

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 1894

Product Name 6 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CO, C4H10, CO2, C2H6, C3H8, BALANCE CH4)

### 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) 1894 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODE: 285, 288 · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

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#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**RISK PHRASES** 

R12 Extremely Flammable. R20 Harmful by inhalation.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

**SAFETY PHRASES** 

S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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** 1954 **DG Division** 2.1

Packing Group None Allocated Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Hazchem Code 2SE

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
PROPANE	CAS: 74-98-6 EC: 200-827-9	F+;R12	19%
ETHANE	CAS: 74-84-0 EC: 200-814-8	F+;R12	8%
CARBON MONOXIDE	CAS: 630-08-0 EC: 211-128-3	F+;R12 T;R23 T;R48/23 T;R61	0.5 - 5%
ISOBUTANE	CAS: 75-28-5 EC: 200-857-2	F+;R12	3%

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METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	Remainder	
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	6%	

#### 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.

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2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)

S Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If

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.



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# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Exposure Standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
	Neierence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34		
Ethane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Isobutane	SWA (AUS)	1000			
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Propane	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. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly

ventilated areas. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / FaceWear safety glasses.HandsWear leather gloves.BodyWear safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line

respirator.







### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**COLOURLESS GAS Appearance** SLIGHT ODOUR Odour **Flammability** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE **NOT AVAILABLE** Flash point **Boiling point** NOT AVAILABLE **Melting point** NOT AVAILABLE **Evaporation rate** NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE pН Vapour density 0.56 (Air = 1) (Methane) **NOT APPLICABLE** Specific gravity Solubility (water) 0.033 L/L (Methane) Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE Upper explosion limit** 15 % (Methane) Lower explosion limit 5.3 % (Methane) 2,000 kPa @ 15°C Cylinder pressure (when full)

% Volatiles 100 %

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability** Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

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**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

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.

**Eve** 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 PROPANE (74-98-6)

LC50 (inhalation) > 800000 ppm/15M (rat)

CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0)

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

METHANE (74-82-8)

LC50 (inhalation) 326 gm/m3/2h (mouse)

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

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



LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)

SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)



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**UN Number** 1954 - -

Proper Shipping Name COMPRESSED GAS, - -

FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

DG Class/ Division 2.1 -

Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated -

Packing Group None Allocated
GTEPG 2A1
Hazchem Code 2SE

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 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 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/m³ 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.



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#### **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 SDS** 



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