BOC
A Member of The Linde Group

SAFETY DATA SHEET

 # 1500

Product Name **>9.5% SO2 BALANCE NITROGEN**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	**BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)**
Address	10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2113
Telephone	131 262, (02) 8874 4400
Fax	132 427 (24 hours)
Emergency	1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)
Web Site	http://www.boc.com.au/
Synonym(s)	1500 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 292 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s)	CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date	26 Mar 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R34	Causes burns.

SAFETY PHRASES

S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S9	Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

UN No.	1955	**DG Class**	2.3	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2RE	**EPG**	2B1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
SULPHUR DIOXIDE	S-O2	7446-09-5	>9.5%
NITROGEN	N2	7727-37-9	<90.5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

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 Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Skin Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically

First Aid Facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable.

Fire and Explosion Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

Extinguishing Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

Hazchem Code 2RE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use personal protective equipment. Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage 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. Also store removed from alkalis and acids.

Handling Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

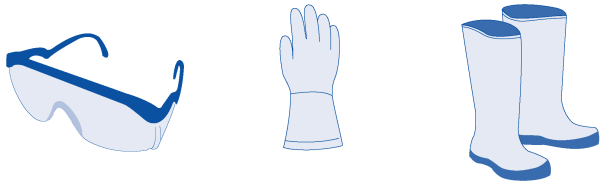
Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
Nitrogen	ASCC (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Sulphur dioxide	ASCC (AUS)	2	5.2	5	13

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Protective equipment should be worn if levels exceed recommended exposure standards or oxygen levels are below 21%. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear safety boots, leather gloves and safety glasses. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) or an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	**Solubility (Water)**	0.1128 kg/kg (Sulphur dioxide)
Odour	PUNGENT IRRITATING ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	**% Volatiles**	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	2.26 (Air = 1) (Sulphur dioxide)	**Flash Point**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE		
Cylinder Pressure	200 - 550 kPa @ 15°C		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to Avoid Compatible with most commonly used materials. Avoid heating cylinders. Also incompatible with alkalis (eg. sodium hydroxide) and acids (eg. hydrochloric acid).

Decomposition May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Asphyxiant gas - irritant. The sulphur dioxide level has the potential to cause adverse health effects with prolonged exposure. Chronic exposure to sulphur dioxide levels above 1 ppm can lead to a decline in respiratory function. Symptoms of exposure are directly related to displacement of oxygen. As the amount of oxygen inhaled is reduced from 21-14% volume, the pulse rate may accelerate and the rate and volume of breathing may increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished, muscular co-ordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% volume, judgement becomes faulty, severe injuries may result in no pain. Muscular effort may lead to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may result in nausea and vomiting. Ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation from exposure to this low level of oxygen. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death may follow in minutes. Sulphur dioxide at 5 ppm causes dryness to the mouth & throat and slight breathing difficulties. Exposure at 50 ppm causes strong eye, nose, throat and respiratory tract irritation as well as changes in breathing volume.

Eye Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. Contact with liquid or vapour may result in corneal burns and frost-bite.

Inhalation Irritant - asphyxiant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, loss of taste and smell, headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, weakness, lack of coordination, and asphyxiation and pulmonary oedema at very high levels. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory problems (eg. asthma) should avoid exposure.

Skin Irritant. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frost-bite injury.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity Data SULPHUR DIOXIDE (7446-09-5)
LC50 (Inhalation): 2520 ppm/1 hour (rat)
LCLo (Inhalation): 1000 ppm/10 minutes (human)
TCLo (Inhalation): 3 ppm/5 days (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment Nitrogen is a fairly unreactive gas and will not contribute to ozone depletion or global warming. Nitrogen is the major component of the atmosphere and is not toxic to plants or animals except at very high (asphyxiating) levels. Sulphur dioxide may contribute to acid rain and is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Return cylinder and contents to manufacturer or supplier for recycling. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

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

Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.				
UN No.	1955	**DG Class**	2.3	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2RE	**EPG**	2B1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:
ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
NTP - National Toxicology Program.
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

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.

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End of Report