MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Product: CO2 in Argon (Mixed Gas)

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY



6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES **Personal precautions** Evacuate area. Wear self-contained breathing **Product Name** Carbon Dioxide in Argon Mixture apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is Industrial proved to be safe. Post warning notices. Ensure Use **Company Identification** See heading and/or footer adequate air ventilation. Try to stop release. Prevent from entering sewers, **Emergency phone numbers** See heading and/or footer Environmental basements and workpits, or any place where its precautions accumulation can be dangerous. Clean up methods Ventilate area. 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE **2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION Hazards Identification** Handling and storage Suck back of water into the container must be Asphyxiant gas under high pressure. prevented Skin - high pressure release may cause injury. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Use o Eyes - high pressure release may cause injury. nly properly specified equipment which is Inhalation - asphyxiant at high concentrations - may lead to loss of suitable for this product, its supply pressure and consciousness and death. The gas has no appreciable warning odour. temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions. 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION INGREDIENTS Keep container below 50° Substance / Preparation Preparation 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION **Chemical Name** EC No Mole % CAS No 0 - 50%124-38-9 204-696-9 **Exposure limit** Carbon dioxide -Carbon Dioxide Balance 7440-37-1 231-147-0 values LTEL: 5000ppm; STEL: 15000ppm Argon Generic MSDS for all mixtures in this range (EH40/2000) In a confined space, displacement of air may ause the exposure limits to be exceeded before the oxygen level drops below 18%. 4 FIRST AID MEASURES **Personal protection** Ensure adequate ventilation. Inhalation In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES mobility/ consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Low concentrations of **Relative densitv** Heavier to air CO2 cause increased respiration and Solubility mg/l water Not known headache. Remove victim to uncontaminated Appearance/Colour Colourless Gas area wearing self contained breathing Odour No odour warning properties apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call **Oxidising properties** None a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if Flammability None breathing stopped. Molecular weight 83.96 Ingestion Ingestion is not considered a potential route Other data Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate of exposure. in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level. Will displace oxygen when ventilation is at high point only. **5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES** 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY Specific hazards Ensure that the emergency services are The mixture is chemically stable under normal conditions and is not believed to aware of the presence of gas cylinders pose any special hazard in normal use. Compatible materials (dry gas: Y = preferred, 0 = limited suitability, X = not on the premises. Hazardous combustion products suitable) None Suitable extinguishing media All known extinguishants can be used. S/Steel Y Y Specific Methods If there is no risk, close valve and Other Steels Y remove cylinder from affected area. Copper The cylinder may detonate if heated. Brass Y Water spray may be used from a Aluminium Y Rubber 0 protected position to keep cylinders PTFE cool. Before using this mixture in any new process, carry out a full compatibility Special protective equipment In confined spaces use breathing for fire fighters study apparatus.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION		15 REGULATORY INFORMATION	
Carbon dioxide – In high concentrations cause rapid circulatory insufficiency. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness		Number in Annex 1 of Dir 67/548 EC Classification	Not applicable for preparations Not classified as dangerous
12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION		Labelling of cylinders - Symbols	preparation. Label 2: non flammable non toxic gas.
Carbon dioxide – When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.			
13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS			
Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. Do not discharge into any place where is its accumulation could be dangerous. Contact supplier if guidance is required.			
14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION UN Number 1956		16 OTHER INFORM	ATION
14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION UN Number 1956Class/Div2.2Proper Shipping NameContrapperssed Gas, N.O.S.Packing groupNot applicableMarine pollutantNotEMS CodeIAClass/Dir Hazard Nr20Labelling ADRCher transport informationOther transport informationRefer to the section "Handling and Storage" (above).Ensure that the driver has a copy of this document and is aware of the hazards.Secure cylinders properly.Ensure that they do not project beyond the disconnected.In case of accident or emergency, advise the emergency services of the presence of cylinders.In case of accident or emergency, advise the emergency services of the presence of cylinders.Krei fighting equipment should be carrying larg quantities of dangerous substances.Contact DEI for information information.		16 OTHER INFORMATION At higher concentrations carbon dioxide will limit the pressure of the mixture. All DGL gas mixtures are prepared and described in molar volume terms. Contact us for conversion factors to other units. Do not use a mixture whose pressure has fallen below 7 bar (100psig) – consistency cannot be assured. Note that mixtures are normally only guaranteed against condensation of components to 0°C. Ensure those using this product are suitably trained and deemed competent. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Details given in this document, in accordance with the requirements of Annex II of L136/84 Official Journal of the European Union, are believed to be correct at the time of going to press. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.	

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