Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company undertaking

1.1 Product identifier: Hobbyweld 15

Refer to Section 3 for REACH information

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/ mixture: General industrial

Restrictions on use: No data available

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Address: Dixons Gas Ltd
Newbiggin Lane
Westerhope
Newcastle upon Tyne
Tyne and Wear
NE5 1LX

Email address: Orders@dixonsgas.co.uk

Telephone: +44 (0)191 271 4888

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Telephone: +44 (0)191 271 4888

Only available on weekdays during the hours of 08:00 to 17:00

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Gases under pressure: Compressed gas. H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms/ symbols:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements: H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Precautionary statements: P403: Store in a well-ventilated place

2.3 Other hazards: High pressure gas
Can cause rapid suffocation

Environmental effects: Not harmful

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances: Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures:

Components	EINECS/ELINCS number	CAS number	Concentration (volume)
Oxygen	231-956-9	7782-44-7	2%
Carbon Dioxide	204-696-9	124-38-9	15%
Argon	231-147-0	7440-37-1	83%

Components	Classification (CLP)	REACH reg. #
Oxygen	Ox. gas 1; H270 Press. gas (comp.); H280	*1
Carbon Dioxide	Press. gas (comp.); H280	*1
Argon	Press. gas (comp.); H280	*1

*1 Listed in Annex IV/V REACH, exempted from registration
*2 Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported < 1 t/y
*3 Registration deadline not expired

Refer to section 16 for full text of each relevant hazard statement (H)

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped

Eye contact: In case of direct contact with eyes, seek medical advice

Skin contact: Adverse effect not expected from this product

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is laboured, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Shivering fit. Sweating. Blurred vision. Headache. Increased pulse rate. Shortness of breath. Rapid respiration. Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: dizziness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, loss of mobility/ consciousness

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: If exposed or concerned, get medical attention/advice

SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	All known extinguishing media can be used
Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:	No data available

5.2	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:	Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Product is non-flammable and does not support combustion. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray
5.3	Advice for fire fighters:	Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. Standard protective clothing and equipment (self contained breathing apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 self contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 protective clothing for fire fighters. Standard EN 659 protective gloves for fire fighters

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Monitor oxygen level. Ventilate the area
6.2	Environmental precautions:	Do not discharge into any place where it's accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so
6.3	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Ventilate the area
	Additional advice:	If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor oxygen level. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve and safely vent the pressure before attempting repairs
6.4	Reference to other sections:	For more information refer to sections 8 and 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on

all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use back flow protective device in piping. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Return empty containers in a timely manner.

Technical measures/precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance whit local regulations. Keep away from combustible material

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Refer to section 1 or the extended MSDS if applicable

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limit(s):

Carbon Dioxide	Time weighted average (TWA): EH40 WEL	5,000 ppm	9,150 mg/m³
Carbon Dioxide	Short term exposure limit (STEL): EH40 WEL	15,000 ppm	27,400 mg/m³
Carbon Dioxide	Time weighted average (TWA): EU ELV	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m³

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the MSDS for further information on CSA

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres below 19.5% oxygen

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory protection: Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere
Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained

Hand protection:	Wear working gloves when handling gas containers Standard EN 388 - protective gloves against mechanical risk
Eye/face protection:	Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders Standard EN 166 - personal eye protection
Skin/body protection:	Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders Standard EN ISO 20345 - personal protective equipment - safety footwear
Special instructions for protection and hygiene:	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas
Environmental exposure controls remarks:	If applicable, refer to the extended section of the MSDS for further information on CSA. Simple asphyxiant

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(A/B) Physical state/colour:	Compressed gas. Colourless gas
(C) Odour:	None
(D) Density:	0.0017 g/cm3 (0.106 lb/ft3) Note: as vapour
(E) Relative density:	Not applicable
(F) Melting point/freezing point:	No data available
(G) Boiling point/range:	-173 °F (-114 °C)
(H) Vapour pressure:	No data available
(I) Water solubility:	Not known, but considered to have low solubility
(J) Partition coefficient: N-octanol/water [log Kow]	Not known
(K) pH:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures
(L) Viscosity:	No reliable data available
(M) Particle characteristics:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures
(N) Upper and lower explosion/flammability limits:	Non flammable
(O) Flash point:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures
(P) Autoignition temperature:	Non flammable
(Q) Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties:	No data available
Molecular weight:	40.46 g/mol
Odour threshold:	Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure

Evaporation rate:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures
Flammability (solid, gas):	Refer to product classification in section 2
Specific volume:	0.5931 m3/kg (9.50 ft3/lb)
Relative vapour density:	1.4 (air = 1) Heavier than air

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1	Reactivity:	No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below
10.2	Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions:	No data available
10.4	Conditions to avoid:	None under recommended storage and handling conditions - see section 7
10.5	Incompatible materials:	No data available
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on eye:	In case of direct contact with eyes, seek medical advice
Effects on skin:	Adverse effects not expected from this product
Inhalation effects:	Concentrations of 10% CO2 or more can produce unconsciousness or death. Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. Carbon Dioxide is physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. At concentrations between 2 and 10%, carbon dioxide can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves
Ingestion effects:	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure
Symptoms:	Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: dizziness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, loss of mobility/consciousness, shivering fit, sweating, blurred vision, headache, increased pulse rate, shortness of breath, rapid respiration

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity:	No data is available on the product itself
Acute inhalation toxicity:	Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO2 has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO2). CO2 has been shown to enhance the production of carboxy- or met-hemoglobin by these gases possibly due to carbon dioxide's stimulatory effects on the respiratory and circulatory systems
Acute dermal toxicity:	No data is available on the product itself
Skin corrosion/irritation:	No data available

Serious eye damage/ irritation:	No data available
Sensitisation:	No data available

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity:	No data available
Reproductive toxicity:	No data is available on the product itself
Germ cell mutagenicity:	No data is available on the product itself
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure):	No data available
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeat exposure):	No data available
Aspiration hazard:	No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity: No data is available on the product itself

Toxicity to fish:

Carbon Dioxide	LC50 (1 h) : 240 mg/l	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Carbon Dioxide	LC50 (96 h) :35 mg/l	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Toxicity to other organisms: No data is available on the product itself

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: Refer to Section 9.1 (J) - partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)

12.4 Mobility in soil: Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground pollution

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: If applicable, refer to the extended section of the MSDS for further information on CSA

12.6 Other adverse effects: When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect

Global warming potential: No data available

Effect on the ozone layer: (Ozone depleting potential) No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods: Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 “Disposal of Gases”, downloadable at http://www.eiga.org for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 05: Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04

13.2 Contaminated packaging: Return cylinder to supplier

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR	UN/ID number:	UN1956
	Proper shipping name:	COMPRESSED GAS N.O.S (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
	Class or division:	2
	Tunnel code:	(E)
	Label(s):	2.2
	ADR/RID hazard ID no:	20
	Marine pollutant:	No
IATA	UN/ID number:	UN1956
	Proper shipping name:	COMPRESSED GAS N.O.S (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
	Class or division:	2.2
	Label(s):	2.2
	Marine pollutant:	No
IMDG	UN/ID number:	UN1956
	Proper shipping name:	COMPRESSED GAS N.O.S (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
	Class or division:	2.2
	Label(s):	2.2
	Marine pollutant:	No
	Segregation group:	None
RID	UN/ID number:	UN1956
	Proper shipping name:	COMPRESSED GAS N.O.S (Argon, Carbon Dioxide)
	Class or division:	2
	Label(s):	2.2
	Marine pollutant:	No

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC code

Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Compliance with applicable regulations. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured and: Cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. Valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. Valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Country	Regulatory List	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on inventory
EU	EINECS	Included on EINECS inventory or polymer substance, monomers included on EINECS inventory or no longer polymer.

Canada	DSL	Included on inventory
Australia	AICS	Included on inventory
Japan	ENCS	Included on inventory
South Korea	ECL	Included on inventory
China	SEPA	Included on inventory
Philippines	PICCS	Included on inventory

Other regulations

REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 c.388, and as amended

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2002 (England and Wales and Scotland) 11 March 2002 c.282, and as amended

Health and Safety at Work Order (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Northern Ireland) 14 March 2003 c52, and as amended

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 c483

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c325

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2011 c1885, and as amended

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations with amendments (Northern Ireland) 2011 c365

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 c.407

The Water Environment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 c.81

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 c.24

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 c.310

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c.425

The Acetylene Safety (England and Wales and Scotland) Regulations 2014 c.1639

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 c.917

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975 c.256

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 c.152

The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 c.2776

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015

15.2	Chemical safety assessment:	A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product

SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed

Hazard statements:	H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Indication of method:	Gases under pressure - Compressed gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Calculation method

Abbreviations and acronyms

ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS#	Chemical Abstract Service number
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
Kow	Octanol-water partition coefficient
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
LC50	Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50	Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
RMM	Risk Management Measure
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
CSA	Chemical Safety Assessment
EN	European Standard
UN	United Nations
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
WGK	Water Hazard Class

Key literature references and sources of data

ECHA	Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets
ECHA	Guidance on the application of the CLP Criteria
ARIEL database	

Prepared by: **Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Department**

For additional information, please visit our Product Stewardship web site at **http://www.airproducts.com/productstewardship/**

This Safety Data Sheet has been established in accordance with the applicable European Directives and applies to all countries that have translated the Directives in their national laws. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

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