

SAFETY DATA SHEET

2274

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name 13 COMPONENT MIXTURE (BALANCE METHANE)
Synonym(s) 2274 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 2883139 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)
Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA
Telephone 131 262, (02) 8874 4400
Fax 132 427 (24 hours)
Website <http://www.boc.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classification(s) Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas
Flammable Gases: Category 1
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Prevention statement(s)

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response statement(s)

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

PRODUCT NAME 13 COMPONENT MIXTURE (BALANCE METHANE)**Storage statement(s)**

P405 Store locked up.
P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content (v/v) |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| PROPANE | 74-98-6 | 200-827-9 | 9% |
| ETHANE | 74-84-0 | 200-814-8 | 6% |
| BUTANE | 106-97-8 | 203-448-7 | 1.5% |
| HYDROGEN | 1333-74-0 | 215-605-7 | 1% |
| ISOBUTANE | 75-28-5 | 200-857-2 | 1% |
| PENTANE | 109-66-0 | 203-692-4 | 1% |
| ISOPENTANE | 78-78-4 | 201-142-8 | 0.9% |
| CARBON MONOXIDE | 630-08-0 | 211-128-3 | 0.7% |
| N-HEXANE | 110-54-3 | 203-777-6 | 0.3% |
| METHANE | 74-82-8 | 200-812-7 | Remainder |
| NITROGEN | 7727-37-9 | 231-783-9 | 3% |
| CARBON DIOXIDE | 124-38-9 | 204-696-9 | 2% |
| ARGON | 7440-37-1 | 231-147-0 | 0.45% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Not harmful.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Skin Not harmful.

Ingestion Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

First aid facilities No information provided.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility / consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Over exposure to carbon monoxide may result in rapid breathing, nausea, lack of coordination, unconsciousness and coma. Carbon monoxide reacts with haemoglobin in the blood to prevent oxygen uptake and release.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

This material is capable of forming explosive mixtures in air. Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture and internal pressure relief devices to be activated. This product will add fuel to a fire. Cool cylinders exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders suspected of being hot.

5.4 Hazchem code

2SE
2 Fine Water Spray.
S Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.
E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near sources of ignition or incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Argon | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| Butane | SWA (AUS) | 800 | 1900 | -- | -- |
| Carbon dioxide | SWA (AUS) | 5000 | 9000 | 30000 | 54000 |
| Carbon dioxide in coal mines | SWA (AUS) | 12500 | 22500 | 30000 | 54000 |
| Carbon monoxide | SWA (AUS) | 30 | 34 | -- | -- |
| Ethane | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| Hydrogen | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| Isobutane | SWA (AUS) | 1000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Methane | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| Nitrogen | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| Pentane | SWA (AUS) | 600 | 1770 | 750 | 2210 |
| Propane | SWA (AUS) | Asphyxiant | | | |
| n-Hexane | SWA (AUS) | 20 | 72 | -- | -- |

Biological limits

| Ingredient | Determinant | Sampling Time | BEI |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| CARBON MONOXIDE | Carboxyhemoglobin in blood | End of shift | 3.5% of hemoglobin |
| | Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air | End of shift | 20 ppm |
| N-HEXANE | 2,5-Hexanedione in urine (without hydrolysis) | End of shift at end of workweek | 0.4 mg/L |

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Provide suitable ventilation to minimise or eliminate exposure. Confined areas (e.g. tanks) should be adequately ventilated or gas tested. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Eye / Face | Wear safety glasses. |
| Hands | Wear leather gloves. |
| Body | Wear safety boots. |
| Respiratory | Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator. |



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Appearance | COLOURLESS GAS |
| Odour | ODOURLESS |
| Flammability | EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE |
| Flash point | NOT APPLICABLE |
| Boiling point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Melting point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Evaporation rate | NOT APPLICABLE |
| pH | NOT APPLICABLE |
| Vapour density | 0.55 (Air = 1) |
| Specific gravity | NOT APPLICABLE |

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Solubility (water) | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour pressure | NOT APPLICABLE |
| Upper explosion limit | 15.4 % (Methane) |
| Lower explosion limit | 5.0 % (Methane) |
| Partition coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Autoignition temperature | 537°C (Methane) |
| Decomposition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Explosive properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Oxidising properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Odour threshold | NOT AVAILABLE |

9.2 Other information

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| % Volatiles | 100 % |
|--------------------|-------|

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Carbon monoxide can react with iron, nickel and other metals. Below 3,500 kPa corrosion is negligible and common materials can be used. Incompatible with acrylaldehyde, aziridine, sodium peroxide. Corrosive when moist. Carbon monoxide can cause stress corrosion cracking in steels especially if other acid gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, sulphur compounds) are present. Below 3,500 kPa corrosion is negligible and normal materials can be used. Carbon dioxide is corrosive when moist.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Acute toxicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Skin | Not classified as a skin irritant. |
| Eye | Not classified as an eye irritant. |
| Sensitization | Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation. |
| Mutagenicity | Not classified as a mutagen. |
| Carcinogenicity | Not classified as a carcinogen. |
| Reproductive | May cause harm to the unborn child. |
| STOT – single exposure | Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness. |
| STOT – repeated exposure | Not classified as causing organ effects from repeated exposure. Increased evidence of cardiovascular problems, such as coronary artery disease, have been demonstrated upon chronic exposure to carbon monoxide. |
| Aspiration | Not classified as causing aspiration. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

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12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Toxic to animals as per man. When discharged into the atmosphere, methane and carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Methane has a global warming potential of 21 (CO₂ = 1).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 14.1 UN Number | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane) | COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane) | COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 14.4 Packing Group | None Allocated | None Allocated | None Allocated |

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2SE

GTEPG 2A1

EMS F-D, S-U

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which affect gas storage and transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes F+ Extremely flammable
Repr. Reproductive toxin

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| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Risk phrases | R12 | Extremely Flammable. |
| | R61 | May cause harm to the unborn child. |
| Safety phrases | S9 | Keep container in a well ventilated place. |
| | S16 | Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. |
| | S33 | Take precautionary measures against static discharges. |
| | S45 | In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). |
| | S53 | Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. |
| Inventory listing(s) | AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt. | |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

APPLICATION METHOD: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Abbreviations | ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| | CAS # | Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds |
| | CNS | Central Nervous System |
| | EC No. | EC No - European Community Number |
| | EMS | Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) |
| | GHS | Globally Harmonized System |
| | GTEPG | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide |
| | IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| | LC50 | Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration |
| | LD50 | Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose |
| | mg/m ³ | Milligrams per Cubic Metre |
| | OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| | pH | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). |
| | ppm | Parts Per Million |
| | STEL | Short-Term Exposure Limit |
| | STOT-RE | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) |
| | STOT-SE | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) |
| | SUSMP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons |
| | SWA | Safe Work Australia |
| | TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| | TWA | Time Weighted Average |

Revision history

| Revision | Description |
|----------|----------------------|
| 3.0 | Standard SDS Review |
| 2.0 | Standard SDS Review. |
| 1.0 | Initial SDS creation |

PRODUCT NAME 13 COMPONENT MIXTURE (BALANCE METHANE)

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared by

Risk Management Technologies
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth
Western Australia 6005
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794
Email: info@rmt.com.au
Web: www.rmt.com.au.

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