

SAFETY DATA SHEET

2271

5 COMPONENT MIXTURE (H2S, CO, C3H8, O2, BALANCE N2) (# 2271) Product Name

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA) Supplier name

Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA

131 262, (02) 8874 4400 **Telephone** 132 427 (24 hours) Fax

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

http://www.boc.com.au/ Web site

2271 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 2921010 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE Synonym(s)

Use(s) **CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS (GHS) ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

None allocated

SAFETY PHRASES

None allocated

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

1956 2.2 **UN** number **DG** division

None Allocated **Packing group** None Allocated Subsidiary risk(s)

2TE Hazchem code

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
OXYGEN	CAS: 7782-44-7 EC: 231-956-9	O;R8	18%
PROPANE	CAS: 74-98-6 EC: 200-827-9	F+;R12	0.5%
CARBON MONOXIDE	CAS: 630-08-0 EC: 211-128-3	T;R23 Repr.;R61 T;R48/23 F+;R12	0.01%
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	CAS: 7783-06-4 EC: 231-977-3	T+;R26 N;R50 F+;R12	0.0025%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

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

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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 If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running

water.

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

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable.

Fire and explosion Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders exposed to fire by applying

water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders suspected of being hot.

Extinguishing Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

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Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)

T Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use

personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS.

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

dangerous.

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.

References See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage 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.

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 standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
	Kererence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34		
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Propane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			



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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 Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction

ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses. **Hands** Wear leather gloves.

Body Wear coveralls and safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line

respirator.









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

COLOURLESS GAS Appearance ROTTEN EGG ODOUR Odour **Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash point NOT APPLICABLE NOT RELEVANT **Boiling point Melting point** NOT RELEVANT **Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE** pН

Vapour density 1 (Air = 1)

NOT APPLICABLE Specific gravity SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE Solubility (water) Vapour pressure **NOT APPLICABLE** Upper explosion limit **NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE** Lower explosion limit **NOT APPLICABLE Autoignition temperature NOT AVAILABLE Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE Viscosity NOT AVAILABLE** Partition coefficient

% 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 Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), metals, metal oxides, alkalis (eg.

 $hydroxides),\ lithium,\ ozone,\ titanium\ and\ lithium\ tetrahydroaluminate\ under\ specific\ conditions.$

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Mild irritant. This product has the potential to cause acute and chronic health effects with over exposure. Carbon monoxide may cause heart damage with high level/chronic exposure. Hydrogen

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sulphide is highly toxic, & may cause cardiac arrhythmias, neurotoxicity and eye irritation with chronic exposure. May overwhelm the olfactory nerve making the odour undetectable - very poor

warning properties.

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 Over exposure may cause central nervous system depression.

Skin Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation, rash and dermatitis.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity data PROPANE (74-98-6)

LC50 (inhalation) > 800000 ppm/15M (rat)

CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0)

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

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4)

LC50 (inhalation) 444 ppm (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
No information provided.

Persistence and degradability
No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information provided.

Mobility in soil
No information provided.

Other adverse effects
No information provided.

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	1956	-	-
Proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	-	-
DG class/ Division	2.2	-	-
Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	-	-
Packing group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2C1		
Hazchem code	2TF		

Hazchem code 2TE

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.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule

Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) 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.

ASPHYXIANT GASES: Asphyxiant gases may displace oxygen, leading to oxygen deficiency. Where oxygen content is low, effects may include: 12-16% oxygen: increased breathing/ pulse rate, lack of coordination; 10-14%: mental disturbance, fatigue, breathing stress; 6-10%: vomiting, collapse and possible unconsciousness; 0-6%: convulsions, respiratory collapse and death.

ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (eg. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.

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

GHS Globally Harmonized System

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose LD50

Milligrams per Cubic Metre mg/m³ Permissible Exposure Limit PEL

relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly pН

alkaline).

Parts Per Million ppm

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)

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons **SUSMP**

TI V Threshold Limit Value

TWA/OEL Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

Revision history

Revision	Description	
2.0	Standard SDS Review.	
1.0	Initial SDS creation	



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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.

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End of SDS



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