

SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
 Product name : PTG-4216
 Formula : (0.00001 - 0.0999 %) Carbon monoxide,(0.0001 - 25 %) Carbon dioxide, in Nitrogen

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Calibration / Reference
 Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use; Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufactured For:	By:
Scientific Gas Australia Pty Ltd.	PortaGas (Praxair, Inc.)
Unit 10, 12 Anderson Street	1202 E Sam Houston Pkwy S
Bankstown NSW, 2019 - Australia	Pasadena, TX 77503
T PH 1300 880 531	T 281-928-6477

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633; Australian Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26;
 Australian Fire Brigade: 000
 CHEMTREC: USA 1-800-424-9300, International 001-703-527-3887 (Collect calls accepted, contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-AU)
 Press. Gas (Comp.) H280

2.2. Label elements

GHS AU labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-AU) :



GHS04

Signal word (GHS-AU) : WARNING
 Hazard statements (GHS AU) : H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
 OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION.
 Precautionary statements (GHS-AU) : P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
 CGA-PG27 - Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use.
 CGA-PG21 - Open valve slowly.
 CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.
 CGA-PG11 - Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles.
 CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
 CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty.
 CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping.
 CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F).
 CGA-MP01 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.
 P261 - Avoid breathing gas, vapors

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%
Nitrogen	(CAS No) 7727-37-9	74 - 100
Carbon dioxide	(CAS No) 124-38-9	0.0001 - 25
Carbon monoxide	(CAS No) 630-08-0	0.00001 - 0.1

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

No additional information available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
- HazChem code : 2TE.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire regulations.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Evacuate area. Try to stop release. Monitor concentration of released product.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.



SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	3.5 % of hemoglobin Parameter: Carboxyhemoglobin - Medium: blood - Sampling time: end of shift (background, nonspecific) 20 ppm Parameter: Carbon monoxide - Medium: end-exhaled air - Sampling time: end of shift (background, nonspecific)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	55 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
AU SWA TWA PPM	TWA (ppm)	30 ppm
AU SWA TWA MGM3	TWA (mg/m ³)	34 mg/m ³
AU SWA STEL MGM3	STEL (mg/m ³)	34 mg/m ³

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)		
ACGIH	Not established	
USA OSHA	Not established	
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
AU SWA TWA PPM	TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm 12500 ppm (in coal mines)
AU SWA TWA MGM3	TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³ 22500 mg/m ³ (in coal mines)
AU STEL PPM	STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
AU SWA STEL MGM3	STEL (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³ 22500 mg/m ³ (in coal mines)

8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Alarm detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Product to be handled in a closed system and under strictly controlled conditions. Preferably use only permanent leak-tight installations (e.g. welded pipes). Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).
- Personal protective equipment : Gloves. Safety glasses.
- 

- Eye protection : Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337.
- Skin and body protection : Wear work gloves and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective equipment where needed. Select in accordance with AS/NZS 2161, AS/NZS 2210.1, and AS/NZS 4503.
- Respiratory protection : When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets AS/NSZ 1715, AS/NSZ 1716, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Thermal hazard protection : Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Gas
- Color : Colorless
- Odor : No data available
- Odor threshold : No data available
- pH : Not applicable.
- Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
- Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable.
- Melting point : No data available

Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable.
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: No data available
Log Pow	: Not applicable.
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosion limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No additional information available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	3760 ppm/1h
ATE US (gases)	1880 ppmV/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
	pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
	pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified
 Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified
 Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

PTG-4216	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

PTG-4216	
Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.
Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)	
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)	
Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	0.83
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.4. Mobility in soil

PTG-4216	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer : None.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Waste treatment methods : Must not be discharged to atmosphere. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org> for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. Ensure that the emission levels from local regulations or operating permits are not exceeded.
- Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport of Australian Dangerous Goods

- UN-No. (ADG) : UN1956
- Proper Shipping Name (ADG) : COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.
- Class (ADG) : 2.2 - 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas
- Danger labels (ADG) : 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas



- Special provision (ADG) : 274

In accordance with DOT

- Transport document description : UN1956 Compressed gas, n.o.s., 2.2
- UN-No.(DOT) : UN1956
- Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.
- Class (DOT) : 2.2 - 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.2 - Non-flammable gas



- DOT Symbols : G - Identifies proper shipping name (PSN) requiring the addition of technical name(s) in parentheses following the PSN.

Additional information

- Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 126
- HazChem code : 2TE.
- Other information : No supplementary information available.
- Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers:
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea

- UN-No. (IMDG) : 1956
- Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.
- Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases
- Limited quantities (IMDG) : 120ml
- EmS-No. (1) : F-C

MFAG-No : 620
 EmS-No. (2) : S-V

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1956
 Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.
 Class (IATA) : 2
 Instruction "cargo" (ICAO) : 200
 Instruction "passenger" (ICAO) : 200
 Instruction "passenger" - Limited quantities (ICAO) : FORBIDDEN

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

No additional information available

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

PTG-4216()

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	Yes	No	No	



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Safety Data Sheet PTG-4216

Prepared in accordance with the model Work Health and Safety Regulations

Date of issue: 01/14/2016 Revision date: 09/25/2019 Version: 1.0

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	Non-significant risk level (NSRL)
No	No	No	No	

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair, Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.