



Aceti-Oxígeno, S.A.

FABRICANTES DE GASES PARA USO MÉDICO, ALIMENTICIO E INDUSTRIALES

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(MSDS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET)

Annex 15

GASEOUS OXYGEN

1. Product and company identification

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|--|
| 1.1 | Product name: | Compressed Oxygen |
| 1.2 | Common chemical name: | Oxygen |
| 1.3 | IUPAC chemical name: | Oxygen |
| 1.4 | Chemical family: | Family of oxidant gases |
| 1.5 | Condensed formula: | O ₂ |
| 1.6 | Synonyms: | USP Oxygen, Airman's Breathing Oxygen |
| 1.7 | Company name: | Aceti-Oxígeno, S.A. |
| 1.8 | Company address: | Panama Mañanitas-Industrial Zone |
| 1.9 | Telephone: | Tel. 321-8888 |
| 1.10 | Emergency Telephone: | 103 Fire Brigade |
| 1.11 | REVISION DATE: | June 20. of 2022, rev. 1, valid until: June 20, 2027 |
| 1.12 | Use: | Medical, Industrial and Analytical |

2. Composition or information on ingredients

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 2.1 | Ingredient name: | Oxygen |
| 2.2 | CAS ^[1] Number: | 7782-44-7 |
| 2.3 | Percentage: | 99.5 % |
| 2.4 | OSHA PEL-TWA ^[2] : | None |
| 2.5 | ACGIH TLV ^[3] : | Not applicable |
| 2.6 | [LD ₅₀]: | None |
| 2.7 | [LC ₅₀]: | None |

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^[1] Chemical Abstracts Service (International Material Identification Number according to the Chemical Abstracts Service)

^[2] Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Permissible Exposure Limits. Time Weighted Average (Occupational Safety and Hygiene Administration. Permissible Exposure Limits. Time weighted average exposure)

^[3] American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Threshold Limit Value (North American Conference of Governmental Industrial Public Health. Threshold Limit Value)

3. Risk identification

3.1 Considerations and hazards during emergencies

3.1.1 Colorless and odorless oxidizing gas under high pressure

3.1.2 Vigorous acceleration of combustion

3.2 Information on potential health effects

3.2.1 Exposure routes

3.2.1.1 Inhalation: Inhalation of a gas mixture containing more than 80% oxygen at atmospheric pressure for more than two hours can cause irritation and runny nose, cough, sore throat, chest pain and

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respiratory distress. Breathing oxygen at high pressures increases the suffering of adverse effects in a shorter period of time. Breathing pure oxygen under pressure can cause lung damage and central nervous system effects resulting in vertigo, poor coordination, tingling sensations in the extremities, visual and hearing disturbances, muscle spasms, unconsciousness, and convulsions. Breathing oxygen under pressure can also cause delayed dark adaptation and reduced peripheral vision.

3.2.1.2 Contact with eyes: No risk

3.2.1.3 Skin contact: No risk

3.2.1.4 Skin absorption: No risk

3.2.1.5 Ingestion: No risk

3.2.2 Chronic effects: No chronic effects have been established from the use of compressed oxygen.

3.2.3 Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure: Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease abnormally retain carbon dioxide. If they are given oxygen, raising their blood concentration decreases their breathing capacity and raises their carbon dioxide levels to dangerous levels.

3.2.4 Other effects of overexposure: See Section 11, Toxicological Information

3.2.5 Carcinogenicity: Oxygen is not listed by NTP^[4], OSHA or IARC^[5]

^[4] National Toxicology Program

^[5] International Agency for Research on Cancer

4. First aid

4.1 Inhalation: Transport the person to a place of fresh air, or if he is being dosed with pressurized oxygen, reduce said therapeutic pressure to a maximum of 1 atmosphere. Immediately call a physician, who should determine whether or not the person has been exposed to high concentrations of oxygen.

Rescue personnel should be warned of the extreme fire hazards associated with oxygen-enriched atmospheres.

4.2 Contact with eyes: No first aid required.

4.3 Skin contact: No first aid required.

4.4 Ingestion: No first aid required

4.5 Notes to Physician: Support treatment should include immediate sedation, anticonvulsant therapy if required, and rest. More detailed information can be found in Section 11, Toxicological Information.

5. Measures in case of fire

5.1 Ignition point: Not applicable because it is a gas.

5.2 Auto ignition: Not applicable

5.3 Flammable limits in air, volume by volume:

5.3.1 Lower: Not applicable

5.3.2 Superior: Not applicable

5.4 Extinguishing media: Oxygen is not flammable, but it accelerates combustion. Use appropriate extinguishing media for the surrounding flammable materials.

5.5 Special instructions to firefighters: Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. If possible, cut off the flow of oxygen that is fueling the fire. Immediately cool containers with water spray for maximum operating distance.

When cool, the containers should be removed from the fire area if applicable.

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5.6 Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Oxidizing agent that vigorously accelerates combustion. Some materials that are not flammable in air will burn readily in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere (above 23.5%). Oxygen can form explosive compounds when in contact with combustible materials such as oil, grease, and other hydrocarbons. Under exposure to intense heat or direct flame, cylinders will rapidly vent or rupture violently. Most cylinders are designed to vent their contents when subjected to very high temperatures. Pressure in a container can rise due to heat, which can cause it to rupture if pressure relief devices fail to function.

5.7 Hazardous Combustion Products: None

5.8 Sensitivity to static discharge: None

5.9 Sensitivity to mechanical impact: None

6. Measures in case of accidental release

6.1 Evacuate all unnecessary personnel from the damage area.

6.1.2 Cut off or close the oxygen source when possible

6.1.3 Eliminate sources of heat or ignition and, if possible, separate combustible materials from any oxygen leaks.

6.1.4 Ventilate confined areas or remove leaking container to a well-ventilated area. If the cylinder leaks from the valve, contact Aceti-Oxígeno, S.A.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for Storage

7.1.1 Store and use with adequate ventilation

7.1.2 Oxygen cylinders and other oxidizing gases must be separated from combustible gas cylinders by a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 meters) or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 feet high (1.52 meters). that has a fire resistance rating of at least half an hour.

7.1.3 Place "No Smoking" or "Avoid Open Flames" signage in the storage area. Protect cylinders from physical damage

7.1.4 Cylinders must be stored upright with the valve protection cap in place, properly secured to prevent them from falling or being hit.

7.1.5 Protect cylinders from any physical damage. Do not drag, roll, slide or drop them.

7.1.6 Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 125°F (52°C).

7.1.7 Full and empty cylinders must be separated.

7.1.8 Use a FIFO (first-in, first-out) inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for long periods of time.

7.2 Precautions to be taken in handling

7.2.1 Use a handcart to move cylinders.

7.2.2 Never attempt to lift a cylinder by the protective valve cap.

7.2.3 Keep the cylinders and their valves free of oil and grease.

7.2.4 For use, open the valve slowly.

7.2.5 Any difficulty in the operation of the valve implies discontinuing its use and contacting Aceti-Oxígeno, S.A.

7.2.6 Never insert an object (tool such as wrench, screwdriver, etc.) into the openings of the valve protection cap because it can be damaged and generate air leakage.

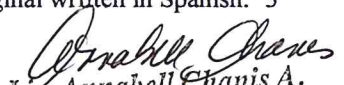
7.2.7 Do not hit the valve protection cap with a hammer. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove rusted or overtightened plugs.

7.2.8 Never bring an electric arc near a compressed gas cylinder or make it part of an electrical circuit.

7.2.9 For additional precautions in the use of oxygen, see Section 16. Other Information.

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7.2.10 When used in welding and cutting: Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautions on the product label. It is recommended to review the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Z49.1, Safety in Welding and Cutting, published by the American Welding Association (AWS), P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 and the National Fire Protection Association protocols. (NFPA) 51, Oxygen Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting.

8. Exposure control and personal protection

8.1 Infrastructure controls

8.1.1 Ventilation: Natural or mechanical ventilation is required to prevent the formation of oxygen-enriched atmospheres with more than 23.5% of this gas.

8.2 Respiratory protection

8.2.1 General routine use: Not required

8.2.2 Use in emergencies: Not required

8.3 Protective gloves: It is recommended to wear work gloves when handling cylinders. If used, gloves must be clean and free of oil and grease.

8.4 Eye protection: The use of safety glasses is recommended for handling the cylinders.

8.5 Other protective equipment: The use of safety footwear is recommended for handling cylinders.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Molecular weight: 31.9988 g/mol (as a weighted average of the molecular weight of its main components)

9.2 Boiling point (1 atmospheric pressure): -297.3 °F (-183.0 °C)

9.3 Specific gravity (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atmospheric pressure: 1.100

9.4 Melting point (1 atmospheric pressure): -361.1 °F (-218.4 °C)

9.5 Vapor pressure at 20 °C: Not applicable

9.6 Gas density at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atmospheric pressure: 0.083 lb/cf or 1.3260 Kg/m³

9.7 Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): Not applicable because it is a gas.

9.8 Solubility in water:

9.8.1 Vol/Vol at 32°F (0°C) and 1 atmospheric pressure: 0.0491

9.9 Expansion Ratio: Not applicable

9.10 pH: Not applicable

9.11 Appearance, odor and condition: Colorless, odorless and tasteless gas at normal pressure and temperature.

9.12 Water/Oil Distribution Coefficient: Not applicable

9.13 Odor threshold: Not applicable

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10. Stability and reactivity

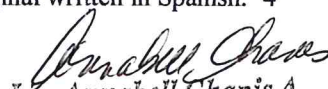
10.1 Stability: Stable

10.2 Conditions to avoid: None

10.3 Incompatibilities (Materials to avoid): Flammable materials, hydrocarbons, oils and greases, asphalt, ethers, alcohols, organic acids and aldehydes.

10.4 Reactivity:

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- 10.4.1 Hazardous decomposition products: None
- 10.4.2 Hazardous polymerization products: Will not occur

11. Toxicological information

At atmospheric concentration and pressure, oxygen does not present a toxicity hazard.

Premature infants exposed to high concentrations of oxygen may suffer delayed retinal damage, which may continue to retinal detachment and blindness. Retinal damage can also occur in adults exposed to 100% oxygen for long periods of time (24 to 48 hours).

At pressures of two or more atmospheres, central nervous system (CNS) toxicity occurs. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, dizziness or vertigo, muscle spasm, vision impairment, and loss of consciousness. At pressures of 3 atmospheres, CNS toxicity occurs in less than 2 hours and at 5 atmospheres, in a few minutes.

11.1 Additional notes to Physician:

Studies with experimental animals have revealed that both vitamin E deficiency and the administration of certain drugs, including phenothiazine, chloroquine and their derivatives, increase susceptibility to oxygen toxicity at high pressures.

Airway obstruction during high oxygen tension can cause alveolar collapse followed by oxygen uptake. Similarly, occlusion of the Eustachian tubes can cause retraction of the eardrum, and obstruction of the paranasal sinuses can cause headache.

All individuals exposed to high-pressure oxygen for long periods of time and exhibiting overt oxygen toxicity should have periodic ophthalmologic examinations.

- 11.2 Ability to cause irritation: None
- 11.3 Sensitization to material: None
- 11.4 Effects on the reproductive system: None
- 11.5 Teratogenicity: None
- 11.6 Mutagenicity: None
- 11.7 Synergistic Materials: None

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12. Ecological information

The atmosphere contains 21% oxygen so adverse or negative ecological impacts are not expected. Oxygen contains no Class I or Class II chemicals, which deplete the ozone layer (40 CFR ^[6] Part 82). Oxygen is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT ^[7] (49 CFR Part 171).

^[6] Code of Federal Regulations (United States Code of Federal Regulations)

^[7] Department of Transportation of the United States of America

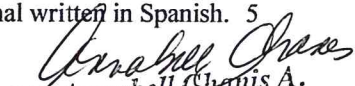
13. Disposal considerations

- 13.1 Waste disposal method: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused amounts. Return the cylinder to the supplier.
- 13.2 For emergency disposal, secure cylinder and slowly discharge gas to atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors, away from sources of ignition.

14. Transport information

- 14.1 DOT/IMO shipping name: Compressed Oxygen
- 14.2 Hazard classification: 2.2 (Non-flammable Gas)

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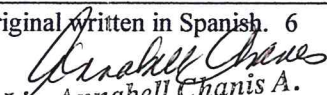
- 14.3 Identification number: UN 1072
- 14.4 Product identification number: 1072
- 14.5 Product reportable quantity: Not applicable
- 14.6 Shipping labels: Oxygen. A commercial label for domestic transportation in the United States and Canada may be used in place of the Non-Flammable and Oxidizing Labels (49 CFR Part 172).
- 14.7 Placard: Non-Flammable gas or oxygen
- 14.8 Special shipping information: Cylinders must be transported in a secure upright position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transport of compressed gases in automobiles or closed body vehicles can present great safety risks and should not be recommended or encouraged.

15. Related regulations

The following information is related to United States regulatory requirements potentially applicable to this product in Panama. Users of this product are responsible for complying with their local or general regulatory requirements.

- 15.1 United States Federal Regulations
 - 15.1.1 EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
 - 15.1.1.1 CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302). Reportable Quantity RQ: Not applicable
 - 15.1.1.2 SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
 - Section 302/304: Requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of EPA-scheduled substances as extremely hazardous (40 CFR Part 355)
 - Extremely Hazardous Substance: Not Applicable
 - Planning Threshold Quantity: Not applicable
 - Section 311/312: Requires the submission of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and a chemical inventory report with identification of the risk classes defined by the EPA (40 CFR Part 370). The hazard classes for this product are:
 - Immediate: No
 - Late: No
 - Pressure: Yes
 - Reactivity: No
 - Fire: Yes
- 15.1.2 Section 313: Requires submission of annual toxic chemical release reports listed in 40 CFR Part 372. Oxygen is not required to report under this Section.
40 CFR Part 68: Risk Management for Chemical Accidental Release: Requires the development and implementation of risk management programs in manufacturing facilities, use, storage, or any other Controlled substance handled in amounts exceeding specified thresholds. Oxygen is not listed as a regulated substance.
- 15.1.3 TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act: Oxygen is listed on the inventory of controlled products by TSCA.
- 15.2 OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - 15.2.1 29 CFR 1910.119: Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals: Requires facilities to develop Process Safety Management based on Threshold Quantities TQ of highly hazardous chemicals such as those listed in Appendix A. Oxygen is not listed in Appendix A as a high-risk chemical.

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15.3 FDA (Food and Drug Administration): Oxygen USP (United State Pharmacopea) is regulated by the FDA as a drug of medical prescription.

16. Additional information

16.1 Special precautions: All gauges, regulators, piping, and equipment to be used with oxygen must be properly cleaned as outlined in CGA G-4.1. Use piping and equipment designed to resist oxidative capacity and working pressure. Oxygen should not be used as a substitute for compressed air. Never use an oxygen jet for cleaning purposes of any nature, especially to remove dust or dirt from clothing, because this increases exposure to surrounding inflammation. Use a check valve or other protective device on any distribution lines or pipes from the source, to prevent reverse flow from occurring.

Personnel who have been exposed to high concentrations of oxygen should remain in a well-ventilated or open area for at least 30 minutes before entering confined spaces or near sources of ignition.

Shipping compressed gas cylinders that have not been filled with the consent of the cylinder owner is a violation of US federal law [49 CFR Part 173.301(b)].

16.2 Mixtures: When two or more gases or liquefied products are mixed, their properties can combine to create additional unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before manufacturing the mixture.

Seek advice from an industrial health worker or other qualified person, when carrying out the safety evaluation of the final product. Remember that gases and liquids have properties that can cause severe harm or death.

16.3 Other data:

16.3.1 NFPA Valuation

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Health | 0 |
| Flammability | 0 |
| Instability | 0 |
| Special | OX (Oxidant) |

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16.3.2 HMIS Valuation (Hazardous Materials Identification Systems)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Health | 0 |
| Flammability | 0 |
| Reactivity | 1 |

Classification of the chemical substance according to the SGA:

Physical hazards: Oxidizing gases – Category 1. Gases under pressure – Compressed gas.

Health Hazards: N/A

Environmental Hazards: N/A

Elements for the communication and signalization of hazards:

Word of warning: Attention.

Hazard statements:

H270: May cause or aggravate fire; oxidising.

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary advice:

Prevention:


P220: Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible and incompatible materials.

P244: Keep valves and connections free of oil and grease.

Response:

P370+P376: In case of fire, stop leak if it can be done without risk.

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Storage:

P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Elimination: N/A

Other hazards:

It is not a flammable gas, but it easily supports combustion.

All materials that are flammable in air will burn vigorously in oxygen.

Some fuels, such as oil and grease, burn with almost explosive violence when combined with oxygen.

Ruptured cylinders can be projected.

May ignite other combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).

All elements except inert gases, in direct combination with oxygen, form oxides

Pictogram/ Hazard Symbol:



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- 16.4 Standard valve connection for the United States and Canada
- 16.4.1 Coiled: CGA Standard 540 for cylinders filled between 0-3000 psig, CGA Standard 577 for cylinders filled between 3001 and 4000 psig, and CGA Standard 701 for cylinders filled between 4001 and 5500 psig. For limited use standard connections see the document ANSI/CGA V-1, Compressed Gas Association Standard for Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections. For Panama the standard is CGA 540.
- 16.4.2 Indexed Pin Yoke: CGA Standard 870 (for medical uses) for cylinders between 0 and 3000 psig.
- 16.4.3 Ultra High Integrity: CGA Standard 714 for cylinders between 0 and 3000 psig.

Use the proper CGA connection. DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.

More detailed information on oxygen can be found in the following documents published by the Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Phone (703) 412-0900:

- G-4 Oxygen
- G-4.1 Cleaning Equipment for Oxygen Service
- G-4.3 Commodity Specification for Oxygen
- P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers
- P-14 Accident Prevention in Oxygen-Rich and Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres
- SB-2 Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres
- SB-8 Use of Oxy-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting Apparatus
- AV-1 Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases
- AV-8 Characteristics and Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquid and Gaseous Oxygen

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COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS

Metals

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Bronze | Satisfactory |
| 303 Stainless Steel | Satisfactory below 1000 psig and when gas velocity does not exceed 10 m/s (30 ft/s) |
| 316 Stainless Steel | Satisfactory at 1000 psig and when gas velocity does not exceed 10 m/s (30 ft/s) |
| Aluminum | Satisfactory at 1000 psig and when gas velocity does not exceed 10 m/s (30 ft/s) |
| Zinc | Satisfactory |
| Copper | Satisfactory |
| Monel Metal | Satisfactory |

Plastics

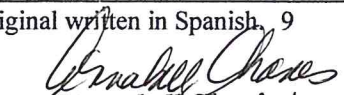
| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| PCTFE | Satisfactory |
| Teflon | Unsatisfactory |
| Tefzel | Satisfactory |
| Kynar | Satisfactory |
| PVC | Satisfactory |
| Polycarbonate | Satisfactory |

Elastomers

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Kalrez | Satisfactory |
| Viton | Satisfactory |
| Buna-N | Satisfactory |
| Neoprene | Satisfactory |
| Polyurethane | Satisfactory |

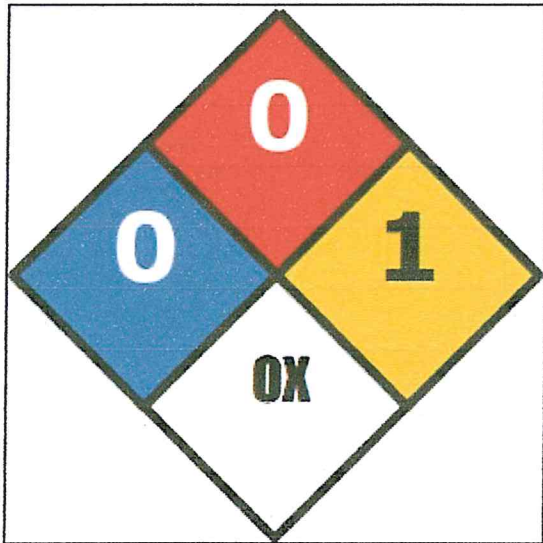
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Conversion Table

| OXYGEN (O ₂) 31.999 g/mol PE=-183.0 °C | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| UNITS | WEIGHT | | GAS VOLUME | | LIQUID VOLUME | |
| | Pounds | Kilograms | SCF Gas | Nm ³ Gas | Liquid gallons | Liquid liters |
| Pounds | 1.000 | 0.454 | 12.076 | 0.317 | 0.105 | 0.398 |
| Kilograms | 2.205 | 1.000 | 26.620 | 0.700 | 0.232 | 0.877 |
| SCF Gas | 0.083 | 0.038 | 1.000 | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.033 |
| Nm ³ Gas | 3.151 | 1.429 | 38.040 | 1.000 | 0.331 | 1.253 |
| Liquid gallons | 9.527 | 4.322 | 115.100 | 3.025 | 1.000 | 3.785 |
| Liquid liters | 2.517 | 1.142 | 30.380 | 0.798 | 0.264 | 1.000 |



Change control:

Revision 01:

- Added safety color code for NFPA and the global harmonized system.
- The format was modified to the standards and approved by the sister companies Infra and Productos del Aire.

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