


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Material Name: Argon, Refrigerated Liquid**
**SDS ID: UIG-AR-L01-R0**

<b>Section 1 – Product and Company Identification</b>	
Product Identifier:	Argon, Refrigerated Liquid
Other means of identification:	Ar, Liquid Argon, Cryogenic Liquid Argon, LAR (Liquid Argon), Refrigerated Argon
Product Uses:	Industrial Manufacturing and Professional use.
Supplier Details:	Universal Industrial Gases, Inc 3001 Emrick Blvd, Suite 320 Bethlehem, PA 18020 USA
Emergency Phone Number:	(610) 559-7967

<b>Section 2 – Hazards Identification</b>	
Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200	Gas under pressure – Refrigerated liquefied gas Simple asphyxiant
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	Direct contact may cause cryogenic burns, frostbite, or injury Liquid may be under pressure, may burst if piping or container is heated or warms up especially as liquid evaporates into a gas May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
Symbol	
Precautionary statements	Read completely and follow all Safety Data Sheets before use Colorless, odorless liquid or gas Wear insulating gloves, face and eye protection. Never enter an area where nitrogen may have caused an oxygen deficiency Ensure proper ventilation Use equipment and materials rated for service Protect containers from sunlight, store in ventilated area Rapid release of liquid or compressed gas may cause frostbite if contacted
Hazards not otherwise classified	None
Toxicity	Refer to Section 11 Non-toxic but may displace oxygen which can cause dizziness, unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

<b>Section 3 – Compositions / Information of Ingredients</b>	
Chemical Name & Formula	Argon, Ar
Common Name and Synonyms	Ar, Liquid Argon, Cryogenic Liquid Argon, LAR (Liquid Argon), Refrigerated Argon
CAS Number	7440-37-1
Purity	Typically 99.5% – 100% by volume NOTE: In some instances, “Crude Argon” is an intermediate argon produced which has an argon purity of ~95-97% with balance being mostly oxygen. It can be used directly in some processes that do not need high purity argon such as some steelmaking and welding applications.

<b>Section 4 – First Aid Measures</b>	
Inhalation	Simple asphyxiant, may cause acute effects including dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, rapid breathing, unconsciousness, and death. Immediately remove victim to fresh air containing sufficient oxygen. If not breathing provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel, get immediate medical attention. Rescuers must not enter an oxygen deficient area without self contained breathing apparatus.
Skin Contact	In the event of frostbite or freezing, gently warm effected area by flushing with lukewarm water and remove any clothing, seek medical attention. No adverse effects expected from gas at normal temperature.
Eye Contact	Flush with lukewarm water, seek immediate attention if tissue is frozen. No adverse effects normally expected from gas. Remove contact lenses
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure, but if swallowed seek immediate medical attention. Refer to inhalation section above.
Most important symptoms, effects, acute and delayed	Contact with liquid causing frostbite, frozen body tissues, cryogenic burns; refer to asphyxiation acute effects as per inhalation above.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	If symptoms occur, seek medical advice and attention.

<b>Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures</b>	
Suitable extinguishing media	Argon is not flammable, will not burn. Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.
Special hazards arising (e.g. nature of any hazardous combustion process)	If product under pressure in closed contained, heat from fire may cause liquid to vaporize and gas pressure to rise and container to burst. Liquid product released or spilled will vaporize rapidly and could form an oxygen deficient atmosphere and create a vapor cloud reducing visibility. Do not spray water directly on leaking product which can cause freezing of water.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Wear appropriate protective gear and self-contained breathing apparatus. Never attempt to rescue a suspected asphyxiation victim without proper precautions, training and equipment to also avoid exposure to oxygen deficient conditions. Argon gas is heavier than air at same temperature which can cause it to concentrate in low areas and lead to oxygen deficiency.

<b>Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures</b>	
Personal precautions, protective equipment, emergency procedures	First responders should ensure oxygen concentration in area is safe (>19.5%) or be trained and use self-contained breathing apparatus before attempting to rescue a victim. Evacuate personnel to safe area, do not allow personnel to walk or drive in area that is potentially oxygen deficient. Wear protective insulating gloves and face/eye protection. Use oxygen monitors to ensure adequate oxygen levels. Never enter suspected oxygen deficient area without being properly trained and wearing a self-contained breathing apparatus.

	<p>Avoid liquid or cold vapor from entering ventilation systems, sewers, or confined areas.</p> <p>Argon gas is denser than air at same temperature which can cause it to concentrate in low areas and lead to an oxygen deficient atmosphere.</p>
Methods and materials for containment and clean up	<p>Isolate/stop any leaking sources if it can be done safely.</p> <p>Ventilate the area if possible.</p>

**Section 7 – Handling and Storage**

Precautions for safe handling	<p>Protect system components against physical damage.</p> <p>Use adequate ventilation.</p> <p>Avoid inhalation and potential confined space areas, use oxygen monitors where appropriate.</p> <p>Never work on a pressurized system.</p> <p>Wear insulating gloves and face/eye protection</p> <p>Safety glasses always recommended when working with compressed gases.</p> <p>Refer to CGA Pamphlet P-12 “Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids” and Safety Bulletin SB-2 “Oxygen Deficient Atmospheres” for additional recommendations.</p>
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	<p>Avoid bodily contact with product or surfaces cooled by product such as uninsulated piping or vessels.</p> <p>Use storage containers, piping, valves and fittings designed for storage and distribution of cryogenic argon.</p> <p>Cryogenic liquids can cause embrittlement and rupture of non-compatible materials such as carbon steel, use adequate design and temperature monitoring of any incompatible piping and vessel materials which could be exposed to cryogenic liquid or cold gas.</p> <p>Argon gas is heavier than air at same temperature which can cause it to concentrate in low areas and lead to oxygen deficiency.</p> <p>All liquid storage containers and piping must be adequately protected from rupturing via evaporation into a gas through the use of properly size relief valves.</p> <p>Any piping section which can be isolated with trapped liquid must be protected with relief valves.</p> <p>Protect cylinders against physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated, fireproof area, away from flammable materials and corrosive atmospheres. Store away from heat and ignition sources and out of direct sunlight. Do not store near elevators, corridors or loading docks. Do not allow area where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Use check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment.</p>

<b>Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection</b>	
Permissible exposure limits	There are no exposure limits for this product. Avoid any direct contact of liquid or cold gas product with unprotected bodily surfaces. Oxygen levels should be kept above 19.5% for all personnel.
Appropriate Engineering Controls	Adequate ventilation. Relief valves for liquid storage and piping. Avoid exposure to and use of incompatible materials which can embrittle and rupture under pressure. Low oxygen monitors and alarms in areas where oxygen deficiency is possible. Pressurized systems to have relief valves properly sized, calibrated and vented.
Individual protection measures / personal protective equipment	Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entering any suspected oxygen deficient area. Use personnel oxygen monitors. Gloves and safety shoes for handling containers/cylinders. Safety glasses / face protection if exposure to discharged gases, eye wash station. Check systems regularly for leaks.

<b>Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties</b>			
<b>Property</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Value</b>
Appearance	Colorless	Vapor Pressure	NA
Odor	Odorless	Vapor Density	0.103 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> @ 70°F 1.65 kg/m <sup>3</sup> @ 21.1°C
Odor Threshold	NA	Specific Volume (Gas)	9.67 ft <sup>3</sup> /lb @ 70°F 0.622 m <sup>3</sup> /kg @ 21.1 °C
Molecular Weight	39.95 g/mol	Relative Density to Air (=1)	1.39
pH	NA	Liquid Density (@ BP)	87.0 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> 1400 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Melting / Freezing Point	-308°F / -189°C	Relative Density to Water (=1)	1.4 (@ BP)
Boiling Point	-303°F / -186°C	Solubility	Slight in water
Flash Point	NA	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol / water	NA
Evaporation Rate	NA	Auto Ignition Temperature	NA
Flammability	Non-flammable	Decomposition Temperature	NA
Upper/Lower Explosive Limit	NA	Viscosity (dynamic) – gas	0.0226 centipoise @70°F

<b>Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity</b>	
Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions
Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressures
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Vaporization of liquid to a gas can cause containment to rupture
Conditions to Avoid	Embrittlement of materials that are not compatible with very cold temperatures High concentrations causing oxygen deficiency atmosphere leading to asphyxiation effects (see sections 4, 6, 7 & 8)
Incompatible Materials	None known chemically Any materials that can become embrittled at very low temperatures, i.e. carbon steel

Hazardous Decomposition Products	None
<b>Section 11 Toxicology Information</b>	
Information on likely routes of exposure	No chemical toxicity Inhalation – simple asphyxiant Ingestion – not an expected route, will cause cryogenic burn, frostbite, internal damage Skin – liquid & cold gas may cause cryogenic burn, frostbite Eye – liquid & cold gas may cause cryogenic burn, frostbite
Symptoms related to physical, chemical, toxicological characteristics	Liquid or very cold gas in contact with body tissue can cause cryogenic burns, frostbite. As a simple asphyxiant, the presence of high concentrations of vapor causing an oxygen deficiency in air has symptoms which include dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, unconsciousness, and death.
Immediate, delayed, chronic effects from short and long term exposure	Cryogenic burns, frostbite from contact with liquid or very cold gas. As a simple asphyxiant, the immediate effects of high concentrations causing oxygen deficiency in air include dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, unconsciousness, and death.
Numerical measures of toxicity	LD50 / LC50 – not available
Carcinogen Listing	Not carcinogenic

<b>Section 12 – Ecological Information</b>	
Ecotoxicity	None
Persistence and degradability	Not applicable. Normal air is approximately 0.9% argon by volume.
Bio-accumulative potential	No information available
Mobility in Soil	No information available
Other Adverse effects	No known significant effects, may cause frost damage to vegetation

<b>Section 13 – Disposal Considerations</b>	
Waste residues and disposal guidelines	Product will normally vaporize and dissipate in air, however argon gas is heavier than air at same temperature which can cause it to concentrate in low areas and lead to oxygen deficiency. Ensure liquid or vaporized products including cold gas do not accumulate to cause an oxygen deficient atmosphere in the vicinity of personnel. Dispose of any contents or containers in accordance with applicable regulations. Cylinders should be returned in original shipping container/method with any valves closed and protective plugs or caps securely in place.

<b>Section 14 – Transport Information</b>	
US DOT UN ID Number	UN1951
UN Proper Shipping Name	Argon, refrigerated liquid
DOT Transportation Hazard Class	DOT Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable compressed gas) Emergency Response Guide No. 121
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Environmental Hazards	None



Transport Bulk Codes	Not Applicable
Special Precautions	<p>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.</p> <p>Liquid spillage and vaporizing gas can cause oxygen deficiency, with cold gas spreading along the ground.</p> <p>Isolate area to avoid personnel exposure or other vehicles entering the area.</p> <p>Contact with liquid or cold gas can cause cryogenic burns, frostbite.</p> <p>High pressure gas cylinders should have outlet valves closed, with plugs/valve caps secured in place.</p> <p>Load space must be separated from driver compartment.</p> <p>Cylinders should be firmly secured from moving or falling during transport.</p>

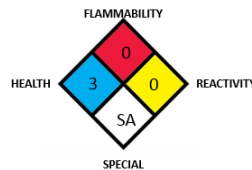
**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

US Federal TSCA (Toxic controls Substance Act - exempted)  
 US EPA SARA Title III Section 312 hazard Category: Sudden release of pressure hazard  
 US States Right-To-Know Lists: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

**Section 16 – Other Information**

US Nation Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) hazard ratings:  
 (Scale of 0 to 4, with 0 = lowest increasing to 4 = highest hazard, refer to NFPA for details related to the relative rating for each category)

Health: 3  
 Fire: 0  
 Reactivity: 0  
 Special: SA (Simple Asphyxiant)



US Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) ratings:  
 (Scale: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = serious, 4 = severe)

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARDS	2

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**USE OF THIS INFORMATION:**

Universal Industrial Gases, Inc. offers this information to promote the safe use of this product through awareness of hazards and safety information. Those who use or transport or sell this product to others should:

- 1) Disseminate this information internally to all workplace areas, employees, agents and contractors likely to encounter this product
- 2) Provide supplemental hazards awareness, safety information, operation and maintenance procedures to the workplace areas and employees, agents and contractors likely to encounter this product
- 3) Furnish this information to all their customers who purchase this product
- 4) Ask each purchaser or user of the product to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

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