

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 2848

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

9 COMPONENT MIXTURE (BALANCE ISOBUTANE) **Product name** 2848 - SDS NUMBER • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE Synonym(s)

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) **CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS** 

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)** 

**Address** 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA

131 262, (02) 8874 4400 **Telephone** 132 427 (24 hours) Fax Website http://www.boc.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

**Emergency** 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Flammable Gases: Category 1 GHS classification(s)

Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

2.2 Label elements

Signal word **DANGER** 

Pictogram(s)





Hazard statement(s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Response statement(s)

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage statement(s)

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal statement(s)

None allocated.



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#### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
BUTANE	106-97-8	203-448-7	30 to 60%
1-BUTENE	106-98-9	203-449-2	<5%
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	201-142-8	<5%
PENTANE	109-66-0	203-692-4	<5%
PROPANE	74-98-6	200-827-9	<5%
TRANS-2-BUTENE	624-64-6	210-855-3	<5%
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	7783-06-4	231-977-3	<0.1%
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	200-857-2	Remainder
CIS-2-BUTENE	590-18-1	209-673-7	<5%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate

for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

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.

Skin Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15

minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for

15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

IngestionIngestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.First aid facilitiesEye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

## 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

# 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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.

## 5.4 Hazchem code

2YE

- 2 Fine Water Spray.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.



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# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible and eliminate ignition sources.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. If the leak is irreparable, move the cylinder to a safe and well ventilated area, and allow to discharge. Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any leaked or spilled liquid has evaporated.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near incompatible substances and sources of ignition. Cylinders should be stored: upright, prevented from falling, in a secure area; below 45°C, 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.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

# **Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
	Kelelelice	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Butane	SWA (AUS)	800	1900		
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Isobutane	SWA (AUS)	1000			
Pentane	SWA (AUS)	600	1770	750	2210
Propane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof

extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

**Eye / Face** Wear safety glasses.

**Hands** Wear leather or insulated gloves.

**Body** Wear coveralls.

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









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# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED UNDER PRESSURE)

**NOT AVAILABLE** 

**NOT AVAILABLE** 

Odour ROTTEN EGG ODOUR Flammability EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE

Flash point **NOT AVAILABLE Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE** Hq Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE** Specific gravity **NOT APPLICABLE** Solubility (water) **NOT AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour pressure **Upper explosion limit** 8.4 % (Butane) Lower explosion limit 1.6 % (Butane) Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE **Autoignition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Decomposition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

**Oxidising properties** 

**Odour threshold** 

% Volatiles 100 %

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources. Do not use natural rubber flexible hoses. Also incompatible (potentially violently) with oxygen, halogens and metal halides.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity No known toxicological effects from this product. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

met. Contains trace amounts of hydrogen sulphide (<0.1%).

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause

frostbite injury.

Eye Not classified as irritating to the eyes. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may

cause frostbite injury.

**Sensitization** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.

**Reproductive** Not classified as a reproductive toxin.



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STOT – single exposure

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness,

drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated

exposure

Not classified as causing organ effects from repeated exposure.

**Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No known ecological damage is caused by this product.

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

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)
14.1 UN Number	1965	1965	1965
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. (Contains butane)	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. (Contains butane)	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. (Contains butane)
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

# 14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 2YE

 GTEPG
 2A1

 EMS
 F-D, S-U

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

ChemAlert.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous

Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes F+ Extremely flammable

**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.

Inventory listing(s) AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

**NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)** All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Additional information**

ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.

## 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.



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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

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
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

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

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

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

#### **Revision history**

Revision	Description
1.2	Standard SDS Review
1.1	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.

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