

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 1994

Product Name 11 COMPONENT MIXTURE (C5H12, C6H14, C5H12, CO2, HE, C4H10, C4H10, N2, C3H8,

C2H6, 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) 1994 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODES: 285, 288 · 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** 

R12 Extremely Flammable.

**SAFETY PHRASES** 

S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

## 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
ETHANE	CAS: 74-84-0 EC: 200-814-8	F+;R12	<11%
PROPANE	CAS: 74-98-6 EC: 200-827-9	F+;R12	<3.5%
BUTANE	CAS: 106-97-8 EC: 203-448-7	F+;R12	<1%
ISOBUTANE	CAS: 75-28-5 EC: 200-857-2	F+;R12	<1%
ISOPENTANE	CAS: 78-78-4 EC: 201-142-8	F+;R12 N;R51/53 Xn;R65 Xi;R66 Xn;R67	<0.1%
N-HEXANE	CAS: 110-54-3 EC: 203-777-6	F;R11 Xi;R38 Xn;R48/20 N;R51/53 Xn;R62 Xn;R65 Xn;R67	<0.1%



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PENTANE	CAS: 109-66-0 EC: 203-692-4	F+;R12 N;R51/53 Xn;R65 Xi;R66 Xn;R67	<0.1%
METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	Remainder
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	2%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	<1%
HELIUM	CAS: 7440-59-7 EC: 231-168-5	Not Available	0.2%

## 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** 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.

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 with air.

**Extinguishing**Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve. If the gas source

cannot be isolated, do not extinguish the flame, since re-ignition and explosion could occur. Await arrival of emergency services or manufacturer's advisor. Drench and cool cylinders with water spray from protected area at a safe distance. If it is absolutely necessary to extinguish the flame, use only a dry chemical powder extinguisher. Do not move cylinders for at least 24 hours. Avoid shock and

bumps to cylinders.

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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 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.

ChemAlert.

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# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Exposure Standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Butane	SWA (AUS)	800	1900		
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Ethane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Helium	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Isobutane	SWA (AUS)	1000			
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Pentane	SWA (AUS)	600	1770	750	2210
Propane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
n-Hexane	SWA (AUS)	20	72		

#### **Biological Limits**

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
N-HEXANE	ACGIH BEI	2,5-Hexanedione in urine	End of shift at	0.4 mg/L
		(without hydrolysis)	end of workweek	_

**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 / 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

AppearanceCOLOURLESS GASOdourSLIGHT ODOURFlammabilityHIGHLY FLAMMABLE

Flash point < 0°C

**Boiling point** NOT AVAILABLE **Melting point** NOT AVAILABLE **Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE** рΗ **NOT APPLICABLE NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour density NOT APPLICABLE Specific gravity Solubility (water) 0.033 L/L (Methane) **NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour pressure Upper explosion limit 15 % (Methane) Lower explosion limit 5.3 % (Methane) **Autoignition temperature** 537°C (Methane) 13,000 kPa @ 15°C Cylinder pressure (when full)

% Volatiles 100 %



Page 3 of 6 SDS Date: 26 Apr 2012 **Product Name** 

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## 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** Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), heat and ignition

sources. Do not use natural rubber flexible hoses. Also incompatible (potentially violently) with

oxygen, halogens and metal halides. Carbon dioxide is 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. Symptoms of exposure are directly related to displacement of oxygen. As the amount of oxygen inhaled is reduced from 21-14% volume, the pulse rate may accelerate and the rate and volume of breathing may increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished, muscular co-ordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% volume, judgement becomes faulty, severe injuries may result in no pain. Muscular effort may lead to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may result in nausea and vomiting. Ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation from exposure to this low level of oxygen. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death may follow in minutes. Hexane may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of 5,000 ppm hexane for 10 minutes produces marked vertigo. 1,000 to 2,500 ppm for 12 hours produces drowsiness, fatigue, loss of appetite, parethesia in distal extremities. 500 to 2,500 ppm muscle weakness, cold pulsation in extremities, blurred vision, headache, anorexia and onset of polyneuropathy. 2,000 ppm for 10 minutes produces no symptoms. 50 to 1,000 ppm for 3 to 6 months produces fatigue, loss of appetite, distal parethesia. Can cause motor neuropathy in exposed workers.

Eye Non irritant. However, hexane may irritate the eye.

Inhalation Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

Skin Non irritant.

Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form. Ingestion

PROPANE (74-98-6) **Toxicity Data** 

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

BUTANE (106-97-8)

LC50 (inhalation) 658000 mg/m3/4H (rat)

N-HEXANE (110-54-3)

48000 ppm/4 hours (rat) LC50 (inhalation)

LD50 (ingestion) 25 g/kg (rat) 3000 mg/kg (rabbit) LD50 (skin)

PENTANE (109-66-0)

LC50 (inhalation) 364 g/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hours (rat) 325 g/m<sup>3</sup>/2 hours (mouse) LCLo (inhalation) LD50 (intravenous) 446 mg/kg (mouse)

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** No known ecological damage is caused by this product.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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C2H6, BALANCE CH4)

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	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 fro	m driver and that outlet of relief	device is not obstructed.

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.

Chem/Alert.

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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.

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**End of SDS** 



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