BOC GASES

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: OXYGEN

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

BOC Gases,
Division of
The BOC Group, Inc.
575 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, NJ 07974

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

BOC Gases
Division of
BOC Canada Limited
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
(905) 501-0802
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: OXYGEN
CHEMICAL NAME: Oxygen
COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: None
TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.2 (5.1)
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, C

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700
PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95
REVIEW DATES: 6/7/96

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[1]	TLV-ACGIH[2]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Oxygen FORMULA: O_2 CAS: 7782-44-7 RTECS #: RS2060000	99.6 to 100.0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

[1] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[2] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Elevated oxygen levels may result in cough and other pulmonary changes. High concentrations of oxygen (greater than 75%) causes symptoms of hyperoxia which included cramps, nausea, dizziness, hypothermia, amblyopia, respiration difficulties, bradycardia, fainting spells and convulsions capable of leading to death. Nonflammable. Oxidizer, will accelerate combustion.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact	Skin Absorption	Eye Contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
No	No	No	Yes	No

PRODUCT NAME: OXYGEN

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure Limits	Irritant	Sensitization
No	No	No
Teratogen	**Reproductive Hazard**	**Mutagen**
No	No	Yes
Synergistic Effects None known		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EYE EFFECTS:
Adverse effects not anticipated.

SKIN EFFECTS:
Adverse effects not anticipated.

INGESTION EFFECTS:
Adverse effects not anticipated.

INHALATION EFFECTS:
High concentrations of oxygen (greater than 75%) causes symptoms of hyperoxia which included cramps, nausea, dizziness, hypothermia, ambylopia, respiration difficulties, bradycardia, fainting spells and convulsions capable of leading to death. The property is that of hyperoxia which leads to pneumonia. Concentrations between 25 and 75% present a risk of inflammation of organic matter in the body.

Oxygen concentrations between 20 to 95% have produced genetic changes in mammalian cell assay test systems.

NFPA HAZARD CODES	HMIS HAZARD CODES	RATINGS SYSTEM
Health: 0	Health: 0	0 = No Hazard
Flammability: 0	Flammability: 0	1 = Slight Hazard
Reactivity: 0	Reactivity: 0	2 = Moderate Hazard
		3 = Serious Hazard
		4 = Severe Hazard

4. First Aid Measures

EYES:
Never introduce ointment or oil into the eyes without medical advice. If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for treatment and follow up.

SKIN:
Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:
Ingestion is not anticipated.

INHALATION:
PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO OXYGEN. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. Inform the treating physician that the patient could be experiencing hyperoxia.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Not flammable, Oxidizer		
Flash point: None	Method: Not Applicable	Autoignition Temperature: None
LEL(%): None	UEL(%): None	
Hazardous combustion products: None		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: None		

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
High oxygen concentrations vigorously accelerate combustion.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Water spray to keep cylinders cool. Extinguishing agent appropriate for the combustible material.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:
If possible, stop the flow of oxygen which is supporting the fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location.

7. Handling and Storage

Electrical classification:
Nonhazardous

Dry product is noncorrosive and may be used with all materials of construction. Moisture causes metal oxides which are formed with air to be hydrated so that they include volume and lose their protective role (rust formation). Concentrations of SO_2, Cl_2, salt, etc. in the moisture enhances the rusting of metals in air.

Carbon steels and low alloy steels are acceptable for use at lower pressures.

For high pressure applications stainless steels are acceptable as are copper and its alloys, nickel and its alloys, brass bronze, silicon alloys, Monel ®, Inconel ® and beryllium. Lead and silver or lead tin alloys are good gasket materials. Teflon ®, Teflon ® composites, or Kel-F ® are preferred non-metallic gasket materials.

Check with the supplier to verify oxygen compatibility for the service conditions.
Oxygen should not be used as a substitute for compressed air in pneumatic equipment since this type generally contains flammable lubricants.

Stationary customer site vessels should operate in accordance with the manufacturer's and BOC's instruction. Do not attempt to repair, adjust or in any other way modify the operation of these vessels. If there is a malfunction or other type of operations problem with the vessel, contact the closest BOC location immediately.

Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3000 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the system.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 130°F (54°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time. Post "NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES" signs in the storage area or use area. There should be no sources of ignition in the storage or use area.

For additional storage recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlets P-1, P-14 and Safety Bulletin SB-2.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

EXPOSURE LIMITS[1]:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[2]	TLV-ACGIH[3]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Oxygen FORMULA: O_2 CAS: 7782-44-7 RTECS #: RS2060000	99.6 to 100.0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

[1] Refer to individual state of provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.
[2] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[3] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation of high concentrations that increase the oxygen level in air to more than 25%.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:
Safety goggles or glasses as appropriate for the job.

SKIN PROTECTION:
Protective gloves made of any suitable material appropriate for the job.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:
Safety shoes, safety shower.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure	: Above critical temp.	
Vapor density (Air = 1)	: 1.11	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: -297.3	°F
	: -182.9	°C
Freezing point	: -361.8	°F
	: -218.8	°C
pH	: Not Applicable	
Specific gravity at STP	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H20)	: Slightly soluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Applicable	
Odor and appearance	: Colorless, odorless gas	

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:
Stable.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
All flammable materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
None.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

MUTAGENIC:
Oxygen concentrations between 20 to 95% have produced genetic changes in mammalian cell assay test systems.

12. Ecological Information

No data given.

13. Disposal Considerations

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 BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

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14. Transport Information

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Oxygen, compressed	Oxygen, compressed
HAZARD CLASS:	2.2	2.2 (5.1)
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1072	UN 1072
SHIPPING LABEL:	NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZER	NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZER

15. Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:
Fire Hazard
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

16. Other Information

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

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