
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name 3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO <0.2%, CO2 70%, BALANCE N2)
Synonym(s) 2891 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODES: 285, 288 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

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

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas

2.2 Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statement(s)

None allocated.

Response statement(s)

None allocated.

Storage statement(s)

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

Disposal statement(s)

None allocated.

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) |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| CARBON MONOXIDE | 630-08-0 | 211-128-3 | <0.2% |
| CARBON DIOXIDE | 124-38-9 | 204-696-9 | 70% |
| NITROGEN | 7727-37-9 | 231-783-9 | Remainder |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of 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. |
| 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.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

5.4 Hazchem code

| | |
|-----|---|
| 2TE | |
| 2 | Fine Water Spray. |
| T | 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. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.

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.

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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

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 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| 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 | -- | -- |
| 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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. 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 | NON FLAMMABLE |
| Flash point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling point | NOT AVAILABLE |

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Melting point | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Evaporation rate | NOT APPLICABLE |
| pH | NOT APPLICABLE |
| Vapour density | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Specific gravity | NOT APPLICABLE |
| Solubility (water) | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour pressure | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Upper explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Lower explosion limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Partition coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Autoignition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Decomposition temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Explosive properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Oxidising properties | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Odour threshold | NOT AVAILABLE |

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.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Compatible with most commonly used materials. Carbon monoxide reacts violently with oxygen difluoride and chlorine.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present. May evolve toxic gases if involved in a fire.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Contains a low concentration of carbon monoxide, at levels unlikely to cause acute toxicity effects.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

| Ingredient | Oral Toxicity (LD50) | Dermal Toxicity (LD50) | Inhalation Toxicity (LC50) |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| CARBON DIOXIDE | -- | -- | 470000 ppm/30M (rat) |
| CARBON MONOXIDE | -- | -- | 1807 ppm/4H (rat) |

Skin

Not classified as a skin irritant.

Eye

Not classified as an eye irritant.

Sensitization

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity

Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive

Exposure to carbon monoxide can result in developmental defects on foetuses without maternal symptoms. Due to the low levels present, the risk of adverse effects is reduced.

STOT – single exposure

Asphyxiant gas. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness. Carbon dioxide in low concentrations can cause increased respiration and headache.

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STOT – repeated exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

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 known ecological damage is caused by this product.

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



| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 14.1 UN Number | 1956 | 1956 | 1956 |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains nitrogen) | COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains nitrogen) | COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Contains nitrogen) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 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 2TE

GTEPG 2C1

EMS F-C, S-V

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

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 | None allocated. |
| Risk phrases | None allocated. |
| Safety phrases | None allocated. |
| Inventory listing(s) | AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt. |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Additional information | <p>The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.</p> <p>ASPHYXIAN GASES: Asphyxiant gases may displace oxygen leading to oxygen deficiency. Where oxygen content is low effects may include: 12-16% - 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
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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 |
| EMS | Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System |
| GTEPG | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose |
| mg/m ³ | Milligrams per Cubic Metre |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| pH | relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| 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 |

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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