

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 0183

Product Name **FOOD FRESH HIGH OXYGEN**

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**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)  
**Emergency** 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)  
**Web site** <http://www.boc.com.au/>  
**Synonym(s)** 0183 - SDS NUMBER • 20% CARBON DIOXIDE BALANCE OXYGEN • BOC FOOD FRESH HIGH OXYGEN • PRODUCT CODE: 272  
**Use(s)** ANALYTICAL REAGENT • CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS  
**SDS date** 15 March 2013

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### RISK PHRASES

R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

S17 Keep away from combustible material.

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

<b>UN number</b>	3156	<b>DG division</b>	2.2
<b>Packing group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary risk(s)</b>	5.1
<b>Hazchem code</b>	2S		

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
OXYGEN	CAS: 7782-44-7 EC: 231-956-9	O;R8	80%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	20%

### 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** Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

**Advice to doctor** Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable - oxidising agent. May increase fire intensity. Do not expose to heat and ignition sources. May ignite in contact with incompatible materials.		
<b>Fire and explosion</b>	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.		
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.		
<b>Hazchem code</b>	2S	2	Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)
		S	Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal precautions</b>	If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
<b>Methods of cleaning up</b>	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.
<b>References</b>	See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Handling</b>	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.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000

<b>Biological limits</b>	No biological limit allocated.
<b>Engineering controls</b>	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.
<b>PPE</b>	
<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

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	1.3 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	0.032 L/L (Oxygen)
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
% Volatiles	100 %
Cylinder pressure (when full)	12,000 kPa @ 15°C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible substances.
Material to avoid	Moist carbon dioxide is corrosive, hence acid resistant materials are required (stainless steel). Certain properties of some plastics and rubbers may be affected by carbon dioxide, ie. embrittlement, leaching of plasticisers, etc. Combustible materials such as oil and grease can spontaneously ignite at low temperatures in oxygen enriched atmospheres. Materials which burn in air, will burn more vigorously in oxygen enriched atmospheres. Metals, once ignited, will burn in pure oxygen atmospheres under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. All non-metals must be oxygen compatible. Copper is most commonly use metal.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Asphyxiant gas - non irritant. When released into air the concentration of carbon dioxide is diluted. Carbon dioxide concentrations of 3-5 % in air cause increased respiration and headache. Concentrations of 8-15% cause headache, nausea and vomiting which may lead to unconsciousness if not moved to open air and given oxygen. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death may follow in minutes. Adverse health affects to long term exposure to carbon dioxide have not been reported. However, in environments such as submarines where exposure to levels of 0.5-1.0% may occur, specialist medical opinion should be sought on the effects of long term exposure.	
Eye	Non irritant.	
Inhalation	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Acts as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen to the blood and tissues.	
Skin	Non irritant.	
Ingestion	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.	
Toxicity data	CARBON DIOXIDE (124-38-9)	
	LC50 (inhalation)	470000 ppm/30M (rat)
	LCLo (inhalation)	9 pph/5M (human)

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	No information provided.
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Product Name **FOOD FRESH HIGH OXYGEN**

**Persistence and degradability** No information provided.

**Bioaccumulative potential** No information provided.

**Mobility in soil** No information provided.

**Other adverse effects** When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

### 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

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	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN number	3156	-	-
Proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	-	-
DG class/ Division	2.2	-	-
Subsidiary risk(s)	5.1	-	-
Packing group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2C6		
Hazchem code	2S		
Other information	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.		

### 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 Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

**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.

**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
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
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
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA/OEL	Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

## 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.

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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**End of SDS**