

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1515

Product Name **3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (<0.1% NO, <0.2% SO2, BALANCE N2)**

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) 1515 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 292-404, -544, -583, -687, -723, -728, -748 •
PRODUCT CODE: 292-792, -799, -851, -875, -907, -1002 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS date 01 February 2013

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS (GHS) ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

None allocated

SAFETY PHRASES

None allocated

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
SULPHUR DIOXIDE	CAS: 7446-09-5 EC: 231-195-2	T;R23 C;R34	<0.2%
NITRIC OXIDE	CAS: 10102-43-9 EC: 233-271-0	Not Available	<0.1%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with water. Continue 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). 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 Flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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Ingestion Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities should be available.

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 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
Nitric oxide	SWA (AUS)	25	31	--	--
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Sulphur dioxide	SWA (AUS)	2	5.2	5	13

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls Use with adequate ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas, 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 safety boots.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator or a Type NO (Nitrogen Oxides) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS
Odour	PUNGENT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT APPLICABLE
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	0.97 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT APPLICABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT APPLICABLE
Cylinder pressure (when full)	13,000 kPa @ 15°C
% Volatiles	100 %

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	Nitric oxide reacts in air to form nitrogen dioxide which is highly oxidising and reacts violently with fluorine and chlorine in the presence of moisture. Sulphur dioxide may react violently with strong alkalis and acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Asphyxiant - Irritant. When released into air the concentration of nitric oxide is diluted. Nitric oxide concentrations above 25 ppm will have an immediate effect of irritating the nose and throat followed by delayed onset of respiratory difficulties. Exposure to concentrations of nitric oxide above 100 ppm may cause sudden onset pulmonary oedema which can be rapidly fatal. Mutation data reported for nitric oxide. Results in chronic irritation of the respiratory tract in low doses. Exposure to 150 ppm of sulphur dioxide results in extreme irritation tolerable for minutes only. At 500 ppm, a sense of suffocation. May have fatal consequences as a result of spasm, inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects are a result of irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory gastro-intestinal tract. Chronic bronchic emphysema have been documented. Chronic conjunctivitis may result. Dental degradation noted.
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation. Contact lenses should not be worn when using this product.
Inhalation	Irritant. An asphyxiant mixture if directly inhaled.
Skin	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation.

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Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity data SULPHUR DIOXIDE (7446-09-5)
LC50 (inhalation) 2520 ppm/1 hour (rat)
LCLo (inhalation) 1000 ppm/10 minutes (human)
TCLo (inhalation) 3 ppm/5 days (human)

NITRIC OXIDE (10102-43-9)
LC50 (inhalation) 1068 mg/m³/4 hours (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No information provided.

Persistence and degradability No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential No information provided.

Mobility in soil No information provided.

Other adverse effects Nitrogen oxides react with volatile organic compounds to produce ozone, a principal factor in photochemical smog. Will form nitric acid in contact with water. Nitrates can persist for prolonged periods in water. Not expected to concentrate in the food chain.

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	1956	-	-
Proper shipping name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	-	-
DG class/ Division	2.2	-	-
Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	-	-
Packing group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2C1		
Hazchem code	2TE		
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 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 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
2.0	Standard SDS Review.
1.0	Initial SDS creation

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.

Product Name **3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (<0.1% NO, <0.2% SO2, BALANCE N2)**

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End of SDS