BOC
A Member of The Linde Group

SAFETY DATA SHEET

 # 1853

Product Name **8 COMPONENT MIXTURE (C2H2, CO, C2H6, C2H4, CH4, CO2, H2, BALANCE N2)**

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)	1853 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODE: 285, 288 · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s)	CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date	26 April 2012

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R12	Extremely Flammable.
R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R48/23	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
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.

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

UN Number	1953	**DG Division**	2.3
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	2.1
Hazchem Code	2PE		

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
HYDROGEN	CAS: 1333-74-0 EC: 215-605-7	F+;R12	25 - 26%
METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	7 - 10%
CARBON MONOXIDE	CAS: 630-08-0 EC: 211-128-3	F+;R12 T;R23 T;R48/23 T;R61	5 - 7%
ACETYLENE	CAS: 74-86-2 EC: 200-816-9	F+;R12 E;R5 E;R6	5%

ETHANE	CAS: 74-84-0 EC: 200-814-8	F+;R12	5%
ETHYLENE	CAS: 74-85-1 EC: 200-815-3	F+;R12 Xn;R67	5%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	12.5%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye None required.

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 None required.

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

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

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

Hazchem Code 2PE

- 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)
- P Full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing apparatus.
- E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If the cylinder is leaking, eliminate all potential ignition sources and evacuate area of personnel. Prevent spreading of vapours through drains and ventilation systems. 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 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.

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Acetylene	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
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			
Ethylene	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Hydrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Biological Limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
CARBON MONOXIDE	ACGIH BEI	Carboxyhemoglobin in blood	End of shift	3.5% of hemoglobin
	ACGIH BEI	Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air	End of shift	20 ppm

Engineering Controls Provide suitable ventilation to minimise or eliminate exposure. Confined areas (eg. 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

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS
Odour SWEET ODOUR
Flammability HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash point < 0°C
Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE
pH NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water) 0.035 L/L (Carbon monoxide)
Vapour pressure NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit 2.5 % (Acetylene)
Cylinder pressure (when full) 13,000 kPa @ 15°C
% Volatiles 100 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

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

Material to Avoid 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. Ethylene explodes spontaneously when mixed with chlorine in sunlight or UV irradiation. Phytotoxic. Carbon monoxide 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 (eg. Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur compounds) are present. Below 3,500 kPa corrosion is negligible and common materials can be used. Carbon dioxide is not compatible with most rubbers and plastics. Corrosive when moist.

Hazardous Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Asphyxiant gas - toxic. Carbon monoxide effects depend on the percentage of carboxyhaemoglobin: 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. Chronic exposure to carbon monoxide may result in an increase in cardiovascular problems. 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. Developmental defects on foetuses can occur without maternal symptoms. Carbon dioxide concentrations of 3 to 5 volume % in air increased respiration and headache. Concentration of 8 to 15 volume % cause headache, nausea and vomiting which may lead to unconsciousness if not moved to open air and given oxygen. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide are potentially toxic due to cellular membrane effects and biochemical alterations such as increased partial pressure of carbon dioxide, increased concentration of bicarbonate ions and acidosis. Exposure to levels of carbon dioxide between 0.5 and 1 volume % is likely to cause calcium deposition in body tissues, including the kidney.

Eye Non irritant.

Inhalation Toxic. 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.

Skin Non irritant.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity Data

METHANE (74-82-8)

LC50 (inhalation)	326 gm/m3/2h (mouse)

CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0)

LC50 (inhalation)	1807 ppm/4H (rat)
LCLo (inhalation)	5000 ppm/5M (human)

ACETYLENE (74-86-2)

LCLo (inhalation)	50pph/5M (human)
TCLo (inhalation)	20 pph (human)

CARBON DIOXIDE (124-38-9)

LC50 (inhalation)	470000 ppm/30M (rat)
LCLo (inhalation)	9 pph/5M (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Carbon monoxide is slowly oxidised in the atmosphere to carbon dioxide.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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)
UN Number	1953	-	-
Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	-	-
DG Class/ Division	2.3	-	-
Subsidiary Risk(s)	2.1	-	-
Packing Group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2A4		
Hazchem Code	2PE		

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

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)

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 valve or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this ChemAlert 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
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
mg/m^3	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
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
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA/OEL	Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

Revision History

Revision	Description
1.0	Standard SDS Review.

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 SDS