

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 1686

Product Name **5 TO 20% CARBON MONOXIDE, BALANCE NITROGEN**

### 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)** 1686 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODES: 285, 288 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE  
**Use(s)** CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • INSTRUMENTATION  
**SDS date** 08 January 2014

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### RISK PHRASES

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.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).  
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

**UN number** 1956 **DG division** 2.2  
**Packing group** None Allocated **Subsidiary risk(s)** None Allocated  
**Hazchem code** 2TE

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
CARBON MONOXIDE	CAS: 630-08-0 EC: 211-128-3	F+;R12 T;R23 T;R48/23 Repr.;R61	5 to 20%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	80 to 95%

### 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** Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.**Advice to doctor** The manufacturer reports that hyperbaric oxygen treatment at 2 to 2.5 atm reduces the biological half-life of carboxyhaemoglobin to 24 minutes.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammability** Non flammable.**Fire and explosion** 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.**Extinguishing** Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.**Hazchem code** 2TE

- 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)
- T Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions** 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.**Environmental precautions** Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.**Methods of cleaning up** 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.**References** See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 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 standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34	--	--
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

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses.
Hands	Wear leather gloves.
Body	Wear safety boots.
Respiratory	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 RELEVANT
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	> 1 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
% Volatiles	100 %
Cylinder pressure (when full)	13000 kPa @ 15°C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, 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	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 - 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.
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<b>Eye</b>	Non irritant.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Toxic. 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.
<b>Skin</b>	Non irritant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
<b>Toxicity data</b>	CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0) LC50 (inhalation)                      1807 ppm/4H (rat) LCLo (inhalation)                      5000 ppm/5M (human)

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Toxicity</b>	No information provided.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No information provided.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No information provided.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No information provided.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	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

<b>Waste disposal</b>	Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.
<b>Legislation</b>	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)
<b>UN number</b>	1956	1956	1956
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.		
<b>DG class/ Division</b>	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Subsidiary risk(s)</b>	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
<b>Packing group</b>	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
<b>GTEPG</b>	2C1		
<b>Hazchem code</b>	2TE		
<b>EMS</b>	F-C, S-V		
<b>Other information</b>	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which affect gas storage and transport.		

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Poison schedule</b>	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).
<b>Inventory Listing(s)</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</b> 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 valve or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

### 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
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
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
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
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
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

### Revision history

Revision	Description
2.0	Standard SDS Review.
1.0	Initial SDS creation

**Product Name**      **5 TO 20% CARBON MONOXIDE, BALANCE NITROGEN**

**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.

**Prepared by**

Risk Management Technologies  
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth  
Western Australia 6005  
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711  
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794  
Email: [info@rmt.com.au](mailto:info@rmt.com.au)  
Web: [www.rmt.com.au](http://www.rmt.com.au).

**Revision:** 2

**SDS Date:** 08 January 2014

**End of SDS**