

**AIR LIQUIDE**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: ACETYLENE**SYNONYMS:** Ethine; Ethyne**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Alkane (hydrocarbon)**FORMULA:** C₂H₂**PRODUCT USE:**

Document Number: 10002

For chemical synthesis, manufacture of carbon black, welding, cutting, and for general analytical or synthetic chemical uses.

MANUFACTURED/SUPPLIED FOR:**ADDRESS:**9101-LBJ-FREEWAY-SUITE-800
DALLAS, TX-75243**EMERGENCY PHONE:**

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

BUSINESS PHONE:

General MSDS Information: 1-972/301-5200

Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Acetylene	74-86-2	>98-99.6%	Simple Asphyxiant	NE	NE	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: 2500 ppm, ceiling
Maximum Impurities		<2-.4%	None of the trace impurities in this product 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 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and State equivalent standards.					

NE = Not Established

C = Ceiling Limit

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: all WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a colorless, flammable gas, with a garlic-like odor, that is dissolved in acetone. Acetylene poses an extreme fire hazard when accidentally released. The main health hazard associated with a release of Acetylene is asphyxiation by displacement of oxygen. Acetylene is lighter 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 rupture violently without activating the cylinder's relief devices. Acetylene is an asphyxiant and presents a significant health hazard by displacing the oxygen in the atmosphere. Provide adequate fire protection during emergency response situations. Acetylene may decompose explosively at elevated temperatures and pressures.

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

INHALATION: Acetylene, at concentration below the LEL of 2.5% (25000 ppm), is essentially non-toxic. At higher concentrations, Acetylene has anesthetic effects. Symptoms of over-exposure to such high concentrations may include drowsiness, dizziness, and a general feeling of weakness.

High concentrations of this gas can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. It should be noted that before suffocation could occur, the lower flammability limit of Acetylene in air would be exceeded; possibly causing an oxygen-deficient and explosive atmosphere. 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 following effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

SYMPTOM OF EXPOSURE

Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea and vomiting, collapse or loss of consciousness.

Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Acetylene is generally non-irritating to the skin and eyes. Acetylene is dissolved in a solvent, usually acetone. Any skin or eye contact with the solvent may be slightly irritating to contaminated skin or eyes.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Over-exposure to Acetylene 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.

CHRONIC: There are currently no known adverse health effects associated with chronic exposure to Acetylene.

TARGET ORGANS: Respiratory system, central nervous system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH	(BLUE)	0	
FLAMMABILITY	(RED)	4	
REACTIVITY	(YELLOW)	3	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			B
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
See Section 8			
For routine industrial applications			

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and Fire-Retardant clothing should be worn. Adequate fire protection must be provided during rescue situations.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary.

SKIN and EYE EXPOSURE: If contact is made with the solvent, flush area for 15 minutes with water.

Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable to a flammable gas.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE @ 1 atmosphere: 305 °C (581°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 2.5%

Upper (UEL): 82.0%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Extinguish fires of this gas by shutting-off the source of the gas, if possible. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed cylinders, structures and equipment.

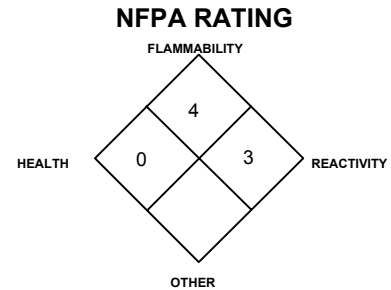
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce toxic gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Acetylene is extremely flammable and can readily form explosive mixtures with air over a very wide range. An explosion hazard exists in confined spaces when the gas is released. An explosive decomposition of pure acetylene can occur under certain conditions of elevated pressure, temperature and container size.

DANGER! Fires impinging (direct flame) on the outside surface of cylinders of Acetylene can be very dangerous. Direct flame exposure on the cylinder wall can cause a violent rupture of the cylinder, releasing the contents into a massive fireball and explosion of released Acetylene. The resulting fire and explosion can result in severe equipment damage and personnel injury or death over a large area around the cylinders. For fires in large areas, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles to apply water on those cylinders involved as well as surrounding cylinders to keep them cool. 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 or piping system. If possible, stop the leak before extinguishing fire. If the fire is extinguished before the leak is sealed, the still-leaking Acetylene 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 cylinder rupture, evacuation of non-emergency personnel is essential. If water is not available for cooling or protection of cylinders and exposures, evacuate the area. The North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Guide #116) recommends 0.5 miles.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 release, 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, gloves and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment.

If possible, close the Acetylene cylinder valve to stop the leak. If this does not stop the release (or if it is not possible to safely reach the cylinder valve), allow the gas to release in-place, or move the cylinder to a safe area, away from ignition sources. Extreme caution should be used when moving a leaking cylinder of Acetylene.

Monitor the surrounding area for oxygen and combustible gas levels. Combustible gas concentrations must be below 10% of the LEL (2.5%), and the oxygen content above 19.5% before entry of personnel into the area, without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and protective equipment.

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

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this product could occur without any significant warning symptoms.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be stored upright (with valve-protection cap in place) and 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. Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Keep storage area clear of materials which can burn. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52 °C (125 °F). Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Store away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage or use areas.

In the United States, cylinders of Acetylene stored inside buildings at locations of use must be limited to a total capacity of 2500 ft³ (70m³). In Canada, the limit is for a total capacity of 2160 ft³ (60m³) in non-sprinklered buildings and 6130 ft³ (170 m³) in buildings with sprinkler systems. After these quantities are exceeded, a special room must be built for the storage of Acetylene. The installation of leak detection and alarms for storage areas of Acetylene must be considered.

Storage areas must meet national electrical codes for Class 1 Hazardous Areas. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers).

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).

It is important to note that Acetylene, in its free state, under pressure, may decompose violently. The higher the pressure, the smaller the initial force necessary to cause a reaction. Therefore, **never use Acetylene outside the cylinder at pressures in excess of 15 psig**. If pressures exceeding this limit are utilized, special explosion and fire safety precautions must be implemented.

Keep the smallest amount on-site as is necessary. 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.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved vapor-tight or explosion-proof equipment, and appropriate electrical systems. Electrical equipment used in gas-handling operations, or located in storage areas, should be non-sparking or explosion proof. Use a check valve in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow. Never tamper with pressure relief devices in valves and cylinders.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. The following rules are applicable to work 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 (where provided) in-place until cylinder is ready for use.

During Use: Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment. Do not "crack" valve open before connecting it, since ignition may occur. Leak check system with leak detection solution, never with flame. Immediately contact the supplier if there are any difficulties associated with operating cylinder valve. 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. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder part of an electric circuit.

After Use: Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace valve protection cap. Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".

NOTE: Use only DOT cylinders designed for acetylene storage. Earth-ground and bond all piping systems and equipment associated with this product.

For welding and brazing operations, refer to ANSI Z-49.1 "*Safety in Welding and Cutting*" and OSHA safety regulations for welding, cutting, and brazing (29 CFR 1910.252). In addition, see the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication 51 *Oxygen Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting*.

7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA: Use the proper connections, DO NOT USE ADAPTERS:

<u>THREADED:</u>	Over 50 cubic feet (1.39 m ³)	CGA 510
	Alternate:	CGA 300
	Between 35 and 75 cubic feet (2.08 m ³)	CGA 520
	Approximately 10 cubic feet (280 L)	CGA 200
	Canada - Over 50 cubic feet	CGA 415

PIN-INDEXED YOKE: Not Applicable.

ULTRA HIGH INTEGRITY: Not Applicable.

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 Acetylene-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. Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation adequate to ensure Acetylene does not reach its lower flammability limit of 2.5%. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred, because it prevents gas dispersion into the work place by eliminating it at its source. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the level of Acetylene and the presence of potentially explosive air-gas mixtures.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% (air-purifying respirators will not function) or during emergency response to a release of this product. During an emergency situation, before entering the area, check for flammable gas level as well as oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respiratory protection is required, follow the requirements of the Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), or equivalent State standards.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders of this product. Otherwise, wear glove protection appropriate to the specific operation for which this product is used. Wear Solvex or neoprene gloves if operations could lead to a potential exposure to the solvent.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Cotton clothing is recommended for use to prevent static electric build-up. Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

GAS DENSITY @ 0°C (32°F), 1 atm: 0.07314 lb/ft³ (1.1716 kg/m³)

BOILING POINT @ 10 psig: -75°C (-103°F)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT (@ 10 psig): -82.2°C (-116.°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LIQUID @ -80°C (-112°F): 0.613

pH: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF GAS @ 0°C (32°F) (air = 1): 0.906

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 26.04

SOLUBILITY IN WATER, vol/vol @ 0°C (32°F and 1 atm): 1.7

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: 226 ppm (detection)

SPECIFIC VOLUME OF GAS @ 21.1°C (70°F) 1 atm: 14.7 ft³/lb (0.918 m³/kg)

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 21.1°C (70°F): 635 psig (4378 kPa)

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Colorless gas. Acetylene of 100% purity is odorless, but commercial purity has a garlic-like odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): Commercial purity Acetylene has a garlic-like odor that may be a warning property. 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: Acetylene is stable at standard temperatures and pressures. Gaseous acetylene may decompose violently at elevated temperatures and pressures. Acetylene must not be used above pressure greater than 15 psig. The higher the pressure, the more likely it is for a reaction to occur.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon and hydrogen. When ignited in the presence of oxygen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide will be generated.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Acetylene is not compatible with the following materials: Strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride); calcium hypochlorite; various heavy metals (copper, silver, mercury, brass with a copper content exceeding 65%) and the salts of these metals; halogens (bromine, chlorine, iodine, fluorine); hydrides (i.e. sodium hydride, cesium hydride); ozone; perchloric acid; potassium.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Can occur when heated or under pressure.

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following information is for Acetylene.

TCLo (inhalation, human) = 20 ppm; central nervous system, respiratory system effects.

LCLo (inhalation, human) = 500,000 ppm/5 minutes

Other data pertaining to the effects of Acetylene inhalation on humans are as follows:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Symptom</u>
100,000 ppm	Intoxication (drowsiness, dizziness, giddiness).
200,000 ppm	Severe intoxication.
300,000 ppm	Loss of coordination.
350,000 ppm	Unconsciousness after 5 minutes of exposure.

Effects on Short-Term Inhalation: Animals have shown tolerance to 10% Acetylene. In studies with dogs, cats, and rabbits, Acetylene acts as an anesthetic at 20% exposure. Recovery occurs if the oxygen level is maintained. In an oxygen-deficient environment, death may occur after 5-10 minutes. Rodents exposed to 25, 50, and 80 percent Acetylene in oxygen for 1-2 hours daily (93 hours total exposure), evidenced no weight change or cellular damage. Mixtures of 80% Acetylene/20% oxygen caused a rise in blood pressure in an exposed cat.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: Acetylene is not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA, and therefore is not considered to be, nor suspected to be a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is not irritating; however, contact with the solvent can be slightly irritating to contaminated skin or eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Acetylene is not known to cause sensitization in humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of Acetylene on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for Acetylene.

Embryotoxicity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for Acetylene.

Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for Acetylene.

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for Acetylene.

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.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to Acetylene.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for Acetylene.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen, if necessary; treat symptoms; reduce or eliminate exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: Acetylene will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are available for acetylene.

ACETYLENE: Water Solubility = 100 vol./100 vol. at 18 EC. Acetylene is not expected to be harmful to aquatic life. Only moderately toxic to fish. Volatility and low solubility suggest it would be rare for water to become critically polluted from accidental releases. Acetylene is biodegraded through various plant and bacterial systems by inactivating atmospheric acetylene through their nitrogen-fixing mechanisms.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Any adverse effect on animals would be related to oxygen deficient environments and the anesthetic properties of Acetylene at high concentrations of exposure. No adverse effect is anticipated to occur to plant-life.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Return cylinders with any residual product to Air Liquide. Do not dispose of locally.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Acetylene, dissolved
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.1 (Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1001
PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Gas
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (1996): 116

MARINE POLLUTANT: Acetylene is not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders which have not been filled with the owners consent is a violation of Federal law (49 CFR, Part 173.301 (b)).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Use the above information for the preparation of Canadian Shipments.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Acetylene is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Acetylene is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Acetylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 10,000 pounds.
- 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). Under this regulation Acetylene is not listed in Appendix A, however, any process that involves a flammable gas on-site, in one location, in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless it is used as a fuel.
- Acetylene does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- Acetylene is listed in Table 3 as a Regulated Substance in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Acetylene is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A, B1, F as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Acetylene is covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Acetylene.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Acetylene.

Florida - Substance List: Acetylene.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Acetylene.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.

Massachusetts - Substance List: Acetylene.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Acetylene.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Acetylene.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Acetylene.

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

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Acetylene.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Acetylene.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: No.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Acetylene is not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to 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 make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about acetylene can be found in the following pamphlets and videos published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road 5th floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923: (703) 788-2700.

G-1	<i>"Acetylene"</i>
G-1.1	<i>"Commodity Specification for Acetylene"</i>
P-1	<i>"Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"</i>
SB-4	<i>"Handling Acetylene Cylinders in Fire Situations"</i>
SB-8	<i>"Use of Oxy-fuel Gas Welding and Cutting Apparatus"</i>
AV-9	<i>"Handling Acetylene Cylinders in Fire Situations"</i>
	<i>"Handbook of Compressed Gases"</i>

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
9163 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1002
619/565-0302



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Air Liquide's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.