

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Name	: Acetylene
CAS No	: 74-86-2
Formula	: C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
Other means of identification	: Acetylene Dissolved, Acetylen, ethine, ethyne, narylene
Product group	: Core Products

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions	: Industrial use Welding
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#### 1.3. Supplier

Praxair Canada inc.  
1200 – 1 City Centre Drive  
Mississauga - Canada L5B 1M2  
T 1-905-803-1600 - F 1-905-803-1682  
[www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: 1-800-363-0042 Call emergency number 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.
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### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-CA classification

Flam. Gas 1	H220
Dissolved gas	H280

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms	:  
	: GHS02      GHS04

Signal word	: DANGER
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Hazard statements	: <b>EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS</b> MAY REACT EXPLOSIVELY EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF AIR AT ELEVATED PRESSURE AND/OR TEMPERATURE CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR
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Precautionary statements	: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources
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Dispose of contents/container in accordance with container Supplier/owner instructions  
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)  
Use a back flow preventive device in the piping  
Close valve after each use and when empty  
Fusible plugs in the top, bottom, or valve melt at 98°C to 107°C (208°F to 224°F). Do not discharge at pressures above 15 psig (103 kPa)  
Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure  
Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : For safety reasons, the acetylene is dissolved in acetone (CAS no. 67-64-1; Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3) in the gas container. Vapour of the solvent is carried away as impurity when the acetylene is extracted from the gas container. The concentration of the solvent vapour in the gas is lower than the concentration limits to change the classification of the acetylene.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol.)	Common Name (synonyms)
Acetylene (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 74-86-2	100	Ethyne / Acetylene, dissolved / Acetylene (liquefied) / Ethine

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately. Get immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : Obtain medical assistance.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : See below. See CGA Pamphlet SB-4, *Handling Acetylene Cylinders in Fire Situations*, for further information.

### 5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

### 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

Fire hazard : If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

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Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.  
Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.

Protection during firefighting : Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems

Stop flow of product if safe to do so

Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible

Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool.

Other information : Acetylene containers are provided with pressure relief devices designed to vent contents when exposed to elevated temperature.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so.

### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Prevent runoff from contaminating the surrounding environment.

### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment

Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. 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. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking" or "Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

Storage area : Acetylene trailers are designed and intended for outdoor use. Acetylene storage in excess of 2,500 cu ft (70.79 cubic meters) is prohibited in buildings and other occupancies.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

No additional information available

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : An explosion-proof local exhaust system or a mechanical system is acceptable if it can prevent oxygen deficiency and keep hazardous fumes and gases below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing area. During welding, ensure that there is adequate ventilation to keep worker exposure below applicable limits for fumes, gases, and other by-products of welding. Do not breathe fumes or gases. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes, or may cause other similar discomfort.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment : In case of splash hazard: safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.



Hand protection : Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.

Eye protection : Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

Skin and body protection : As needed for welding, wear hand, head, and body protection to help prevent injury from radiation and sparks. (See ANSI Z49.1.) At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and protective goggles, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection as well as substantial clothing.

Respiratory 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. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal hazard protection : Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

Environmental exposure controls : Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.



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Other information : **Other protection** : Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Gas  
Appearance : Colourless gas.  
Molecular mass : 26 g/mol  
Colour : Colourless.  
Odour : Garlic like. Poor warning properties at low concentrations.  
Odour threshold : No data available  
pH : Not applicable.  
pH solution : No data available  
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available  
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable.  
Melting point : -80.8 °C  
Freezing point : No data available  
Boiling point : -84 °C  
Flash point : -17 °C  
Critical temperature : 36 °C  
Auto-ignition temperature : 305 °C  
Decomposition temperature : 635 °C  
Vapour pressure : 4400 kPa  
Vapour pressure at 50 °C : No data available  
Critical pressure : 6138 kPa  
Relative vapour density at 20 °C : 0.00117 ( $\geq 21.1$ )  
Relative density : Not applicable.  
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture : No data available  
Density : 0.0012 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (at 0 °C)  
Relative gas density : 0.9  
Solubility : Water: 1185 mg/l  
Log Pow : 0.37  
Log Kow : Not applicable.  
Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable.  
Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable.  
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C) : No data available  
Explosive properties : Not applicable.  
Oxidizing properties : None.  
Flammability (solid, gas) :  
2.5 - 100 vol %

#### 9.2. Other information

Minimum ignition energy :  $\approx$   
Sublimation point : -83.3 °C  
Gas group : Dissolved gas

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

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Chemical stability	: Dissolved in a solvent supported in a porous mass. Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: May react explosively even in the absence of air. May decompose violently at high temperature and/or pressure or in the presence of a catalyst. Can form explosive mixture with air. May react violently with oxidants.
Conditions to avoid	: High temperature. High pressure. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Incompatible materials	: Forms explosive acetylides with copper, silver and mercury. Do not use alloys containing more than 65% copper. Air, Oxidiser. Do not use alloys containing more than 43% silver.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen. The welding and cutting process may form reaction products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Other decomposition products of normal operation originate from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the material being worked.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

#### Acetylene (74-86-2)

Hydrocarbon	Yes
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### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: No known ecological damage caused by this product.
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#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Acetylene (74-86-2)

Persistence and degradability	Will rapidly degrade by indirect photolysis in air. Will not undergo hydrolysis.
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#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Acetylene (74-86-2)

Log Pow	0.37
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Acetylene (74-86-2)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Log Pow	0.37
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer : No known effects from this product  
Effect on global warming : No known effects from this product

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

#### TDG

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1001  
TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable Gas.  
Proper shipping name : ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED

Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0  
Passenger Carrying Ship Index : 75 kg  
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : Forbidden

### 14.3. Air and sea transport

#### IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1001  
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED  
Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases  
MFAG-No : 116

#### IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 1001  
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Acetylene, dissolved  
Class (IATA) : 2

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. National regulations

Acetylene (74-86-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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### 15.2. International regulations

#### Acetylene (74-86-2)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

### SECTION 16: Other information

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#### Indication of changes:

Training advice : Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

#### Other information

: When using this product in welding and cutting, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-2035, Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org). Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, [global.ihs.com](http://global.ihs.com). Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials. Prevent fires. Refer to NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork. Do not strike an arc on the container. The defect produced by an arc burn may lead to container rupture

Fumes and gases produced during welding and cutting processes can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease. KEEP YOUR HEAD OUT OF FUMES. DO NOT BREATHE FUMES AND GASES. Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes; or may cause other similar discomfort. Contaminants in the air may add to the hazard of fumes and gases

When you mix two or more chemicals, you can 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 evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information

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 Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use 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, SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair Canada Inc, or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from [www.praxair.ca](http://www.praxair.ca). If you have questions regarding Praxair SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write Praxair Canada Inc, (Phone: 1-888-257-5149; Address: Praxair Canada Inc, 1 City Centre Drive, Suite 1200, Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 1M2).

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### NFPA health hazard

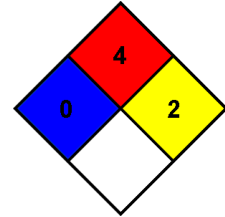
: 0 - Exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials.

### NFPA fire hazard

: 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

### NFPA reactivity

: 2 - Normally unstable and readily undergo violent decomposition but do not detonate. Also: may react violently with water or may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.



### HMIS III Rating

#### Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

#### Flammability

: 4 Severe Hazard - Flammable gases, or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F, and boiling points below 100 F. Materials may ignite spontaneously with air. (Class IA)

#### Physical

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air.

### SDS Canada (GHS) - Praxair

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*