

## Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name:</b> Acetylene	<b>Trade Name:</b> Acetylene
<b>Product Use:</b> Metal industry: Welding and cutting of metals.	
<b>Chemical Name:</b> Acetylene	<b>Synonym:</b> Acetylen, Ethine, Ethyne, Narcylene
<b>Chemical Formula:</b> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	<b>Chemical Family:</b> Alkyne
<b>Telephone:</b> <b>Emergencies:</b> * 1-800-363-0042	<b>Supplier /Manufacture:</b> Praxair Canada Inc. 1 City Centre Drive Suite 1200 Mississauga, ON L5B 1M2
	<b>Phone:</b> 905-803-1600
	<b>Fax:</b> 905-803-1682

*\*Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.*

### 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENTS	% (VOL)	CAS NUMBER	LD <sub>50</sub> (Species & Routes)	LC <sub>50</sub> (Rat, 4 hrs.)	TLV-TWA (ACGIH)
Acetylene	100	74-86-2	Not available.	Not available.	Simple asphyxiant.

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### Emergency Overview

**DANGER!** Flammable gas under pressure. Can form explosive mixtures with air. Fusible plugs in top, bottom, or valve melt at 98 - 104 C. Do not discharge at pressures above 103 kPa. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

**ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:** Inhalation.

**THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:** TLV-TWA Data from 2004 Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (ACGIH). TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

#### EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:

**INHALATION:** Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Moderate concentrations may cause headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. The vapour from a liquid (acetone) release may also cause incoordination and abdominal pain. Lack of oxygen can kill.

**SKIN CONTACT:** No harm expected. Liquid (acetone) may cause frostbite.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** No harm expected. Liquid (acetone) may cause frostbite.

**SWALLOWING:**

An unlikely route of exposure, but frostbite of the lips and mouth may result from contact with the liquid (acetone). If swallowed, the liquid may cause nausea.

**EYE CONTACT:**

Vapour containing acetone may cause irritation. Liquid (acetone) may cause irritation and frostbite.

**EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE:**

NOTE: Acetylene cylinders are filled with a porous material containing acetone into which the acetylene is dissolved. ACGIH has established a TLV-TWA of 500 ppm for acetone and a STEL of 750 ppm.

WORKING WITH WELDING AND CUTTING MAY CREATE ADDITIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS. FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease.\* Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe fumes and gases caused by the process. Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. The type and amount of fumes and gases depend on the equipment and supplies used. Possibly dangerous materials may be found in fluxes, coatings, gases, metals etc. Obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used. Air samples can be used to find out what respiratory protection is needed. Short term overexposure to fumes may result in discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes.

**\*NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**

**Acute:** Gases, fumes, and dusts may cause irritation to the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. Some toxic gases associated with welding and related processes may cause pulmonary edema, asphyxiation, and death. Acute overexposure may include signs and symptoms such as watery eyes, nose and throat irritation, headache, difficulty breathing frequent coughing, or chest pains.

**Chronic:** Protracted inhalation of air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition which may be seen as dense areas on chest x-rays. The severity of change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on x-rays may be caused by non-work related factors such as smoking, etc.

**OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

None known.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

**SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:**

None

**CARCINOGENICITY:**

Not listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.

## 4. First Aid Measures

**INHALATION:**

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

**SKIN CONTACT:**

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

**SWALLOWING:**

If liquid is swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

**EYE CONTACT:**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**

*Aspired acetone may cause severe lung damage. If a large quantity of material has been swallowed, stomach contents should be evacuated quickly in a manner which avoids aspiration. Otherwise, treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition. No specific antidote is known.*

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>FLAMMABLE :</b> Yes.	<b>IF YES, UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?</b>	See "Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards" in this section.
<b>FLASH POINT (test method)</b>	CLOSED CUP: -17.8°C (0°F). (Tag)	<b>AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE</b> 305°C (581°F)
<b>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:</b>	<b>LOWER:</b> 2.5	<b>UPPER:</b> 100

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

See paragraphs below.

### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

**DANGER!** Refer to CGA safety bulletin SB-4, "Handling Acetylene Cyinders in Fire Situations". Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately cool containers with water spray from maximum distance taking care not to extinguish flames. Remove ignition sources if without risk. If flames are accidently extinguished, explosive re-ignition may occur. Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Stop flow of gas if without risk while continuing cooling water spray. Remove all containers from area of fire if without risk. Allow fire to burn out.

### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:

Extremely flammable gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Container may rupture due to heat of fire. Do not extinguish flames due to possibility of explosive re-ignition. No part of a container should be subjected to temperature higher than 52 C. Most containers are provided with a pressure relief device designed to vent contents when they are exposed to elevated temperature. Contact with copper, silver, or mercury or their alloys or halogens can cause explosion. Vapours form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with approved device.

### HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>).

### SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT:

Avoid impact against container.

### SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE:

Possible, See Section 7.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

**DANGER!** **Flammable, high-pressure gas.** Forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacaute all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if without risk. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Flammable gas may spread from leak. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

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, provincial, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE:

Store and use with adequate ventilation. Separate flammable cylinders from oxygen, chlorine, and other oxidizers by at least 6.1 m or use a barricade of non-combustible material. This barricade should be at least 1.53 m high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment in storage areas must be explosion-proof. Storage areas must meet national electric codes for Class 1 hazardous areas. Store only where temperature will not exceed 52 C. Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING:

Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. All piped acetylene systems and associated equipment must be grounded. Electrical equipment must be non-sparking or explosion-proof. Leak check with soapy water; never use a flame. Never use copper piping for acetylene service; use only steel or wrought iron. Open acetylene cylinder valves the minimum amount required for acceptable flow; this will allow you to close valves as quickly as possible in an emergency. Do not open acetylene cylinder valves more than 1½ turns. Never use acetylene at pressures exceeding 103.5 kPa (15 psig). Acetylene cylinders are heavier than other cylinders because they are packed with a porous material and acetone. 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. For other precautions in using acetylene, see section 16.

### OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:

**Flammable high-pressure gas.** Use only in a closed system. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Use only spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. **May form explosive mixtures with air.** Ground all equipment. **Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency.** Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. **Prevent reverse flow.** Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. **When returning cylinder to supplier, be sure valve is closed, then install valve outlet plug tightly. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Vent the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.**

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

**LOCAL EXHAUST:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Train the worker to keep his head out of the fumes.

**MECHANICAL (general):** Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to maintain an adequate supply of oxygen in the worker's breathing zone.

**SPECIAL:** Use only in a closed system.

**OTHER:** Use local exhaust ventilation or handle in a ventilated enclosure.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION:

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV (acetone) or the applicable TLVs for fumes, gases, and other by-products of welding with acetylene. Select in accordance with the provincial regulations or guidelines. Selection should also be based on the current CSA standards Z94.4, "Selection, care and use of respirators". Respirators should be approved by NIOSH and MSHA

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Welding gloves recommended.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders.

Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective clothing where needed. Cuffless trousers should be worn outside the shoes. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b> Gas.	<b>FREEZING POINT:</b> -82.2°C (-116°F)	<b>pH:</b> Not applicable.
<b>BOILING POINT:</b> -84°C (-119°F)	<b>VAPOUR PRESSURE:</b> 4 476.8 kPa (@ 20°C)	<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b> 26.04 g/mole
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY: LIQUID ( Water = 1)</b> Not applicable.	<b>SOLUBILITY IN WATER:</b> Not applicable.	
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY: VAPOUR (air = 1)</b> 0.906	<b>EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1):</b> Not applicable.	<b>COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:</b> Not applicable.
<b>VAPOUR DENSITY:</b> 0.00117 g/ml @ 0 C	<b>% VOLATILES BY VOLUME:</b> 100% (v/v).	<b>ODOUR THRESHOLD:</b> 657 mg/m3

**APPEARANCE & ODOUR:** Colourless. Odour: Acetylene of 100% purity is odourless, but commercial acetylene has a distinctive garlic-like odour.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>STABILITY:</b>	Unstable.
<b>CONDITIONS OF CHEMICAL INSTABILITY:</b>	Stable as shipped. Avoid use at pressure above 15 psig.
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid):</b>	Avoid contact with copper, silver, mercury or their alloys, oxidizing agents, acids, halogens, moisture.
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</b>	Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide/carbon dioxide. The welding and cutting process may form reaction products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</b>	Will not occur.
<b>CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY:</b>	

Elevated temperatures and pressures  
and/or presence of a catalyst.

**11. Toxicological Information**

See section 3.

**12. Ecological Information**

No adverse ecological effects expected. This product does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. The components of this mixture are not listed as marine pollutants by TDG Regulations.

**13. Disposal Considerations**

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:**

Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

**14. Transport Information**

**TDG/IMO SHIPPING NAME:**

Acetylene, dissolved

**HAZARD CLASS:**

C L A S S 2 . 1 :  
Flammable gas.

**IDENTIFICATION #:**

UN1001

**PRODUCT RQ:**

100 L

**SHIPPING LABEL(s):**

Flammable gas

**PLACARD (when required):**

Flammable gas

**SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:**

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

**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, provincial, and local regulations.

**WHMIS (Canada)**

CLASS A: Compressed gas.  
CLASS B-1: Flammable gas.  
CLASS F: Dangerously reactive material.

**International Regulations**

**EINECS**

Not available.

**DSCL (EEC)**

This product is not classified according to the EU regulations.

**International Lists**

No products were found.

## 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.

### HAZARD RATING SYSTEM:

#### HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH 2

FLAMMABILITY 4

PHYSICAL HAZARD 3

### STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

<b>THREADED:</b>	CGA-510, CGA-520, CGA-200
<b>PIN-INDEXED YOKE:</b>	None.
<b>ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CONNECTION:</b>	None.

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlets V-1 and V-7 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 about this product can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, Fax (703) 961-1831, website: [www.cganet.com](http://www.cganet.com).

AV-1	Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gas
G-1	Acetylene
G-1.1	Commodity Specification for Acetylene
G-1.2	Recommendation for Chemical Acetylene Metering
G-1.3	Acetylene Transmission for Chemical Synthesis
P-1	Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers
P-14	Accident Prevention in Oxygen-Rich, Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere
SB-2	Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres
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

### PREPARATION INFORMATION:

<b>DATE:</b>	<b>10/15/2004</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b>	<b>Safety and Environmental Services</b>
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	<b>905-803-1600</b>

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair Canada 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 Canada Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Praxair Canada Inc. requests the users of this product to study this Material Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and any product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product, and (3) request such customers to notify their employees and customers for the product of the same product hazards and safety information.

Product Name: Acetylene

MSDS# E-4559-K

Date: 10/15/2004

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