

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1644

Product Name **0.1 TO 3% ETHYLENE OXIDE, BALANCE NITROGEN**

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) 1644 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODE: 292 · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s) CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date 26 April 2012

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R45 May cause cancer.
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

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	1955	DG Division	2.3
Packing Group	None Allocated	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	2RE		

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
ETHYLENE OXIDE	CAS: 75-21-8 EC: 200-849-9	F+;R12 T;R23 Xi;R36/37/38 T;R45 T;R46 E;R6	0.1 - 3%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

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.

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Skin	Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

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	2RE 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable) R Full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing apparatus. E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

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.
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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 eye or skin contact and 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 ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethylene Oxide	SWA (AUS)	1	1.8	--	--
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Biological Limits	No biological limit allocated.
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Engineering Controls 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.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses.
Hands	Wear leather gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls and 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	SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Cylinder pressure (when full)	6500 kPa @ 15°C (Approximately)
% Volatiles	100 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible substances.
Material to Avoid	Dust of aluminium, chrome, manganese may ignite then explode when heated in carbon dioxide. Incompatible with acrylaldehyde, aziridine, metal acetylides, sodium peroxide. Ethylene oxide vapour may readily be initiated into explosive decomposition in the absence of air. Metal fillings containing copper, silver, mercury or magnesium should not be used if traces of acetylene could produce metal acetylides capable of detonating the vapour. Exposure to heating and cooling (e.g. fire) may continue polymerisation exothermically leading to container pressurisation and explosion. Explosive decomposition may be suppressed by many diluents. Liquid phase decomposition has been observed. Polymerisation occurs on contact with ammonia, alkali hydroxides, amines, metallic potassium, acids, covalent halides. Incompatible with bases, alcohols, air, m-nitroaniline, trimethyl amine, copper, iron chlorides, iron oxides, magnesium perchlorate, mercaptans, potassium, trichlorides, contaminants, alkane thiols, bromomethane.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Toxic - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Symptoms are usually delayed, except for serious exposure, and include general anaesthesia, nausea, vomiting, coughing, irritation to eyes and nose, loss of sense of smell and, progressively, stupor and coma. Associated with cataract development, nerve cell damage in animal systems and suspected leukaemia and stomach cancer. May be a reproductive hazard. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Ethylene oxide is classified
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	as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).	
Eye	Severe irritant. Gas and liquid are extremely irritating. Contact lenses should not be worn when using this product. Conjunctivitis and cataracts have been reported.	
Inhalation	Irritant. Low level exposure may result in irritation with coughing and broncho spasm. High level exposure (above 1,000 ppm) may result in irritation and damage to the upper respiratory system, hoarseness, cough, headache, nausea and recurring vomiting, fatigue and pulmonary oedema. Less frequently reported effects include muscular weakness, abdominal discomfort and diarrhoea and acute encephalopathy.	
Skin	Irritant. Low temperature evaporating liquid can cause cold burns. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.	
Ingestion	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.	
Toxicity Data	ETHYLENE OXIDE (75-21-8)	
	LC50 (inhalation)	800 ppm/4 hours (rat)
	LD50 (ingestion)	72 mg/kg (rat)
	TCLo (inhalation)	33 ppm/6 hours/2 years intermittently (rat)
	TDLo (ingestion)	1186 mg/kg/2 years intermittently (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect.
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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

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



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	1955	-	-
Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	-	-
DG Class/ Division	2.3	-	-
Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated	-	-
Packing Group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2B1		
Hazchem Code	2RE		
Other Information	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

Poison Schedule	Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) 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: Liquid withdrawal into specialised equipment.

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.

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
mg/m ³	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
1.0	Standard SDS Review.

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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Revision: 1
SDS Date: 26 April 2012

End of SDS