

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (carbon dioxide, ethylene) (MSDS No. P-4818-H)	Trade Names: Banana Gas 32™ Gas Mixture
Chemical Name: Mixture of ethylene and carbon dioxide	Synonyms: Fruit-ripening gas, degreening gas
Chemical Family: Not applicable.	Product Grades: Not applicable.
Telephone: Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633* CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300* Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR	Company Name: Praxair, Inc. 39 Old Ridgebury Road Danbury, CT 06810-5113

**Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).*

2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

DANGER! High-pressure liquid and gas mixture.

Harmful if inhaled.

Can cause rapid suffocation.

May cause frostbite.

May increase respiration and heart rate.

May cause nervous system damage.

May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing may be required by rescue workers.

Under ambient conditions, this is a colorless gas with a sweet odor.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: The components of this mixture are considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure

Inhalation. Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. The carbon dioxide component is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

Skin Contact. No harm expected from vapor; cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite.

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Swallowing. An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

Eye Contact. Vapor may sting; cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite.

Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure. No harm expected.

Other Effects of Overexposure. May damage retinal ganglion cells and central nervous system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure. The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of the mixture components suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

CARCINOGENICITY: The components of this mixture are not listed by NTP or OSHA. The IARC lists ethylene as Group 3, unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: For further information, see section 12, Ecological Information.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION
Ethylene	74-85-1	6.3%
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	Balance

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with plenty of soap and water. For exposure to cold vapor or solid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove contaminated clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

SWALLOWING: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Immediately see a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.*

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: This mixture cannot catch fire. Contact with flammable materials may cause fire or explosion.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Not applicable. See section 10 for decomposition products.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: DANGER! High-pressure liquid and gas mixture. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing where needed. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards. Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). Cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.)

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire-fighting turnout gear.

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

DANGER! High-pressure liquid and gas mixture.

Personal Precautions. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Shut off leak if without risk. Ventilate area of leak or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces, before allowing reentry.

Environmental Precautions. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation at all times. This mixture is heavier than air. It tends to accumulate near the floor of an enclosed space, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration. **Protect cylinders from damage.** Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. **Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap;** the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. **Open valve slowly.** If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. For other precautions in using this mixture, see section 16.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use with adequate ventilation. **Firmly secure cylinders** upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). **Store full and empty cylinders separately.** Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS: For further information on storage, handling, and use, see Praxair publication P-14-153, *Guidelines for Handling Gas Cylinders and Containers*. Obtain from your local supplier.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2009)
Ethylene	Simple asphyxiant	200 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	5000 ppm	5000 ppm

TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

IDLH = 40,000 ppm (carbon dioxide)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local Exhaust. Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to keep the concentration of carbon dioxide below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Mechanical (General). Under certain conditions, general exhaust ventilation may be acceptable to keep carbon dioxide below all applicable exposure limits.

Special. None

Other. None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Skin Protection. Wear work gloves when handling cylinders; insulated neoprene gloves when working with product. Metatarsal shoes for container handling; high-top shoes are preferred. Protective clothing where needed. Cuffless trousers should be worn outside the shoes. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

Eye/Face Protection. Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; add a full face shield when working with product. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Respiratory Protection. A respiratory protection program that meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable) requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure (e.g., an organic vapor cartridge). For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1047 for respiratory protection requirements.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Colorless gas
ODOR:	Sweet
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not available.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at normal temperature and pressure
pH:	Not applicable.
MELTING POINT at 1 atm:	Not available.
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	Not available.
FLASH POINT (test method):	Not applicable.
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not available.
FLAMMABILITY:	Nonflammable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:	LOWER: Not applicable. UPPER: Not applicable.
VAPOR PRESSURE at 68°F (20°C):	830 psig (5723 kPa)
VAPOR DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	0.112 lb/ft ³ (1.79 kg/m ³) (calculated)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1):	Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	1.49 (calculated)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER 68°F (20°C):	Slight
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable.
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available.
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Not available.
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	Mixture of C ₂ H ₄ & CO ₂

10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None known. Thermal decomposition of ethylene may produce CO or additional CO₂.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: May Occur Will Not Occur

11. Toxicological Information

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS: Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

EFFECT:	CONCENTRATION:
Breathing rate increases slightly.	1%
Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.	2%
Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure and pulse rate.	3%
Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt.	4 - 5%
Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment, and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.	5 - 10%
Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.	10 - 100%

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: A single study has shown an increase in heart defects in rats exposed to 6% carbon dioxide in air for 24 hours at different times during gestation. There is no evidence that carbon dioxide is teratogenic in humans.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: No known effects.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No adverse ecological effects expected. This mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (carbon dioxide, ethylene)			
HAZARD CLASS: 2.2	PACKING GROUP/Zone: NA*	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1956	PRODUCT RQ: None
SHIPPING LABEL(s): NONFLAMMABLE GAS			
PLACARD (when required): NONFLAMMABLE GAS			
*NA – Not applicable.			

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SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].

MARINE POLLUTANTS: None of the components of this mixture are listed as marine pollutants by DOT.

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None

EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: No

PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED: Yes

REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: No

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Ethylene and mixtures is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40CFR Part 372.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Ethylene is listed as a regulated substance in quantities 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: The components of this mixture are listed on the TSCA inventory.

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OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Neither carbon dioxide nor ethylene is listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical. However, any process that involves a flammable gas on site in one location in quantities of 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless the gas is used as a fuel.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: Neither component of this mixture is listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

PENNSYLVANIA: This mixture is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

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

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: *High-pressure liquid and gas.* Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. **Prevent reverse flow.** Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other backflow prevention device in any line or piping from the cylinder. **Never work on a pressurized system.** If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. **Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.**

Mixtures. When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can 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 evaluate the end product. Gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:

HEALTH = 2
FLAMMABILITY = 0
INSTABILITY = 0
SPECIAL = None

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH = 1
FLAMMABILITY = 0
PHYSICAL HAZARD = 3

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED:	0-3000 psig	CGA-320
PIN-INDEXED YOKE:	0-3000 psig	Not applicable.
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:	Not applicable.	

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlet V-1 listed below.

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information can be found in the following materials published by

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the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA
20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, <http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp>.

- AV-1 *Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases*
- SB-2 *Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres*
- P-1 *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*
- V-1 *Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections*
- V-7 *Standard Method of Determining Cylinder Valve Outlet Connections for Industrial Gas Mixtures*
- *Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition*

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. 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 the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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