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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** CO 1000 PPM;CO2 3 %;H2 10 %;N2 86,9 %

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses:** Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

**Uses advised against** Consumer use.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

BOC **Telephone**: 0800 111 333

Priestley Road, Worsley M28 2UT Manchester

E-mail: ReachSDS@boc.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 0800 111 333

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended.

F+; R12

The full text for all R-phrases is displayed in section 16.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

**Physical Hazards** 

Flammable gas Category 1 H220: Extremely flammable gas.

Gases under pressure Compressed gas H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if

heated.

#### 2.2 Label Elements



Signal Words: Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):** H220: Extremely flammable gas.

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.



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**Precautionary Statement** 

**Prevention:** P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other

ignition sources. No smoking.

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

P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**Storage:** P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Disposal:** None.

**2.3 Other hazards:** None.

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	Chemical formula	Concentration	CAS-No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Notes
carbon monoxide	СО	1,000PPM	630-08-0	211-128-3	01-2119480165-39	#
Carbon dioxide	CO2	3%	124-38-9	204-696-9	Listed in Annex IV/V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), exempted from registration.	#
hydrogen	H2	10%	1333-74-0	215-605-7	Listed in Annex IV/V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), exempted from registration.	
Nitrogen	N2	86.9000%	7727-37-9	231-783-9	Listed in Annex IV/V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), exempted from registration.	

The concentrations of the components in the SDS header, product name on page one and in section 3.2 are in mol due to regulatory requirements. All concentrations are nominal.

<sup>##</sup> This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).

PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.

vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance.



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#### Classification

Chemical name	Classification	on	Notes
carbon monoxide	DSD:	F+; R12 Repr. 1; R61 T; R23, R48/23	
	CLP:	Flam. Gas 1;H220, Press. Gas Compr. Gas;H280, Repr. 1A;H360D, Acute Tox. 3;H331, STOT RE 1;H372	
Carbon dioxide	DSD:	none	
	CLP:	Press. Gas Liquef. Gas;H280	
hydrogen	DSD:	F+; R12	
	CLP:	Flam. Gas 1;H220, Press. Gas Compr. Gas;H280	Note U
Nitrogen	DSD:	none	
	CLP:	Press. Gas Compr. Gas;H280	

DSD: Directive 67/548/EEC.

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.

Note U: When put on the market gases have to be classified as 'Gases under pressure', in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case.

The full text for all R-phrases and H-statements is displayed in section 16.

### **SECTION 4: First Aid Measures**

General:

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim

warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:** In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of

mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

Low concentrations of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache. \\

**Eye contact:** Adverse effects not expected from this product.

**Skin Contact:** Adverse effects not expected from this product.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2 Most important symptoms and

effects, both acute and

delayed:

Respiratory arrest.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Hazards: None.

Treatment: None.



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**SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures** 

**General Fire Hazards:** Heat may cause the containers to explode.

5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water. Dry powder. Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media:

Carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the

substance or mixture:

Incomplete combustion may form carbon monoxide

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special fire fighting

procedures:

In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not extinguish flames at leak because possibility of uncontrolled explosive re-ignition exists. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the

fire. Isolate the source of the fire or let it burn out.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters:

Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Guideline: EN 469 Protective clothing for firefighters. Performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting. EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters. EN 659 Protective gloves for firefighters. EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained opencircuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements, testing, marking.

### SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres . Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Monitor the concentration of the released product. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements, testing,

marking.

**6.2 Environmental Precautions:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Provide adequate ventilation. Eliminate sources of ignition.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:** Refer to sections 8 and 13.



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### SECTION 7: Handling and Storage:

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Purge system with dry inert gas (e.g. helium or nitrogen) before gas is introduced and when system is placed out of service. Purge air from system before introducing gas. Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Assess the risk of a potentially explosive atmosphere and the need for suitable equipment i.e. explosion-proof. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges). Provide electrical earthing of equipment and electrical equipment usable in explosive atmospheres. Use only non-sparking tools. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Ensure the complete system has been (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Provide adequate ventilation. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with the risk of a potentially explosive atmosphere. Segregate from oxidant gases and other oxidants being stored. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible material.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

None.



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### SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### **8.1 Control Parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits** 

occupational Exposure E	1111113			1
Chemical name	type	Exposure Limit Values		Source
Carbon dioxide	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,150	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits
			mg/m3	(WELs) (12 2011)
	STEL	15,000 ppm	27,400	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits
			mg/m3	(WELs) (12 2011)
	TWA	5,000 ppm	9,000	EU. Indicative Exposure Limit Values in
			mg/m3	Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC,
				2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU (12 2009)
carbon monoxide	TWA	30 ppm	35 mg/m3	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits
				(WELs) (12 2011)
	STEL	200 ppm	232	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits
			mg/m3	(WELs) (12 2011)

**Biological Limit Values** 

Chemical name	Exposure Limit Values	Source
carbon monoxide (Carbon	30 ppm (end-tidal breath)	UKEH40BMGV (12 2011)
monoxide: Sampling		
time: End of shift.)		

### **DNEL-Values**

Critical component	type	Value	Remarks
carbon monoxide	Worker - inhalative, long-	23 mg/m3	-
	term - systemic		
	Worker - inhalative, short-	117 mg/m3	-
	term - systemic		
	Worker - inhalative, long-	23 mg/m3	-
	term - local		
	Worker - inhalative, short-	117 mg/m3	-
	term - local		

#### **PNEC-Values**

Critical component	type	Value	Remarks
carbon monoxide			PNEC not available.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Consider a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Keep concentrations well below lower explosion limits. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of flammable gases or vapours may be released. Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Product to be handled in a closed system. Use only permanent leak tight installations (e.g. welded pipes). Take precautionary measures against static discharges.



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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information: A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to

assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas

treatment. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.

**Eye/face protection:** Wear eye protection to EN 166 when using gases.

Guideline: EN 166 Personal Eye Protection.

Skin protection

**Hand Protection:** Wear working gloves while handling containers

Guideline: EN 388 Protective gloves against mechanical risks.

**Body protection:** Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Guideline: ISO/TR 2801:2007 Clothing for protection against heat and flame -- General recommendations for selection, care and use of protective clothing.

**Other:** Wear safety shoes while handling containers

Guideline: ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

**Respiratory Protection:** Not required.

**Thermal hazards:** No precautionary measures are necessary.

Hygiene measures: Specific risk management measures are not required beyond good industrial

hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the

product.

**Environmental exposure** 

controls:

For waste disposal, see section 13.

### SECTION 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** 

Physical state: Gas

N2: Colorless

Odour: CO: Odorless

CO2: Odorless H2: Odorless N2: Odorless gas

**Odour Threshold:** Odour threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over



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exposure.

pH: not applicable.
Melting Point: No data available.
Boiling Point: No data available.
Sublimation Point: not applicable.
Critical Temp. (°C): No data available.

**Flash Point:**Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures. **Evaporation Rate:**Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability (solid, gas):

Flammability limit - upper (%):

Flammability limit - lower(%):

not applicable.

not applicable.

Vapour pressure:No reliable data available.Vapour density (air=1):0.91 (calculated) (15 °C)Relative density:No data available.

Solubility(ies)

**Solubility in Water:**No data available.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):Not known.Autoignition Temperature:not applicable.Decomposition Temperature:Not known.

**Viscosity** 

Kinematic viscosity:No data available.Dynamic viscosity:No data available.Explosive properties:Not applicable.Oxidising Properties:not applicable.

**9.2 Other information:** None.

#### SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity:** No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-section below.

**10.2 Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions.

**10.3 Possibility of Hazardous** Can form a potentially explosive atmosphere in air. May react violently with

**Reactions:** oxidants.

**10.4 Conditions to Avoid:** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

**10.5 Incompatible Materials:** Air and oxidisers. For material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products

**Products:** should not be produced.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition



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SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

**General information:** Carbon monoxide: Has been shown to produce adverse effects to the

cardiovascular, central nervous, and reproductive systems in laboratory animals

and chronically exposed humans.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity - Oral** 

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

Acute toxicity - Dermal

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

Acute toxicity - Inhalation

**Product** ATEmix (4 h): > 20000 ppm Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

Component information

carbon monoxide LC 50 (Rat, 4 h): 1300 ppm

LC 50 (Rat, 1 h): 3760 ppm

Repeated dose toxicity

Component information

carbon monoxide LOAEC (Rat, Inhalation): 200 ppm (Target Organ(s): Respiratory system)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Component information

carbon monoxide Not classified as an irritant.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

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

Component information

carbon monoxide Not classified as an irritant.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation** 

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

**Component information** 

carbon monoxide No known effects from this product.



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**Germ Cell Mutagenicity** 

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

Component information

carbon monoxide There is no evidence of mutagenic potential.

Carcinogenicity

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

Component information

carbon monoxide No evidence of carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity

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

Component information

carbon monoxide May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Reproductive toxicity (Fertility)
Component information

carbon monoxide NOAEC (embryotoxicity): 65 ppm

**Developmental toxicity (Teratogenicity)** 

**Component information** 

carbon monoxide LOAEC: 125 ppm

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure** 

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

Component information

carbon monoxide Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organ(s): Blood

Causes damage to red blood cells (haemolytic poison). Carbon monoxide binds reversibly to haemoglobin (Hb) to form carboxyhaemoglobin (CoHb), reducing

the capacity of the blood to transport oxygen.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

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

Component information

carbon monoxide Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organ(s): Heart

Risk of serious health injuries in case of long term exposure.



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**Aspiration Hazard** 

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures...

### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

**Acute toxicity** 

**Product** No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures...

Component information

carbon monoxide Will not undergo hydrolysis.

**Biodegradation** 

**Component information** 

carbon monoxide Not readily biodegradable. Inorganic compound.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

**Product** The product is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long

periods in an aquatic environment.

Component information

carbon monoxide Because of the low log Kow, accumulation in organisms is not expected.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

**Product** Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water

pollution.

Component information

carbon monoxide Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water

pollution.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

**Product** Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects:

Global Warming Potential

Global warming potential: 0

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

Component information

Carbon dioxide <u>UN / IPCC. Greenhouse Gas Global Warming Potentials (IPCC Fourth Assessment</u>

Report, Climate Change, Table TS.2



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- Global warming potential: 1 100-yr

carbon monoxide Global warming potential: 1.9

### SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**General information:** Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.

Consult supplier for specific recommendations. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air. Waste gas should be flared

through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor.

**Disposal methods:** Refer to the EIGA code of practice (Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at

http://www.eiga.org) for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. Dispose of container via supplier only. Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to

national, state, or local laws.

European Waste Codes

**Container:** 16 05 04\*: gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing

dangerous substances

### SECTION 14: Transport Information

ADR

14.1 UN Number: UN 1954

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2
Label(s): 2.1
Hazard No. (ADR): 23
Tunnel restriction code: (B/D)
Emergency Action Code: 2SE

14.4 Packing Group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

**RID** 

14.1 UN Number: UN 1954

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2
Label(s): 2.1
14.4 Packing Group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:



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**IMDG** 

14.1 UN Number: UN 1954

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

 Class:
 2.1

 Label(s):
 2.1

 EmS No.:
 F-D, S-U

14.3 Packing Group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

IATA

14.1 UN Number: UN 1954

14.2 Proper Shipping Name: Compressed gas, flammable, n.o.s.(Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es):

 Class:
 2.1

 Label(s):
 2.1

14.4 Packing Group: –

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft: Forbidden. Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable

**Additional identification:** Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from

the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure that the container valve is closed and not leaking. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Ensure

adequate air ventilation.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

#### **EU Regulations**

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use:

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 - 1.0%
hydrogen	1333-74-0	10 - 20%

Directive 92/85/EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breast feeding.:



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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 - 1.0%

Directive 96/61/EC: concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC): Article 15, European Pollution Emission Registry (EPER):

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	1.0 - 10%
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 - 1.0%

Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso II): on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances:

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
hydrogen	1333-74-0	10 - 20%
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 - 1.0%

### Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work:

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
hydrogen	1333-74-0	10 - 20%
carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 - 1.0%

### **National Regulations**

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR 2002 No. 2776). Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999 No. 3242). The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (2005 No. 1541). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH, 2002 No. 2677). Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER, 1998 No. 2306). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (1992 No. 2966). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH, 2015 No. 483). Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (EPS, 1996 No. 192). Pressure Systems Safety Regulations (PSSR, 2000 No. 128). Only products that comply with the food regulations (EC) No. 1333/2008 and (EU) No. 231/2012 and are labelled as such may be used as food additives.

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced to comply with Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment:** No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other Information

**Revision Information:** Not relevant.



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Key literature references and sources for data:

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include

but are not exclusive to:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR)

(http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/).

European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets.

European Chemical Agency: Information on Registered Substances http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search

European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 169 Classification and Labelling

auide.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (http://www.inchem.org/) ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures - Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.

Matheson Gas Data Book, 7th Edition.

National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Standard Reference Database

Number 69.

The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS (http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/).

The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards.

United States of America's National Library of Medicine's toxicology data network

TOXNET (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/index.html)

 $\label{thm:conference} \textbf{Threshold Limit Values} \ (\textbf{TLV}) \ \text{from the American Conference of Governmental}$ 

Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Substance specific information from suppliers.

Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of publication.

EH40 (as amended) Workplace exposure limits.

### Wording of the R-phrases and H-statements in sections 2 and 3

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H360D May damage the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.

**Training information:** Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Ensure operators understand the

flammability hazard.

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Flam. Gas 1, H220

Press. Gas Compr. Gas, H280



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Other information:

Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Ensure equipment is adequately earthed. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted. Note: When the Product Name appears in the SDS header the decimal sign and its position comply with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line. As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand and not one (to three decimal places).

Last revised date: Disclaimer:

20.05.2016

This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of

the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.