

ACETYLENE (Dissolved)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

(SDS Number – PGC A012022)

Effective Date: July 2022

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product IdentifierPRODUCT NAME:Acetylene, dissolved

SYNONYMS: Acetylene, Dissolved Acetylene, Ethine, Ethyne, Narcylene

1.2 <u>Uses and uses advised against</u>Uses: Welding, Cutting, instrument fuel1.3 <u>Details of the supplier of the product</u>

Pacific Gas Pty Limited, 22-26 Cumberland Drive Seaford, VIC, 3198 Contact Telephone: (61) 408 350 180 Email: info@pacgas.com.au

1.4 <u>Emergency telephone number(s)</u> Contact Telephone: (61) 408 350 180

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classification(s) Flammable Gases: Category 1 Gases Under Pressure: Dissolved gas

2.2 Label elements Signal word: DANGER





<u>Hazard statement(s)</u>
H220: Extremely flammable gas.
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
AUH006: Explosive with or without contact with air

<u>Prevention statement(s)</u> 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.

<u>Storage Statement(s)</u> P410 and P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

Disposal Statement(s) None allocated

2.3 Other hazards Asphyxiant, this product may displace oxygen and cause suffocation.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS	EC	Percentage
	No	Number	
Acetylene	74-	200-816-	100%
	86-2	9	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

EYE CONTACT: None.

SKIN CONTACT: None.

SKIN ABSORPTION: None.

INGESTION: Considered unlikely.

FIRST AIDE FACILITIES: No information provided.

<u>4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both</u> <u>acute and delayed</u>

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility / consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination.

<u>4.3 Immediate medical attention and special</u> <u>treatment needed</u> Treat for asphyxia

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media:

Shut off source of acetylene if possible. Extinguish fire only if flow of acetylene can be stopped. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out and the cylinders are cool. If a flame is extinguished and acetylene continues to escape, an explosive reignition could occur.

Cylinders exposed to fire should not be moved until they have reached ambient temperature in the event internal decomposition is taking place.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM 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.

Excessive heat or fire will cause fusible metal pressure relief device to melt allowing acetylene to escape. Cylinders may rupture violently if sidewalls are exposed to direct flame impingement.

5.3 Hazchem Code

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate immediate area. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosionproof ventilation. Shut off source of acetylene, if possible. Isolate any leaking cylinder. If leaking from cylinder, valve, or fusible metal pressure relief device, contact your supplier. Never enter a confined space or other area where the concentration is greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit which is 0.25%. Use PPE as detailed in Section 8.

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

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid inhalation. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Post "No Smoking" or `Open Flames' signs in the storage or use areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store and use with adequate ventilation in a secure area; below 45°C, in an area constructed of noncombustible material with firm level floor. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. There should be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment should be explosion-proof in the storage and use areas. <u>7.3 Specific end use(s)</u>

No information provided

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Acetylene	SWA	Asphyxiant			
	(AUS)				

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product

8.2 Exposure controls

Provide adequate natural or explosion-proof mechanical ventilation to ensure acetylene does not accumulate and reach its lower explosive limit of 2.5%. Confined areas (e.g. tanks) should be adequately ventilated or gas tested.

PPE

Eye / Face	safety glasses	
Hands Wear	leather or cotton gloves	
Body Wear	coveralls and safety boots	
Respiratory	If in a confined area, wear an Air-	
	fed respirator or similar approved	
	Apparatus.	



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties</u>

Appearance	SLIGHT ETHEREAL
ODOUR	ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	-18°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	0.906 (Air = 1)
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	SLIGHTLY
Solubility (water)	SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	4700 kPa @ 25°C
Upper explosion	85%
limit	
Lower explosion	2.5%
limit	
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition	305°C
temperature	
Decomposition	NOT AVAILABLE
temperature	
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	100%
Sublimation temperature	-81°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Forms explosive acetylides with copper, silver and mercury. Do not use alloys containing more than 65% copper.

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable. Stable as shipped. Do not use at pressure above 103 kPa (15 psig).

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerizes with evolution of heat. Avoid contact with curing agents, accelerators, and/or initiators. <u>10.4 Conditions to avoid</u>

Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), copper, copper alloys (>70% copper), silver and mercury to form explosive acetylides. May decompose violently at high temperatures and/or pressures or in the presence of a catalyst.

<u>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</u> May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Based on available data, the
	classification criteria are not met
Skin	Not classified as a skin irritant
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or
	respiratory sensitisation
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive
	toxin
STOT – single	Asphyxiant. Effects are
exposure	proportional to oxygen
	displacement. Over exposure
	may result in dizziness,
	drowsiness, weakness, fatigue,
	breathing difficulties and
	unconsciousness.
STOT –	Not classified as causing organ
repeated	damage from repeated exposure
exposure	
Aspiration	Not classified as causing
	aspiration

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No adverse ecological effects are expected.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No information provided
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
This product is not expected to bioaccumulate
12.4 Mobility in soil
Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely
to cause ground or water pollution.
12.5 Other adverse effects
No known effects from this product

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier. Unserviceable cylinders should be returned to the supplier for safe and proper disposal. 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	SEA	AIR
	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT
	(ADG)	(IMDG /	(IATA /
		IMO)	ICAO)
UN Number	1001	1001	1001
Proper	Acetylene,	Acetylene,	Acetylene,
Shipping	Dissolved	Dissolved	Dissolved
Name			
Transport	2.1	2.1	2.1
Hazard			
Class			
Packing	None	None	None
Group	allocated	allocated	allocated

<u>14.5 Environmental hazards</u> No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code: 2SE GTEPG: 2A1 EMS: F-D, S-U

Other information: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards and should be discouraged.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<u>15.1 Safety, health and environmental</u> <u>regulations/legislation specific for the substance or</u> <u>mixture</u>

Poison	A poison schedule number has not		
Schedule	been allocated to this product using the		
	criteria in the 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		
	belov	v are based on the Approved	
	Criter	ia for Classifying Hazardous	
	Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].		
Hazard Codes	Е	Explosive	
	F+	Extremely flammable	
Risk Phrases	R5	Heating may cause an explosion	
	R6	Explosive with or without	
		contact with air.	
	R12	Extremely Flammable	
Safety	S2	Keep out of reach of children	
Phrases	S9	Keep container in a well	
		ventilated place	
	S16	Keep away from sources of	
		ignition - No smoking.	
	S33	Take precautionary measures	
		against static discharges.	
Inventory	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory		
Listings	of Chemical Substances) All		
	components are listed on AICS, or are		
	exempt		

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other	Application method: Never open an			
Information	acetylene cylinder valve without the			
	regulator attached. Gas regulator of			
	suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to			
	cylinder and manifold with low pressure			
	gas distribution equipment which controls			
	fuel gas mixture and flame. The regulator			
	and other equipment must be compatible			
	with the product and suited for the			
	particular use. Never "sniff" acetylene as it			
	may ignite spontaneously. Instead,			
	carefully inspect the outlet and if there are			
	any signs of dirt, blow it out with a jet of			
	clean compressed air or nitrogen.			
	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
	GUIDELINES: The recommendation for			
	protective equipment contained within this			
	report is provided as a guide only. Factors			
	such as form of product, 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: form of product;			
	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 report which would encompass			
	all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that			
	users will assess the risks and apply control			
	methods where appropriate.			

INFORMATION PREPARED BY:

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