT	32.00
TRADE NAME	Oxygen		

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

For mixtures of this product request the respective component Material Safety Data Sheets. See Section IX.

MATERIAL (CAS NO.)	Wt (%)	1984-1985 ACGIH TLV-TWA (OSHA-PEL)
Oxygen (7782-44-7)	100	None currently established (None currently established)

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III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT, 760 mm. Hg	−183°C (−297.4°F)	**FREEZING POINT**	−218.4°C (−361.1°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1)	Gas	**VAPOR PRESSURE AT 20°C.**	Gas
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)	1.105 @ 25°C	**SOLUBILITY IN WATER, % by wt.**	Negligible
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	100	**EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)**	Not applicable

APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless, odorless gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES involving this material, further information is available at all times:
In the USA 304 — 744-3487 In Canada 514 — 645-5311
For routine information contact your local supplier

L-4638-A

Union Carbide requests the users of this product to study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product a user should (1) notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and any product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product, and (3) request such customers to notify their employees and customers for the product of the same product hazards and safety information.

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IV. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: None currently established.

EFFECTS OF SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING — No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

SKIN ABSORPTION — No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

INHALATION — Breathing 80% or more oxygen at atmospheric pressure for more than a few hours may cause nasal stuffiness, cough, sore throat, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Breathing oxygen at higher pressure increases the likelihood of adverse effects within a shorter time period. Breathing pure oxygen under pressure may cause lung damage and also central nervous system effects resulting in dizziness, poor coordination, tingling sensation, visual and hearing disturbances, muscular twitching, unconsciousness and convulsions. Breathing oxygen under pressure may cause prolongation of adaptation to darkness and reduced peripheral vision.

SKIN CONTACT — No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

EYE CONTACT — No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE: No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: See "Notes to Physician."

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: See "Notes to Physician."

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION: None currently known.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SWALLOWING — This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

SKIN — No emergency care anticipated.

INHALATION — Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Keep victim warm and at rest. Call a physician.

EYES — No emergency care anticipated.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *Supportive treatment should include immediate sedation, anti-convulsive therapy if needed, and rest. Animal studies suggest that the administration of certain drugs, including phenothiazine drugs and chloroquine, increases the susceptibility to toxicity from oxygen at high concentrations or pressures. Animal studies also indicate that vitamin E deficiency may increase susceptibility to oxygen toxicity.*

Airway obstruction during high oxygen tension may cause alveolar collapse following absorption of the oxygen. Similarly, occlusion of the eustachian tubes may cause retraction of the eardrum and obstruction of the paranasal sinuses may produce "vacuum-type" headache.

Newborn premature infants exposed to high oxygen concentrations may suffer delayed retinal damage which can progress to retinal detachment and blindness (retrolental fibroplasia). Retinal damage can also occur in adults exposed to 100% oxygen under greater than atmospheric pressure, particularly in individuals whose retinal circulation has been previously compromised.

All individuals exposed for long periods to oxygen at high pressure and all who exhibit overt oxygen toxicity should have ophthalmologic examinations.

WHEN USED IN WELDING AND CUTTING: Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American Standard Z49.1 "Safety In Welding and Cutting" published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more detail. For further SAFETY AND HEALTH information, refer to Linde's free publication, L-52-529, "Precautions and Safe Practices for Electric Welding and Cutting", as well as L-2035, "Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating." You may obtain copies from your local supplier, or by writing to Union Carbide Corporation, Linde Division, Communications Department, 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, Connecticut, 06817-0001.

NOTE: *Suitability for use as a component in underwater breathing gas mixtures is to be determined by or under the supervision of personnel experienced in the use of underwater breathing gas mixtures and familiar with the effects, methods, frequency and duration of use, hazards, side effects and precautions to be taken.*

V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (test method)	Not applicable	**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE**	Not applicable

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume	**LOWER** Not applicable	**UPPER**	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Vigorously accelerates combustion. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water (i.e. safety shower) is the preferred extinguishing media for clothing fires.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately cool containers with water spray from maximum distance until cool, then move containers away from fire area if without risk.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Oxidizing agent, vigorously accelerates combustion. Contact with flammable materials may cause fire or explosion. Container may rupture due to heat of fire. No part of a container should be subjected to a temperature higher than 52°C (approximately 125°F). Most containers are provided with a pressure relief device designed to vent contents when they are exposed to elevated temperature. Smoking, flames and electric sparks in the presence of enriched oxygen atmospheres are potential explosion hazards.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	
UNSTABLE	**STABLE**
	X

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: See Section IX.

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): Combustible materials, asphalt, flammable materials, especially oils and greases.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	
May Occur	**Will not Occur**
	X

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None currently known.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Shut off leak if without risk. Ventilate area of leak or move leaking container to well-ventilated area. Remove all flammable materials from vicinity. Oxygen must never be permitted to strike an oily surface, greasy clothes, or other combustible material.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Slowly release into atmosphere, in an open, outdoors area. Remove all flammable materials from vicinity.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (specify type): Not required.

VENTILATION	**LOCAL EXHAUST** — Not applicable.
	MECHANICAL (general) — Acceptable.
	SPECIAL — Not applicable.
	OTHER — Not applicable.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Preferred for cylinder handling.

EYE PROTECTION: Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

WARNING: High pressure gas. Vigorously accelerates combustion. Avoid contact with oils, greases and other flammable materials. Never use manifolds for oxygen cylinders unless specifically designed for such use. Use only with equipment conditioned for oxygen service. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Protect container against physical damage. Isolate from combustible gas installations and combustible materials by adequate distance or by gas-tight, fire-resistive barriers. Protect against over-heating. Never use an oxygen jet for cleaning purposes of any sort, especially clothing, as it increases the likelihood of an engulfing fire. Note: Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective apparatus in any line or piping from the cylinder to prevent reverse flow.

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. Be sure to read and understand all labels and other instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

NOTE: *Compatibility with plastics should be confirmed prior to use. For safety information on general handling of compressed gas cylinders, obtain a copy of pamphlet P-1, "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers" from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.*

OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS: Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve, blow down the system by venting to a safe place, then repair the leak. Never lubricate oxygen valves, regulators, etc., with any combustible substance.

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

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