

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Product Name 7 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO2, C2H6, H2, CO2, CH4, N2, O2

>19.5%)

# 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

**Fax** 132 427 (24 hours)

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

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

Synonym(s) PRODUCT CODES: 285, 288 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

**SDS Date** 03 Sep 2010

# 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
OXYGEN	O2	7782-44-7	19.5-23%
METHANE	C-H4	74-82-8	<1%
HYDROGEN	H2	1333-74-0	<0.5%
CARBON MONOXIDE	C-O	630-08-0	<0.2%
ETHANE	C2-H6	74-84-0	<0.1%
NITROGEN	N2	7727-37-9	>60%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CO2	124-38-9	<2%

# 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). 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.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.



**Explosion** 

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#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable.

Fire and 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** 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.

**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.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Exposure Stds**

Ingredient	Reference	T	TWA		STEL	
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000 ppm	9000 mg/m3	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m3	
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500 ppm	22500 mg/m3	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m3	
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30 ppm	34 mg/m3			
Ethane	SWA (AUS)		Asphyxiant			
Hydrogen	SWA (AUS)		Asphyxiant			
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-	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 safety boots, leather gloves and safety glasses. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.







# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ChemAlert.

# Product Name 7 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO2, C2H6, H2, CO2, CH4, N2, O2 >19.5%)

AppearanceCOLOURLESS GASSolubility (water)NOT AVAILABLEOdourODOURLESSSpecific GravityNOT APPLICABLE

pH NOT APPLICABLE % Volatiles 100 %

Vapour Pressure **NOT AVAILABLE Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE **NOT RELEVANT NOT AVAILABLE** Flash Point **Vapour Density NOT AVAILABLE** NOT RELEVANT **Boiling Point Upper Explosion Limit Melting Point NOT AVAILABLE Lower Explosion Limit** NOT RELEVANT

Evaporation Rate NOT APPLICABLE

# 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 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.

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

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Non-asphyxiant gas - non irritant. 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.

Eye 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 CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0)

LC50 (Inhalation): 1807 ppm/4H (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 5000 ppm/5M (human)

CARBON DIOXIDE (124-38-9)

LC50 (Inhalation): 470000 ppm/30M (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 9 pph/5M (human)

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Environment** 

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

# 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.



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

Shipping Name COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.

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. At oxygen concentrations below 19.5 %, this product is considered an asphyxiant. Please refer to the report for 7°Component mixture (CO2, C2H6, H2, CO2, N2, O2 <19.5%).

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/m3 - 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 Chem Alert 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 Chem Alert 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.



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Reviewed: 03 Sep 2010 Printed: 03 Sep 2010

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>19.5%)

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SDS Date 03 Sep 2010 End of Report

