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## Safety instruction. MISON® shielding gases.



MISON<sup>®</sup> Ar

Fire prevention	MISON <sup>®</sup> shielding gases do not burn, and no special fire protection systems or equipment are required. If possible, move the cylinders to a safe place. Protect gas cylinders from heating to avoid the risk of explosion.
	A rescuer should not enter an area where there is an oxygen barrier without suitable breathing equipment. Outside such a space, a sign must be installed warning that breathing equipment must be worn in the event of a spill.
First aid	Any person showing symptoms of oxygen deprivation should be moved immediately to fresh air. If irritation of the eyes or respiratory system is felt, seek medical advice immediately. A person who is unconscious or not breathing must be given artificial respiration immediately - it is a matter of seconds. Medical personnel must be called immediately. The person must be kept warm and at rest. It is very important that the personnel who carry out rescue operations minimise their own risk factors.
Security measures	The premises where the shielding gas is stored or used must be well ventilated. Do not enter a space where there may be elevated levels of shielding gas. When in doubt, air should be tested with an analyser and/or respiratory equipment should be used.
Security risks	Increased inhalation of shielding gas concentration in the breathable air caused by large leaks poses a risk of asphyxiation. Inhalation of pure shielding gas causes immediate unconsciousness and almost instantaneous death from lack of oxygen. At high concentrations, nitrogen monoxide in mixtures may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory system.
Features	MISON shielding gases are colourless, almost odourless and tasteless gas mixtures. Those have argon (Ar) as the base gas, which, depending on the mixture, may have added carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), helium (He), nitrogen (N <sub>2</sub> ) and/or hydrogen ( $_{H2}$ ). In addition, all MISON <sup>®</sup> shielding gases contain 0.03 vol% nitrogen monoxide (NO), which removes ozone, which is harmful to health and formed during welding.