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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** 10 TO 50% NITROGEN, BALANCE CARBON MONOXIDE  
**Synonym(s)** 1592 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 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)

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

**GHS classification(s)** Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 3  
Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas  
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1  
Flammable Gases: Category 1  
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

### 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.  
H331 Toxic if inhaled.  
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**PRODUCT NAME 10 TO 50% NITROGEN, BALANCE CARBON MONOXIDE****Prevention statement(s)**

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.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response statement(s)**

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P311 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.  
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.  
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**Storage statement(s)**

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
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.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
CARBON MONOXIDE	630-08-0	211-128-3	50 to 90%
NITROGEN	7727-37-9	231-783-9	10 to 50%

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**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. 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. May cause harm to the unborn child.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Hyperbaric oxygen treatment at 2 to 2.5 atmospheres reduces the biological half life of carboxyhaemoglobin to 24 minutes. Avoid stimulant drugs including carbon dioxide. Do not inject methylene blue. Absolute bed rest for at least 48 hours should be ensure. After recovery observe for late neurological and or cardiac complaints. Carboxyhaemoglobin levels in blood used as biological monitoring index.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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## PRODUCT NAME 10 TO 50% NITROGEN, BALANCE CARBON MONOXIDE

### 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.

### 5.4 Hazchem code

2PE

2 Fine Water Spray.

P Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

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

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34	--	--
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

**PRODUCT NAME 10 TO 50% NITROGEN, BALANCE CARBON MONOXIDE****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** 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**

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear safety glasses.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear leather gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear safety boots.
<b>Respiratory</b>	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**

<b>Appearance</b>	COLOURLESS GAS
<b>Odour</b>	ODOURLESS
<b>Flammability</b>	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Specific gravity</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	0.035 cm <sup>3</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup> (Carbon monoxide)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	20 % (Carbon monoxide)
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	630°C (Carbon monoxide)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.2 Other information**

<b>Cylinder pressure (when full)</b>	13000 kPa @ 15°C
<b>% Volatiles</b>	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.

### 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 at pressures above 7000 kPa copper lining should be used to reduce corrosion. Stress corrosion cracking can occur in steels, especially if other acid gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, sulphur compounds) are present. Below 3500 kPa corrosion is negligible and common materials can be used.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Toxic if inhaled. 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.
	CARBON MONOXIDE LC50 (Inhalation): 1807 ppm / 4 hours (rat)
<b>Skin</b>	Not classified as a skin irritant.
<b>Eye</b>	Not classified as an eye irritant.
<b>Sensitization</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	May cause harm to the unborn child. Exposure to carbon monoxide can result in developmental defects on foetuses without maternal symptoms.
<b>STOT – single exposure</b>	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT – repeated exposure</b>	Increased evidence of cardiovascular problems have been demonstrated upon chronic exposure to carbon monoxide. 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.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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

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

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**PRODUCT NAME 10 TO 50% NITROGEN, BALANCE CARBON MONOXIDE****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)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1953	1953	1953
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains carbon monoxide)	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains carbon monoxide)	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains carbon monoxide)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard classes</b>	2.3, 2.1	2.3, 2.1	2.3, 2.1
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

**14.5 Environmental hazards** No information provided**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Hazchem code**           2PE

**GTEPG**                 2A4

**EMS**                    F-D, S-U

**Other information** Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.**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  
                               T            Toxic

**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.

**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 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
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 <sup>3</sup>	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.

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