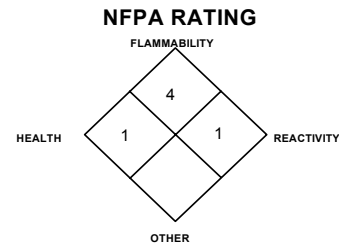




MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards



PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS:</u>	MAPP GAS
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	Document Number: 002015 For general analytical/synthetic chemical uses. Fuel gas.
<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	AIRGAS INC.
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	1-610-687-5253
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	1-800-949-7937 International: 423-479-0293
<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	May 12, 1996
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	September 23, 2003

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER ppm,
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	68476-85-7	< 60	1000	NE	1000	NE	2000 (based on 10% of LEL)	
Mixture of: Methyl Acetylene and Propadiene	59355-75-8	> 40	1000	1250	1000	1250 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	3400	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 1000 STEL = 1250
Maximum Impurities		< 1	None of the trace impurities of this gas contribute significantly to the hazards associated with the product. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).					

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This gas is a colorless, liquefied, flammable gas with a foul odor. This gas mixture poses a serious fire hazard when accidentally released. The gas is heavier than air, and may spread long distances. Distant ignition and flashback are possible. Flame or high temperature impinging on a localized area of the cylinder of this product can cause the cylinder to explode without activating the cylinder's relief devices. This gas mixture is an asphyxiant and presents a significant health hazard by displacing the oxygen in the atmosphere. Contact with the liquefied gas can cause frostbite. Emergency responders must wear proper personal protective and fire-retardant equipment, and have adequate fire protection, during the situations to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this product is by inhalation.

INHALATION: The toxicity of MAPP Gas is very slight, but high concentrations (5000 ppm) can have an anesthetic effect and can cause nausea. The most significant inhalation hazard associated with this product is oxygen displacement. High concentrations of this gas can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION	SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
12-16% Oxygen:	Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.
10-14% Oxygen:	Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.
6-10% Oxygen:	Nausea and vomiting, collapse or loss of consciousness.
Below 6%:	Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Contact with liquefied gas or rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain after such contact can quickly subside.



HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in **Lay Terms**. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: The most significant hazard associated with this product is inhalation of oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Symptoms of oxygen deficiency include respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, and, at high concentrations, unconsciousness or death may occur. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color. Contact with liquid or rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain after contact with liquid can quickly subside.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 19.5% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS:

- ACUTE: Respiratory system.
- CHRONIC: Heart, central nervous system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD		(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD		(RED)	4
PHYSICAL HAZARD		(YELLOW)	1
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			B
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Remove victim(s) to a safe location. Trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

In case of frostbite, place the frostbitten part in warm water. **DO NOT USE HOT WATER.** If warm water is not available, or is impractical to use, wrap the affected parts gently in blankets. Alternatively, if the fingers or hands are frostbitten, place the affected area of the body in the armpit. Encourage victim to gently exercise the affected part while being warmed. Seek immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None known.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and reduce over-exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not available.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 2.0%

Upper (UEL): 13.0%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Extinguish fires involving this gas mixture by shutting-off the source of the gas. Use water spray or a foam agent to cool fire-exposed containers, structures, and equipment.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce toxic gases (including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide).

DANGER! Fires impinging (direct flame) on the outside surface of unprotected pressure storage vessels of this product can be very dangerous. Direct flame exposure on the cylinder wall can cause an explosion either by BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion), or by exothermic decomposition. This is a catastrophic failure of the vessel releasing the contents into a massive fireball and explosion. The resulting fire and explosion can result in severe equipment damage and personnel injury or death over a large area around the vessel. For massive fires in large areas, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is not possible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Static discharge may cause this product to ignite explosively, if released.

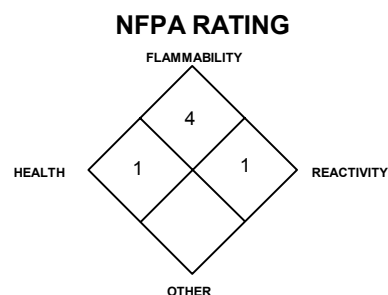
SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: The best fire-fighting technique may be simply to let the burning gas escape from the pressurized cylinder, tank car, or pipeline. Stop the leak before extinguishing fire. If the fire is extinguished before the leak is sealed, the still-leaking gas could explosively re-ignite without warning and cause extensive damage, injury, or fatality. In this case, increase ventilation (in enclosed areas) to prevent flammable or explosive mixture formation. Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Because of the potential for a BLEVE, evacuation of non-emergency personnel is essential. If water is not available for cooling or protection of vessel exposures, evacuate the area. Other information for pre-planning can be found in the American Petroleum Institute Publications 2510 and 2510A, and the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Guide Number 116P).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Adequate fire protection must be provided. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: fire-retardant protective clothing, mechanically-resistant gloves and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Use only non-sparking tools and equipment. Locate and seal the source of the leaking gas. Protect personnel attempting the shut-off with water-spray. Allow the gas to dissipate. Monitor the surrounding area for oxygen and combustible gas levels.

The atmosphere must have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Combustible gas concentration must be below 10% of the LEL prior to entry. Attempt to close the main source valve prior to entering the area. If this does not stop the release (or if it is not possible to reach the valve), allow the gas to release in-place or remove it to a safe area and allow the gas to be released there.

THIS IS AN EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Protection of all personnel and the area must be maintained.



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product IN YOU. Do not eat or drink while handling chemicals. Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product (due to oxygen displacement) could occur without any significant warning symptoms.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat. Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage or use areas.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: Protect cylinders against physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F). Isolate from oxidizers such as oxygen, chlorine, or fluorine. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow. Post "No Smoking or Open Flame" signs in storage and use areas. Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting. Never tamper with pressure relief devices in valves and cylinders. Cylinders should be separated from oxygen cylinders, or other oxidizers, by a minimum distance of 20 ft., or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high, having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Isolate from other incompatible chemicals (refer to Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas must meet national electrical codes for Class 1 Hazardous Areas. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage or use areas. Consider installation of leak detection and alarm for storage and use areas. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). The following rules are applicable to situations in which cylinders are being used:

Before Use: Move cylinders with a suitable hand-truck. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Do not drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other. Secure cylinders firmly. Leave the valve protection cap, if provided, in-place until cylinder is ready for use.

During Use: Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Use check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment.

After Use: Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap, if provided. Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".

NOTE: Use only DOT or ASME code containers. Earth-ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with this product. Close valve after each use and when empty. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner. For additional information refer to the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. Additionally, refer to CGA Bulletin SB-2 "Oxygen Deficient Atmospheres".

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Purge gas handling equipment with inert gas (i.e. nitrogen) before attempting repairs. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred, because it prevents dispersion of this gas mixture into the work place by eliminating it at its source. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the level of oxygen and the presence of potentially explosive air-gas mixtures.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain Oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are NIOSH recommendations for MAPP Gas concentrations in air and are provided for further information:

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

MAPP GAS

CONCENTRATION

Up to 3400 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles, face-shields or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear mechanically-resistant gloves when handling cylinders of this gas mixture. Wear chemically-resistant gloves when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Cotton clothing is recommended to prevent static electric build up. Under some circumstances, fire-retardant gear may be necessary. Chemically resistant body protection may be needed in contact with the gas is possible. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

GAS DENSITY @ 15.6°C: 0.112 lb/ft³ (1.80 kg/m³)

pH: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 15.6°C (air = 1): 1.45

FREEZING POINT: Not available.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Very slight.

BOILING RANGE: -47 to -23°C (-54 to -10°F)

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable

ODOR THRESHOLD: 100 ppm (detection)

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 21.1°C: 105 psig (724 kPa)

SPECIFIC VOLUME @ 21.1°C: 9.2 ft³/lb (0.57 m³/kg)

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Colorless, liquefied gas with a foul odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The foul odor is a distinct characteristic of this gas mixture. Additionally, in terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: MAPP Gas is a stabilized mixture of Methyl Acetylene and Propadiene. Other alkane and alkylene hydrocarbons are added as stabilizers; these stabilizers serve to render this mixture shock insensitive.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When ignited in the presence of oxygen, this gas will burn to produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). Additionally, avoid contact with acetylide-forming metals (copper, silver, mercury).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur. This product contains stabilizers.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to heat, sparks and other sources of ignition. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following information is for the components of this gas mixture present in greater than 1 percent concentration:

METHYL ACETYLENE-PROPADIENE MIXTURE: There are no specific toxicology data for this mixture or either of its components. This component is a simple asphyxiant.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS:

N-BUTANE:

LC₅₀ (mouse, inhalation): 680g/m³; 2-hour duration of exposure

LC₅₀ (rat, inhalation): 658 mg/L; 4 hour duration of exposure.

INHALATION (mouse): n-Butane is reported to be anesthetic to mice at 13% concentration in 25 minutes, at 22% in 1 minute.

INHALATION (dog): n-Butane is reported to be anesthetic to dogs at 25% concentration. n-Butane is also a weak cardiac sensitizer (high concentrations can cause abnormal heartbeats in animals under stress).

PROPANE:

Skin Contact (Rabbit): Several formulations containing an isobutane-propane mixture have been tested for skin irritation effects. All formulations contained less than 13% propane. All of the formulations containing propane caused only mild irritation.

Effects on Short-Term Inhalation: Guinea-pigs breathing 5.5% propane by volume developed tremors after 5 minutes. Nausea, retching, and stupefaction were observed when animals were exposed for 30-120 minutes. All the animals survived a two-hour exposure and had no significant tissue damage. A gas concentration of 89% did not cause anesthesia, but depressed the blood pressure of cats. Inhalation of 10 percent propane by mice and 15% by dogs caused weak cardiac sensitization. Presumably, all of these effects are reversible when exposure ceases. In primates, 10% propane caused some change in heart function. At 20% there was aggravation of these symptoms and respiratory depression.

Effects of Long-Term Inhalation: No toxicity or abnormalities were observed when monkeys were exposed to approximately 750 ppm for 90 days. Similar results were obtained when monkeys were exposed to an aerosol spray containing 65% propane and isobutane.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA, and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is not irritating; however, contact with the liquefied gas mixture or rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite to exposed tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This gas mixture is not known to cause sensitization in humans; however, some animal studies indicate that exposure to the n-Butane and Propane components of this gas mixture can cause weak cardiac sensitization.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Embryotoxicity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for this gas mixture.

*A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.*

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have not been determined for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: This gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data is available for the components of this product.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS:

BUTANE:

Log K_{ow} = 2.89. Water Solubility = 6.4 ppm at 25°C. Log BCF (n-butane) = calculated, 1.78 and 1.97, respectively. Expected Half-life = 0.13 hr. Bioconcentration factors do not indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is important.

PROPANE:

Terrestrial Fate: Photolysis or hydrolysis of Propane gas is not expected to be important in soils. The biodegradation of Propane may occur in soils; however, primarily volatilization is expected to be the dominant fate process. To a lesser extent, adsorption may occur. A calculated K_{oc} range of 450 to 460 indicates a medium mobility class for Propane in soils. Based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 7.07X10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole at 25°C, Propane is expected to rapidly volatilize from most surface soils.

Aquatic Fate: Photolysis or hydrolysis of Propane gas in aquatic systems is not expected to be important. The bioconcentration factor (log BCF) for Propane has been estimated to range from 1.56 to 1.78 suggesting bioconcentration is not an important factor in aquatic systems. Biodegradation of propane may occur in aquatic environments; however, volatilization is expected to be the dominant fate process. To a lesser extent, adsorption may occur. An estimated range for K_{oc} from 450 to 460 indicates Propane may partition from the water column to organic matter contained in sediments and suspended materials. An estimated Henry's Law constant of 7.07X10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole at 25°C suggests extremely rapid volatilization of Propane from environmental waters. Based on this Henry's Law constant, the volatilization half life from a model river has been estimated to be 1.9 hours. The volatilization half life from a model pond, which considers the effect of adsorption, can be estimated to be about 2.3 days.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY (continued):

Atmospheric Fate: Based on a vapor pressure of 7162 mm Hg at 25°C, Propane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase in ambient air. Propane gas does not absorb UV light in the environmentally significant range, > 290 nm and should not undergo direct photolysis in the atmosphere. Vapor phase reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to occur. Rate constants for Propane were measured to be about 1.22×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C, respectively, which correspond to atmospheric half lives of about 13 days at an atmospheric concentration of 5×10^5 hydroxyl radicals per cu cm. Experimental data showed that 3.6% of the propane fraction in a dark chamber reacted with nitrogen oxide to form the corresponding alkyl nitrate, suggesting nighttime reactions with radical species and nitrogen oxides may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of Propane.

Bioconcentration: Based upon a water solubility of 62.4 ppm at 25°C and a log Kow of 2.36, the bioconcentration factor (log BCF) for Propane has been calculated, using recommended regression derived equations, to be 1.56 and 1.78, respectively. These bioconcentration factor values do not indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is important.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Any adverse effect on animals would be related to oxygen deficient environments. No adverse effect is anticipated to occur to plant-life, except for frost produced in the presence of rapidly expanding gases.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada and its Provinces. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Methyl acetylene and propadiene mixtures, stabilized
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.1 (Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1060
PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Gas
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 116P
MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via ground vehicle or rail that originate in Canada, the following information is applicable.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Methyl acetylene and propadiene mixtures, stabilized
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.1 (Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1060
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: 42
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERAP INDEX: 3000
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: Forbidden
MARINE POLLUTANT: Components of this gas mixture are not Marine Pollutants

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this gas mixture. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: n-Butane, Propane, and Propadiene are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for each gas component is 10,000 lbs (4540 kg). Depending on specific operations involving the use of this product, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119).

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: MAPP Gas is covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: MAPP Gas.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: No.

Florida - Substance List: MAPP Gas.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.

Massachusetts - Substance List: No.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: No.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: No.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: MAPP Gas.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: No.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: MAPP Gas.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: MAPP Gas.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: MAPP Gas

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The components of this gas mixture are not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

CGA LABELING:

DANGER:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND GAS UNDER PRESSURE.

CAN FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR.

MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE.

Keep away from heat, flames, and sparks.

Store and use with adequate ventilation.

Cylinder temperature should not exceed 125 °F (52 °C).

Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin or clothing.

Close valve after each use and when empty.

Use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet.

FIRST-AID:

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

IN CASE OF FROSTBITE, obtain immediate medical attention.

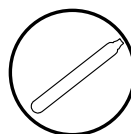
DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

Airgas – SAFECOR

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Airgas, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Airgas, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L.; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L.; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.); **1** (Slight Hazard-Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2** (Moderate Hazard-Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3** (Serious Hazard- Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]); **4** (Severe Hazard-Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives*: Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives*: Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group III; *Solids*: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.);

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):

2 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases*: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packing Group II *Solids*: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packing Group I *Solids*: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids*: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives*: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: Add to the definition of Flammability "4". *Oxidizers*: No "4" rating. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.). PPE Rating B: Hand and eye protection is required for routine chemical use. PPE Rating C: Hand, eye, and body protection may be required for routine chemical use.

HMS PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT CODES:

A = Safety Glasses; B= Safety Glasses, Gloves; C = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron; D = ace Shield (w/ safety glasses), Gloves, Apron; E = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator; F = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Dust Respirator Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Dust Respirator; G = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Chemical Vapor Respirator; H = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Chemical Vapor Respirator; I = Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Combination Dust and Chemical Vapor Respirator; J= Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Combination Dust and Chemical Vapor Respirator; K = Airline Hood or Mask, Gloves, Full Protective Suit, Boots; X = Situations Requiring Specialized Attention to PPE

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD AND REACTIVITY HAZARD: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature:** The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.