AGA

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MATERIAL
SAFETY
DATA SHEET
NO. 53

PRODUCT NAME	CAS #
Oxygen	7782-44-7
TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS	DOT I.D. No.:
Oxygen; Oxygen, compressed (D.O.T.)	UN 1072
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	DOT Hazard Class:
Oxygen	Division 2.2
ISSUE DATE AND REVISIONS	Formula:
Revised January 1995	O_2
	Chemical Family:
	Oxidizer

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE LIMIT

None established (ACGIH 1994-1995). Oxygen is the "vital element" in the atmosphere in which we live and breathe (Continued on Page 4)

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Breathing high concentrations (greater than 75 molar percent) causes symptoms of hyperoxia which includes cramps, nausea, dizziness, hypothermia, amblyopia, respiratory difficulties, bradycardia, fainting spells and convulsions capable of leading to death.

For additional information on hyperoxia, see Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-14.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

The property is that of hyperoxia which leads to pneumonia. Concentrations between 25 and 75 molar percent present a risk of inflammation of organic matter in the body.

Oxygen is not listed in the IARC, NTP or by OSHA as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen.

Persons in ill health where such illness would be aggravated by exposure to oxygen should not be allowed to work with or handle this product.

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO OXYGEN. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE COGNIZANT OF EXTREME FIRE HAZARD ASSOCIATED WITH OXYGEN-RICH ATMOSPHERES.

Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and breathe fresh air. They should be kept warm and quiet. The physician should be informed that the victim is experiencing (has experienced) hyperoxia.

Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area and given assisted respiration. When breathing has been restored, treatment should be as above. Continued treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.