

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 2132

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** 9 COMPONENT MIXTURE (BALANCE N2)

2132 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 288-2608, -2939, -3131 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE Synonym(s)

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

131 262, (02) 8874 4400 **Telephone** 132 427 (24 hours) Fax Website http://www.boc.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

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

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas GHS classification(s)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A Flammable Gases: Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal word **DANGER** 

Pictogram(s)







## Hazard statement(s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Prevention statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response statement(s)

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

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. P381

ChemAlert.

Page 1 of 7

SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

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

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)
METHANE	74-82-8	200-812-7	15 to 30%
ETHANE	74-84-0	200-814-8	<1%
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	200-815-3	<1%
HYDROGEN	1333-74-0	215-605-7	<1%
OXYGEN	7782-44-7	231-956-9	0.5 to 1%
CARBON MONOXIDE	630-08-0	211-128-3	0.2 to 0.5%
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	5 to 15%
HELIUM	7440-59-7	231-168-5	<1%
NITROGEN	7727-37-9	231-783-9	Remainder

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Eye** No information provided.

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 No information provided.

Ingestion No information provided.

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

Treat symptomatically.

# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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.

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

Page 2 of 7

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

2SE

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- S Risk of violent reaction or explosion. 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

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres.

#### 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.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

# 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
	Iverence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
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			
Helium	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Hydrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Methane	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



SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

Page 3 of 7

#### 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. 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

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS

Odour ODOURLESS

Flammability EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE

Flash point

Boiling point

Mot Applicable

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Vapour density

Specific gravity

Not Applicable

Not Available

Not Available

Not Applicable

Not Available

Solubility (water) **NOT APPLICABLE** Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE Upper explosion limit NOT AVAILABLE** Lower explosion limit NOT AVAILABLE Partition coefficient **NOT AVAILABLE Autoignition temperature Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE** NOT AVAILABLE Viscosity NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties

NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

**Odour threshold** 

% 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.



SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

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. Carbon monoxide can cause stress corrosion cracking in steels especially if other acid gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, sulphur compounds) are present. Below 3,500 kPa corrosion is negligible and normal materials can be used. Carbon dioxide is corrosive when moist.

#### 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 Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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.

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

**Reproductive** May cause harm to the unborn child. **STOT – single** Asphyxiant. Effects are proportion

**STOT – single** Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT – repeated Not classified as causing organ effects from repeated exposure. Increased evidence of cardiovascular problems, such as coronary artery disease, have been demonstrated upon chronic exposure to carbon

monoxide.

**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

No information provided.

# 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



SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

Page 5 of 7



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1954	1954	1954
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains methane)
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 2SE

 GTEPG
 2A1

 EMS
 F-D. S-U

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 F+ Extremely flammable

Repr. Reproductive toxin

**Risk phrases** R12 Extremely Flammable.

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.

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.

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015

#### 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
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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)

Globally Harmonized System **GHS** 

Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide **GTEPG** International Agency for Research on Cancer **IARC** 

Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration LC50

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m<sup>3</sup> Milligrams per Cubic Metre OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

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

alkaline).

Parts Per Million ppm

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

#### **Revision history**

Revision	Description
2.0	Standard SDS Review
1.0	Initial SDS creation

#### 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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Revision: 2

SDS date: 17 March 2015

[ End of SDS ]



Page 7 of 7

SDS Date: 17 Mar 2015