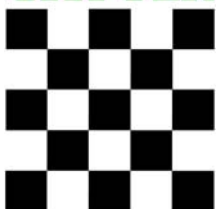


PRODUCT NAME: STAINSHIELD LIGHT AND STAINSHIELD UNIVERSAL
(FORMERLY ARGOSHIELD 90, HELISHIELD TG AND ARGOSHIELD 101)

1. Product and Company Identification



AS PACKAGED
AND DISTRIBUTED
BY



INDIANA OXYGEN COMPANY
6099 WEST CORPORATE WAY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46278
PHONE 1-317-290-0003

Emergency Contact: Infotrak
1-800-535-5053

PRODUCT NAME: STAINSHIELD LIGHT AND STAINSHIELD UNIVERSAL (FORMERLY ARGOSHIELD 90, HELISHIELD TG AND ARGOSHIELD 101)

CHEMICAL NAME: Argon and Carbon Dioxide in Helium

COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: Argon and Helium in Carbon Dioxide; ARGOSHIELD #101; ARGOSHIELD #90; Carbon Dioxide and Argon in Helium; Helium and Carbon Dioxide in Argon

TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.2

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700

PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95

REVIEW DATES: 06/18/04

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

EXPOSURE LIMITS¹:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA ²	TLV-ACGIH ³	LD ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ Route/Species
Argon FORMULA: Ar CAS: 7440-37-1 RTECS #: CF2300000	6.0 to 75.0	None Established	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available
Helium FORMULA: He CAS: 7440-59-7 RTECS #: MH6520000	30.0 to 90.0	None Established	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available
Carbon Dioxide FORMULA: CO ₂ CAS: 124-38-9 RTECS #: FF6400000	2.0 to 5.0	5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWA 30,000 ppm STEL	Not Available

¹ Refer to individual state or provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.

² As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

³ As stated in the ACGIH 2004 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

OSHA Regulatory Status: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

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3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Odorless, colorless, nonflammable gas. Simple Asphyxiant – This product does not contain oxygen and may cause asphyxia if released in a confined area. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5%. Carbon dioxide acts as a weak narcotic at high concentrations (30,000 ppm). Inhalation of high concentrations of carbon dioxide can cause reduced hearing acuity, changes in respiration and increased blood pressure and pulse. Contents under pressure. Use and store below 125 °F.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact No	Skin Absorption No	Eye Contact No	Inhalation Yes	Ingestion No
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HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure Limits Yes	Irritant No	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen No
Synergistic Effects None Reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EYE EFFECTS: Contact with rapidly expanding gas near the point of release may cause frostbite.

SKIN EFFECTS: Contact with rapidly expanding gas near the point of release may cause frostbite with redness, skin color change to gray or white, and blistering.

INGESTION EFFECTS: None known or expected.

INHALATION EFFECTS: Depending on concentration and duration of exposure carbon dioxide may cause increased respiration, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure to carbon dioxide become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%. Chronic harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of concentrations below the PEL/TLV.

The effects of exposure to high concentrations of argon/helium are due to displacement of oxygen. Other effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiants may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None known.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Not expected to be toxic to fish and wildlife.

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4. First Aid Measures

EYE EFFECTS: None required for gas. If frostbite is suspected, flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes and obtain immediate medical attention.

SKIN EFFECTS: None required for gas. For frostbite, immerse skin in lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Obtain medical attention.

INGESTION: None normally required.

INHALATION: PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO CARBON DIOXIDE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area. If they are not breathing, administer artificial resuscitation. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Nonflammable		
Flash point: None	Method: Not Applicable	Autoignition Temperature: None
LEL(%): None	UEL(%): None	
Hazardous combustion products: None		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: None		

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Nonflammable. Cylinder may vent rapidly or rupture violently from pressure when involved in a fire situation.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media suitable for the combustible materials involved in the fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Firefighters should wear respiratory protection (SCBA) and full turnout or Bunker gear. Continue to cool fire-exposed cylinders until well after flames are extinguished.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment (See Section 8). Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. Ventilate enclosed areas. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location.

7. Handling and Storage

Electrical Classification: Nonhazardous.

These mixtures are non-corrosive and may be used with any common structural material. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the system. Do not insert any object (i.e.: screwdriver) into valve cap openings as this can damage the valve causing leakage.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125°F (52°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time.

For additional storage recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and control air contaminants to at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Maintain atmospheric oxygen at or above 19.5%.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety goggles or glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Protective gloves suitable for the job.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: An airline respirator with full facepiece equipped with an escape bottle or a self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use. Operate this equipment in the positive pressure demand mode.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION: Safety shoes, eyewash station.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure	: Not Available	
Vapor density (Air = 1)	: 0.02 (#90), : 0.07 (#101)	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: Not Available	
Freezing point	: Not Available	
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: 0.27 (#90), 0.91 (#101)	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H ₂ O)	: Slight	
Odor threshold	: Not Applicable	
Odor and appearance	: Odorless; colorless gas	

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS/CONDITIONS: None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

SKIN AND EYE: Adverse effects are not expected.

INHALATION: Acidosis, adrenal cortical exhaustion, and other metabolic stresses have resulted from prolonged continuous exposure to 1-2% carbon dioxide (10,000 ppm – 20,000 ppm). The ACGIH TLV of 5,000 ppm is expected to provide a good margin of safety from asphyxiation and undue metabolic stress provided sufficient oxygen levels are maintained in the air. Increased physical activity, duration of exposure, and decreased oxygen content can affect systemic and respiratory effects resulting from exposure to carbon dioxide.

OTHER: Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

Exposure of female rats to 60,000 ppm carbon dioxide for 24 hours has produced toxic effects to the embryo and fetus in pregnant rats. Toxic effects to the reproductive system have been observed in other mammalian species at similar concentrations.

Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low (3 to 5 molar %) concentrations of carbon dioxide.

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12. Ecological Information

Product does not contain Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances. Not toxic. Will not bioconcentrate.

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

14. Transport Information

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Carbon Dioxide, Helium, Argon)	Compressed gas, n.o.s.
HAZARD CLASS:	2.2	2.2
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1956	UN 1956
SHIPPING LABEL:	NONFLAMMABLE GAS	NONFLAMMABLE GAS

15. Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:

Acute Health Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

SARA TITLE III - SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION:

This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

U.S. TSCA/Canadian DSL: All ingredients are listed on the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory or exempt from listing and on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL).

California Proposition 65: This product does not contain ingredient(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA HAZARD CODES

Health: 0
Flammability: 0
Instability: 0

HMIS HAZARD CODES

Health: 0
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard: 3

RATINGS SYSTEM

0 = No Hazard
1 = Slight Hazard
2 = Moderate Hazard
3 = Serious Hazard
4 = Severe Hazard

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2004, *CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 2nd Edition*.

MSDS: G-109

Revised: 06/18/04

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ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
DOT	Department of Transportation
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:

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