



CARBON MONOXIDE (1-5%), CARBON DIOXIDE (5-10%), NITROGEN (10-20%), HYDROGEN (0.2 - 0.5%) in HELIUM

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name CARBON MONOXIDE (1-5%), CARBON DIOXIDE (5-10%), NITROGEN (10-20%), HYDROGEN (0.2 - 0.5%) in HELIUM

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number LIND-M0052
 UN/ID no. UN1956
 Trade name LASERMIX 579; LASERMIX 581; LASERMIX 584

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.lindecana.com

* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard Statements

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
May damage fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Do not breathe gas.
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and/or face protection
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. IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice/ attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with container supplier/owner instructions

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Helium	7440-59-7	60-80	He
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	10-20	N ₂
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	5 - 10	CO ₂
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	1 - 5	CO
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	<1	H ₂

Composition covers range of mixtures that fall within the same hazard classifications.

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	<p>Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless. There may be no warning of overexposure until symptoms occur. Inhaled carbon monoxide binds with blood hemoglobin to form carboxylhemoglobin, a substance that can not take part in the normal oxygen transport. This greatly reduces the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Depending on levels and duration of exposure, symptoms may include headache, dizziness, heart palpitations, weakness, confusion, nausea, convulsions, eventual unconsciousness and death.</p> <p>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%.</p> <p>Nitrogen acts as a simple asphyxiant. Accumulation of high concentrations can displace oxygen content necessary to support life.</p>
----------	--

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, MSHA/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

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.

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. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. 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 diammino 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

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	STEL = 30000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm	TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm (vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/m ³	IDLH: 40000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m ³ STEL: 30000 ppm STEL: 54000 mg/m ³
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	TWA: 25 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 55 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 35 ppm (vacated) TWA: 40 mg/m ³ (vacated) Ceiling: 200 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 229 mg/m ³	IDLH: 1200 ppm Ceiling: 200 ppm Ceiling: 229 mg/m ³ TWA: 35 ppm TWA: 40 mg/m ³

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/MSHA 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke

when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic 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	Not flammable
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

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density kg/m ³ @20°C	Critical Temperature
Helium	4.00	-268.9 °C	Above critical temperature	0.138	0.165	-267.9 °C
Nitrogen	28.01	-196 °C	Above critical temperature	0.97	1.153	-146.9 °C
Carbon dioxide	44.01	-78.5 °C (Sublimes)	838 psig (5778 kPa) @ 21.1°C	1.522	1.839	31.1 °C
Carbon monoxide	28.01	-191.5 °C	Above critical temperature	0.97	1.16	-138.7 °C
Hydrogen	1.00	-252.8 °C	Above critical temperature	0.07	0.083	-240 °C

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	Carbon monoxide is a chemical asphyxiant. 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.
Skin contact	No data available.
Eye contact	No data available.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless. There may be no warning of overexposure until symptoms occur. Inhaled carbon monoxide binds with blood hemoglobin to form carboxylhemoglobin, a substance that can not take part in the normal oxygen transport. This greatly reduces the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Depending on levels and duration of exposure, symptoms may include headache, dizziness, heart palpitations, weakness, confusion, nausea, convulsions, eventual unconsciousness and 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	Genetic changes observed in mammalian cell assay systems at exposures of 1500 to 2500 ppm of carbon monoxide for 10 minutes.
Carcinogenicity	This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP. Category 1A. Overexposure to carbon monoxide may decrease the likelihood of successful pregnancy. In rats treated with carbon monoxide, the rate of successful pregnancy in the control group was 100% whereas the rate of successful pregnancy in animals treated with 30 and 90 ppm of carbon monoxide was 69% and 38% respectively.
Reproductive toxicity	
Developmental Toxicity	Mice exposed to concentrations of carbon monoxide at 65 ppm and higher demonstrated dose-dependent effects on the fetus (increased mortality and decreased weight) with no signs of maternal toxicity. Offspring of rats exposed to 150 ppm carbon monoxide had minor reductions in birth weight and persistent memory deficits which became more pronounced in adulthood.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure	Category 1.
Chronic toxicity	Causes damage to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Target Organ Effects
Aspiration hazard

Respiratory system, Central vascular system (CVS), Central nervous system (CNS).
Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Component Level Information:

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	-	-	470,000 ppm (Rat)	-
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	-	-	-	3760 ppm (Rat) 1hr
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	-	-	> 15000 ppm (Rat) 1 h	-

Product Information

Oral LD50 No information available
Dermal LD50 No information available
Inhalation LC50 No information available

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (inhalation-gas) >20,000 ppm

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation

No information available.

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

DOT

UN/ID no. UN1956
Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 2.2
Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Carbon Monoxide, Helium) 2.2
Emergency Response Guide Number 126

TDG

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

Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s.(Carbon Monoxide, Helium), 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.(Carbon Monoxide, Helium), 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.(Carbon Monoxide, Helium), 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. (Carbon Monoxide, Helium), 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.(Carbon Monoxide, Helium), 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

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	Yes
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.

Chemical Name	U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - Accidental Release Prevention - Toxic Substances	U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - Accidental Release Prevention - Flammable Substances	U.S. - OSHA - Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals
Hydrogen		10000 lbs	

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Carbon monoxide - 630-08-0	Developmental

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Helium 7440-59-7	X	X	X
Nitrogen 7727-37-9	X	X	X
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	X	X	X
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	X	X	X
Hydrogen 1333-74-0	X	X	X

Chemical Name	Carcinogenicity	Exposure Limits
Carbon dioxide	-	Mexico: TWA= 5000 ppm Mexico: TWA= 9000 mg/m ³ Mexico: STEL= 15000 ppm Mexico: STEL= 27000 mg/m ³
Carbon monoxide	-	Mexico: TWA 50 ppm Mexico: TWA 55 mg/m ³ Mexico: STEL 400 ppm Mexico: STEL 400 mg/m ³

Chemical Name	NPRI
---------------	------

Carbon monoxide	X
-----------------	---

Legend

Canada NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Health hazards 1 Flammability 0 Instability 0 Physical and Chemical Properties Simple asphyxiant

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 06-May-2015
Revision Note Initial Release

General Disclaimer

For terms and conditions, including limitation of liability, please refer to the purchase agreement in effect between Linde LLC, Linde Merchant Production, Inc. or Linde Gas North America LLC (or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries) and the purchaser.

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

End of Safety Data Sheet