

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: BEVMIX

Synonyms: Beverage Gas, N<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> gas mix, BevMix 20, BevMix 30, BevMix 60, BevMix 80

Product Codes: B2401, B2402, B2403, B2404

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses and Uses Advised Against

Identified Uses: Beverage dispensing, carbonation, beer and soft drink service

Uses Advised Against: Not for medical use or human respiration

1.3 Supplier Details

Supplier: Industrial Gases New Zealand Ltd t/a Eziswap Gas Address: 6a Canaveral Drive, Rosedale, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND

Phone: +64 9 444 0357

Email: sales@eziswapgas.co.nz
Website: http://www.eziswapgas.co.nz

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number Emergency Telephone (NZ Only): 111

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Gases under pressure – Compressed gas

### 2.2 GHS Label Elements

Signal word: WARNING

Pictogram:



## **Hazard Statements:**

· H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### **Precautionary Statements:**

- · P103: Read label before use
- P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

## 2.3 Other Hazards

- · Asphyxiant at high concentrations
- · Carbon dioxide may increase breathing rate and cause respiratory discomfort
- · May displace oxygen in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas

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# 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient     | CAS Number | EC Number | Content (v/v)   |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Carbon Dioxide | 124-38-9   | 204-696-9 | 18–83%          |
| Nitrogen       | 7727-37-9  | 231-783-9 | Balance to 100% |

Note: Exact composition may vary depending on application and formulation.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

· Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call medical personnel if symptoms persist.

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- Skin Contact: Not expected to cause irritation. If exposed to cold gas, warm area gently.
- Eye Contact: Flush eyes with lukewarm water. Seek medical attention if discomfort continues.
- · Ingestion: Not applicable.

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### 4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects

Rapid breathing, dizziness, and potential unconsciousness due to oxygen displacement.

#### 4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat asphyxia symptomatically. Administer oxygen if required.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media

Not flammable. Use appropriate extinguishing agent for surrounding materials.

## 5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance

Cylinder may rupture when exposed to heat. Gases are asphyxiants.

#### 5.3 Advice for Firefighters

- · Evacuate area and cool cylinders with water spray
- Use SCBA and full protective equipment

## 5.4 Hazchem Code

2TE

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- · Evacuate area and ventilate
- Use SCBA in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces

## 6.2 Environmental Precautions

Avoid release into confined or low-lying spaces.

## 6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean-Up

- · Stop leak if safe to do so
- Allow gas to disperse in open air

# **6.4 Reference to Other Sections**

See Sections 8 and 13

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- · Do not handle cylinders roughly
- · Use only in well-ventilated areas
- · Keep equipment free from oil and grease

#### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

- · Store below 45°C in a dry, well-ventilated area
- · Keep cylinders upright and secured against movement

### 7.3 Specific End Use(s)

Used in beverage dispensing and food service gas systems

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters (Workplace Exposure Standards - NZ WES 2022)

- Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>): TWA 5000 ppm (9000 mg/m³) | STEL 30000 ppm (54000 mg/m³)
- · Nitrogen: Simple asphyxiant (no WES assigned)

### **8.2 Exposure Controls**

- Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation or local exhaust
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
  - Eye Protection: Safety glasses
  - Skin Protection: Insulated gloves when handling cold cylinders
  - Respiratory Protection: Use SCBA in confined spaces or during emergencies







## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Property               | Value                     |  |  |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Appearance             | Colourless, odourless gas |  |  |
| Odour Threshold        | Not applicable            |  |  |
| рН                     | Not applicable            |  |  |
| Boiling Point          | -193°C (Nitrogen)         |  |  |
| Vapour Density (Air=1) | >1                        |  |  |
| Solubility in Water    | Slight                    |  |  |
| Flammability           | Non-flammable             |  |  |
| Critical Temperature   | Varies by mixture         |  |  |
| Relative Density       | Varies                    |  |  |

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# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions

#### 10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable at room temperature and pressure

## 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None under normal handling

#### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flame, and confined spaces without ventilation

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Moist carbon dioxide is corrosive, hence acid resistant materials are required (e.g. stainless steel). Certain properties of some plastics and rubbers may be affected by carbon dioxide (i.e. embrittlement, leaching of plasticisers, etc).

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

None

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- · Acute Toxicity: Not classified
- · Inhalation: May cause respiratory stimulation, dizziness, and unconsciousness at high concentrations
- Skin: Not irritatingEye: Not irritating
- · Chronic Effects: No long-term health effects expected under normal use

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Ecotoxicity: Not expected to harm aquatic life
- Persistence and Degradability: Gases dissipate in atmosphere
- Bioaccumulation Potential: None
- Mobility in Soil: High
- Other Adverse Effects: Displaces oxygen

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Product: Vent to atmosphere in a safe, open area
- · Container: Return cylinders to supplier
- · Do not incinerate or puncture

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# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| Mode       | UN Number | Proper Shipping<br>Name                                   | Class | Packing Group  | Hazchem | EMS      |
|------------|-----------|---|-------|----------------|---------|----------|
| Land       | UN1956    | Compressed Gas, N.O.S. (CO <sub>2</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> ) | 2.2   | Not applicable | 2TE     | _        |
| Sea (IMDG) | UN1956    | Compressed Gas, N.O.S.                                    | 2.2   | Not applicable | 2TE     | F-C, S-V |
| Air (IATA) | UN1956    | Compressed<br>Gas, N.O.S.                                 | 2.2   | Not applicable | _       | _        |

#### **Additional Notes:**

- · Classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433, IMDG, and IATA.
- · Hazard Label:



- · Do not transport in passenger compartments.
- · Secure cylinders upright during transport.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Approval Code: Not requiredGroup Standard: Not required

· Inventory Status: All components listed on NZIoC

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

 This SDS has been prepared in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 and GHS 7

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- Ensure proper training in gas handling and emergency procedures
- Store and handle in accordance with NZS 5433 and AS/NZS 2022  $\,$
- Use signage and protective equipment appropriate for compressed gases
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