

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 1162

Product Name 4 COMPONENT MIXTURE (CH4, CO2, O2, 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) 1162 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODES: 285, 288 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

SDS date 01 May 2014

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS 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 Number1956Transport Hazard Class2.2Packing GroupNone AllocatedHazchem Code2TE

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content (v/v)
OXYGEN	CAS: 7782-44-7 EC: 231-956-9	O;R8	<23%
METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	<5%
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	<5%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

## 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.

ChemAlert.

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

Advice to doctor Treat symptomatically.

### 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 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	
Ingredient	Kelerence	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
Methane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

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.



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**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** Odour **ODOURLESS Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash point **NOT RELEVANT Boiling point** NOT AVAILABLE **Melting point** NOT AVAILABLE **Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE 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 Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE Autoignition temperature NOT AVAILABLE **Decomposition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties NOT AVAILABLE Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE** % 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 Aluminium, chrome and manganese dust may explode when heated in carbon dioxide. Incompatible

with acryaldehyde, aziridine, metal acetylides and sodium peroxide. Avoid heating cylinders. Carbon dioxide is corrosive in the presence of moisture and some plastics and rubbers may be affected.

**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. When released into air the concentration of carbon dioxide is diluted. Carbon dioxide concentrations of 3 to 5 vol% in air cause increased respiration and headache. Adverse health



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affects to long term exposure to carbon dioxide have not been reported. However in environments such as submarines where exposure to levels of 0.5 - 1.0% may occur, specialist medical opinion

should be sought on the effects of long term exposure.

Eye Non irritant.

Inhalation Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Acts as a simple asphyxiant by

displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen to the blood and tissues.

**Skin** Non irritant.

**Ingestion** Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity data 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

Toxicity
No information provided.

Persistence and degradability
No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information provided.

Mobility in soil
No information provided.

Other adverse effects
No information provided.

## 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.	-	-
Transport Hazard Class	2.2	-	-
Packing Group	None Allocated	-	-

Environmental hazards No information provided

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2TE GTEPG 2C1

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION



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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:

STOT-RE

STOT-SE

**SUSMP** 

**SWA** 

TLV TWA

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 CAS#	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists 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
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pН	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH STEL	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Short-Term Exposure Limit

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Safe Work Australia

Threshold Limit Value

Time Weighted Average

#### **Revision history**

Revision	Description
1.1	Standard SDS Review
1.0	Initial SDS creation



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#### 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.

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**End of SDS** 



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