

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1470

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name 3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO, N2, BALANCE HE)

Synonym(s) 1470 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 288 • 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 AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

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2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)





Hazard statement(s)

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention statement(s)

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response statement(s)

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

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

ChemAlert.

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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)
CARBON MONOXIDE	630-08-0	211-128-3	4.5 to 5%
HELIUM	7440-59-7	231-168-5	Remainder
NITROGEN	7727-37-9	231-783-9	13.5 to 34%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eve None required.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained

Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). 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 None required.

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

Hyperbaric oxygen treatment at 2 to 2.5 atmospheres reduces the biological half life of carboxyhaemoglobin to 24 minutes. Avoid stimulant drugs including carbon dioxide. Do not inject methylene blue. Absolute bed rest for at least 48 hours should be ensured. After recovery observe for late neurological and or cardiac complaints. Carboxyhaemoglobin levels in blood used as biological monitoring index.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

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5.4 Hazchem code

2TE

2 Fine Water Spray.

T 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



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6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.

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. Do not drop, roll or drag cylinders. The uncontrolled release of any 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 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/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34		
Helium	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

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

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. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / FaceWear safety glasses.HandsWear leather gloves.BodyWear safety boots.

Respiratory Not required under normal conditions of use.









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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS Odour **ODOURLESS Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash point **NOT RELEVANT Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE** Hq

Solubility (water) 0.035 L/L (Carbon monoxide)

NOT AVAILABLE NOT APPLICABLE

Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE** Upper explosion limit NOT RELEVANT Lower explosion limit NOT RELEVANT Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE Autoignition temperature NOT AVAILABLE Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE **Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **NOT AVAILABLE Explosive properties** Oxidising properties **NOT AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE Odour threshold**

9.2 Other information

Vapour density

Specific gravity

Cylinder pressure (when full) 13,000 kPa @ 15°C

% 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

At pressures above 7,000 kPa copper lining should be used to reduce corrosion. Stress corrosion cracking can occur in steels especially if other acid gases (e.g. Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur compounds) are present.

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 May be harmful if inhaled. Carbon monoxide effects depend on the percentage of carboxyhaemoglobin:

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10-20% mild headache and breathlessness on mild exertion; 20-30% headache, irritability, rapid fatigue and impaired memory; 30-40% severe headache, weakness, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, visual impairment and confusion; 40-50% increasing confusion, ataxia and collapse; 50-60% coma; >80% rapid death.

CARBON MONOXIDE

LC50 (Inhalation): 1807 ppm / 4 hours (rat)

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant.

Eye Not classified as an eye irritant.

Sensitization Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.



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MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.ReproductiveMay cause harm to the unborn child.

STOT – single Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness,

exposure drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT – repeated evidence of cardiovascular problems have been demonstrated upon chronic exposure to carbon monoxide. Can aggravate some diseases of the cardiovascular system such as coronary artery disease. The effect is enhanced by cigarette smoking. Adverse behavioural effects have been noted including impairment

of vigilance, co-ordination, timing, behaviour, visual perception and certain cognitive functions. Some

adaptation occurs in individuals repeatedly exposed to moderate concentrations.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

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

If released to the atmosphere this product will not contribute to ozone depletion or global warming. If released to soil or water this product will quickly evaporate to the atmosphere. Not toxic to plants or animals except at extremely high (asphyxiating) levels.

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	1956	1956	1956
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains helium)	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains helium)	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains helium)
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.2	2.2	2.2
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

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14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2TE GTEPG 2C1



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EMS F-C, S-V

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 Repr. Reproductive toxin

Xn Harmful

Risk phrases R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

Safety phrases 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.



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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/m³ 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

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.

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