

SAFETY DATA SHEET

2374

Product Name **11 PART SPECTRA SEAL MIXTURE, BALANCE HYDROGEN**

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) 2374 - MSDS NUMBER • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s) INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date 05 Oct 2010

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

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
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 No. 1953 **DG Class** 2.3 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** 2.1
Packing Group None Allocated **Hazchem Code** 2PE

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
CARBON MONOXIDE	C-O	630-08-0	10%
METHANE	C-H4	74-82-8	10%
ETHANE	C2-H6	74-84-0	7%
PROPANE	C3-H8	74-98-6	5%
BUTANE	C4-H10	106-97-8	3%
ISOBUTANE	C4-H10	75-28-5	3%
ISOPENTANE	C5-H12	78-78-4	1%
PENTANE	C5-H12	109-66-0	1%

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	H ₂ S	7783-06-4	0.9%
HYDROGEN	H ₂	1333-74-0	remainder
CARBON DIOXIDE	CO ₂	124-38-9	10%

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.
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	Not considered a potential route of exposure.
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

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.
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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 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	
Butane	SWA (AUS)	800 ppm	1900 mg/m ³	--	--
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000 ppm	9000 mg/m ³	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m ³
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500 ppm	22500 mg/m ³	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m ³
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30 ppm	34 mg/m ³	--	--
Ethane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Hydrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10 ppm	14 mg/m3	15 ppm	21 mg/m3
Isobutane	SWA (AUS)	1000 ppm	--	--	--
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Pentane	SWA (AUS)	600 ppm	1770 mg/m3	750 ppm	2210 mg/m3
Propane	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

Wear safety boots, leather gloves and safety glasses. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Odour	ODOURLESS	Specific Gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	0.069 (Hydrogen) (Air = 1)	Flash Point	NOT APPLICABLE
Boiling Point	NOT RELEVANT	Upper Explosion Limit	75 % (Hydrogen)
Melting Point	NOT RELEVANT	Lower Explosion Limit	4 % (Hydrogen)
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE		
Autoignition Temperature	571.2°C (Hydrogen)		

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. Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), ozone, titanium and lithium tetrahydroaluminate under specific conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.
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. Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic and may result in cardiac arrhythmias, neurotoxicity and eye irritation with chronic exposure. The low levels of hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide reduce the inhalation risk.
Eye	Non irritant. However, direct contact with evaporating liquid may result in severe cold burns with possible permanent damage.
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. However, direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.
Ingestion	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Toxicity Data	CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0) LC50 (Inhalation): 1807 ppm/4H (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 5000 ppm/5M (human) PENTANE (109-66-0) LC50 (Inhalation): 364 g/m3/4 hours (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 325 g/m3/2 hours (mouse) LD50 (Intravenous): 446 mg/kg (mouse) HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4) LC50 (Inhalation): 444 ppm (rat) 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 and methane may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Carbon monoxide is slowly oxidised in the atmosphere to carbon dioxide. Methane has a global warming potential of 21 (CO ₂ = 1).
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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

Transport	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.
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**CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**

Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.			
UN No.	1953	DG Class	2.3	Subsidiary Risk(s) 2.1
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2PE	GTEPG 2A4

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IATA

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Packing Group	None Allocated		
Subsidiary Risk(s) 2.1			

IMDG

Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.		
UN No.	1953	DG Class	2.3
Packing Group	None Allocated		
Subsidiary Risk(s) 2.1			

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).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information APPLICATION METHOD: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment. The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.
ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EC No - European Community Number.
HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
mg/m3 - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
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.
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.
SWA - Safe Work Australia.
TWA - Time Weighted Average.

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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SDS Date 05 Oct 2010

End of Report