BOC
A Member of The Linde Group

SAFETY DATA SHEET

 # 1966

Product Name **4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (H2S < 35 PPM, CO, CH4, BALANCE N2)**

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)	1966 - MSDS NUMBER · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s)	CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date	26 April 2012

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
METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	2.5%
CARBON MONOXIDE	CAS: 630-08-0 EC: 211-128-3	F+;R12 T;R23 T;R48/23 T;R61	0.0125%
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	CAS: 7783-06-4 EC: 231-977-3	F+;R12 T+;R26 N;R50	0.0035%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	Keep patient calm. Irrigate with gentle flow of water for 15-20 minutes bathing entire eyeball (hold eyelids apart). Seek medical attention.
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	Remove affected clothing and wash skin with water. Seek medical advice.

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

Advice to Doctor Hyperbaric oxygen treatment at 2 to 2.5 atmospheres reduces the biological half life of carboxyhaemoglobin to 24 minutes. Avoid stimulant drugs including carbon dioxide. Do not inject methylene blue. Absolute bed rest for at least 48 hours should be ensured. After recovery observe for late neurological and or cardiac complaints. Carboxyhaemoglobin levels in blood used as biological monitoring index. Observe for premonitory signs of pulmonary oedema. Observe for premonitory signs of pulmonary oedema. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

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. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool.

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

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.

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/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon monoxide	SWA (AUS)	30	34	--	--
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
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 or cotton 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	ROTTEN EGG 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)	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Cylinder pressure (when full)	13000 kPa @ 15°C
% Volatiles	100 %

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. Corrosive when moist. Copper and copper alloys unsuitable.
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. Hydrogen sulphide has an unpleasant odour above 0.12 ppm but odour is not an adequate warning due to paralysis of sense of smell. Hydrogen sulphide can cause inflammation and irritation at concentrations below 10 ppm. Symptoms disappear when exposure ceases, but in severe cases damage may be permanent. Persons with potential exposure should not wear contact lenses.

Hydrogen sulphide is irritating to the skin.

Eye Irritant.

Inhalation Harmful. 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.

Skin Irritant. Contact may result in irritation.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity Data

METHANE (74-82-8)
- LC50 (inhalation) 326 gm/m3/2h (mouse)

CARBON MONOXIDE (630-08-0)
- LC50 (inhalation) 1807 ppm/4H (rat)
- LCLo (inhalation) 5000 ppm/5M (human)

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4)
- LC50 (inhalation) 444 ppm (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment Natural sources of carbon monoxide (CO) such as atmospheric oxidation of methane, forest fires and product from living organisms account for about 90 % of the atmosphere's carbon monoxide content. Human activity produces about 10%. Motor vehicles account for about 55 to 65 % of global man made emissions of carbon monoxide.

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 foodstuffs. 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: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder valve. 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 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.

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.

Product Name **4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (H2S < 35 PPM, CO, CH4, BALANCE N2)**

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End of SDS