

Tab 4: Compressed Gases/Paint/Sealer

Non-Flammable Gas Mixture (Calibration Gas)
262 Threadlocker Permanent Strength
Auto Glass Cleaner (Aerosol)
Arctic Blend Boiler Compound
Commercial Coatings 600/N (Spray Paints)
Envirosol
Form-A-Gasket® 26C RTV Red High Temperature
Liquid Fire Starting Fluid
PWC 150 Frac Fluid
Superflex™ Clear RTV Silicone Adhesive Sealant
Form-A-Gasket™ #2 Sealant
T-300 Tar Remover

"Controlled products" are shown in the contents page & dividers using black bolded text.
"Non-controlled products" are shown in the contents page & dividers using blue regular text.

Non-Flammable Gas Mixture (Calibration Gas)**Section 1: MANUFACTURER/PREPARER INFORMATION & HAZARD WARNINGS**

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Aug 12, 2010

WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOLS & DEFINITIONS

Class A: Compressed gas

Class D-2: Poisonous & infectious material, other toxic effects

Section 2: HEALTH HAZARD DATA**ROUTES OF ENTRY/SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:**

INHALATION: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. However the Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide components of this gas mixture are toxic to humans. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, over-exposures to this gas mixture can also irritate the skin and eyes; severe eye contamination can result in blindness.

Chronic Effects: Severe over-exposures to the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture, which do not result in death, may cause long-term symptoms such as memory loss, paralysis of facial muscles, or nerve tissue damage. In serious cases of over-exposure, the eyes can be permanently damaged. Skin disorders and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by repeated over-exposures to this gas product. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional information on the components of this gas mixture. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system. **Carcinogenicity:** Non-carcinogenic. **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture, can aggravate some diseases of the cardiovascular system, such as coronary artery disease and angina pectoris. Because of the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, eye disorders or skin problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn. **EYES:** If irritation of the eye develops after exposure to this gas mixture, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist. **SKIN:** If irritation of the skin develops after exposure to this gas mixture, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention. **INHALATION:** No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary. **RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure. Hyperbaric oxygen is the most efficient antidote to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the optimum range being 2-2.5 atm. A special mask, or, preferably, a compression chamber to utilize oxygen at these pressures is required. Avoid administering stimulant drugs. Be observant for initial signs of pulmonary edema in the event of severe inhalation over-exposures.

Section 3: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use.

Ventilation: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Oxygen, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Carbon Monoxide.

Gloves: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. **Eye Protection:** Safety glasses. **Other Protective Equipment:** No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. 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 1910.136.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing a gas mixture with Hydrogen Sulfide or Carbon Monoxide. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. Eye wash stations/safety showers should be near areas where this gas mixture is used or stored. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. All work practices should minimize releases of Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide-containing gas mixtures.

Handling and Storing: Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C (70°F)). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING!** Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage. **SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS:** **WARNING!** Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure. **PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

N/A=Not Applicable. N/E=Not Evaluated/Established. N/R=Not Reported by Manufacturer.

Continued on Page 2