

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 2482

4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO < 0.2 %, CH4, O2, BALANCE N2) **Product Name** 

## 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 132 427 (24 hours) Fax

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

**Web Site** http://www.boc.com.au/

SDS NUMBER: 2482 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE Synonym(s)

**CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS** Use(s)

**SDS Date** 04 Nov 2011

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No. 1956 **DG Class** 2.2 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

**Packing Group** None Allocated **Hazchem Code** 2TE

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content v/v
OXYGEN	O2	7782-44-7	<23%
METHANE	C-H4	74-82-8	<10%
CARBON MONOXIDE	C-O	630-08-0	<0.2%
NITROGEN	N2	7727-37-9	remainder

### 4. 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). 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 Not considered a potential route of exposure.

Special treatment 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 ensured. After recovery observe for late neurological and or cardiac complaints.

Carboxyhaemoglobin levels in blood used as biological monitoring index.



## 4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO < 0.2 %, CH4, O2, BALANCE N2)

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special hazards

Non flammable.

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. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

Extinguishing

media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

Hazchem Code 2TE

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spillage** 

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. 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.

#### 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage

Do not store near 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.

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. Do not drop, roll or drag cylinders. The uncontrolled release of any 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
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30 ppm	34 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Methane	SWA (AUS)		Asphyxiant		
Nitrogen	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. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

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







## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	Solubility (water)	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour	ODOURLESS	Specific Gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Boiling Point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Melting Point	NOT RELEVANT	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT APPLICABLE



Page 2 of 5 RMT

Reviewed: 04 Nov 2011 Printed: 04 Nov 2011

# Product Name 4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO < 0.2 %, CH4, O2, BALANCE N2)

Evaporation Rate NOT APPLICABLE

 Autoignition Temperature
 NOT AVAILABLE
 Decomposition Temperature
 NOT AVAILABLE

 Partition Coefficient
 NOT AVAILABLE
 Viscosity
 NOT AVAILABLE

#### 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 At pressures above 7,000 kPa copper lining should be used to reduce corrosion. Stress corrosion

cracking can occur in steels especially if other acid gases (eg. Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur compounds) are present. Can react with iron, nickel and other metals to form highly toxic carbonyls. Below 3,500 kPa

corrosion is negligible and common materials can be used

Hazardous Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary

Asphyxiant gas - harmful. 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.

**Eve** Non irritant

Inhalation Irritant. Over exposure to carbon monoxide may result in rapid breathing, nausea, lack of coordination,

unconsciousness and coma. Reacts with blood haemoglobin to prevent oxygen uptake.

**Skin** Non irritant.

**Ingestion** Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

**Toxicity Data** METHANE (74-82-8)

LC50 (Inhalation): 326 gm/m3/2h (mouse)

CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0) LC50 (Inhalation): 1807 ppm/4H (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 5000 ppm/5M (human)

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Other adverse effects

If released to the atmosphere this product will not contribute to ozone depletion or global warming. If released to soil or water this product will quickly evaporate to the atmosphere. Not toxic to plants or animals except at extremely high (asphyxiating) levels.

## 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.





Page 3 of 5 RMT

Reviewed: 04 Nov 2011 Printed: 04 Nov 2011

# Product Name 4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO < 0.2 %, CH4, O2, BALANCE N2)

#### CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (contains Nitrogen)

UN No. 1956 DG Class 2.2 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated Hazchem Code 2TE GTEPG 2C1

#### 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).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

#### **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.

#### 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/m<sup>3</sup> - 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 ChemAlert 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 ChemAlert 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.

### **Prepared By**

Risk Management Technologies 5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth Western Australia 6005 Phone: +61 8 9322 1711



Page 4 of 5 RMT

#### **Product Name**

# 4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO < 0.2 %, CH4, O2, BALANCE N2)

Fax: +61 8 9322 1794 Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmt.com.au

> SDS Date 04 Nov 2011 End of Report

