BOC
A Member of The Linde Group

SAFETY DATA SHEET

 # 1266

Product Name **6 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO, CO2, CH4, N2, O2, BALANCE H2)**

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)	1266 - SDS NUMBER • BOC 6 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO, CO2, CH4, N2, O2, BALANCE H2) • PRODUCT CODE: 288 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s)	CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date	09 Jul 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.

SAFETY PHRASES

S7/9	Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.
S44	If you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show label where possible).

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

UN No.	1954	**DG Class**	2.1	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2SE		

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
HYDROGEN	H2	1333-74-0	92.25%
OXYGEN	O2	7782-44-7	3%
METHANE	C-H4	74-82-8	1.5%
CARBON MONOXIDE	C-O	630-08-0	0.75%
NITROGEN	N2	7727-37-9	1.5%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CO2	124-38-9	1%

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

Fire and Explosion 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.

Extinguishing Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve.

Hazchem Code 2SE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If the cylinder is leaking, eliminate all potential ignition sources and evacuate area of personnel. Prevent spreading of vapours through drains and ventilation systems. 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 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.

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	TWA		STEL	
Carbon dioxide	ASCC (AUS)	5000 ppm	9000 mg/m3	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m3
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	ASCC (AUS)	12500 ppm	22500 mg/m3	30000 ppm	54000 mg/m3
Carbon monoxide	ASCC (AUS)	30 ppm	34 mg/m3	--	--
Hydrogen	ASCC (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Methane	ASCC (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Nitrogen	ASCC (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. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. 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

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	**Solubility (water)**	INSOLUBLE
Odour	ODOURLESS	**Specific Gravity**	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	**% Volatiles**	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point**	NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	75 % (Hydrogen)
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	4 % (Hydrogen)
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE		
Cylinder Pressure	13,000 kPa @ 15°C		

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. Stress corrosion cracking can occur in steels especially if other acid gases (eg. carbon dioxide) are present. 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 - toxic. 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. Carbon dioxide is the body's regulator of the breathing function. It is normally present in the air at a concentration of 340 ppm by volume. An increase above this level may result in accelerated breathing and heart rate. Adverse health affects of 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 Toxic. 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.

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.

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

Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.				
UN No.	1954	**DG Class**	2.1	**Subsidiary Risk(s)**	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	**Hazchem Code**	2SE	**GTEPG**	2A1

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:
ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
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.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
NTP - National Toxicology Program.
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
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.
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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.

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 Report