

acetylene (dissolved)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830 Reference number: BSTG-SDS-1-022 Date of issue: 12/7/2020 Revision date: 6/27/2024

Danger



SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : acetylene (dissolved) SDS no : BSTG-SDS-1-022 Other means of identification : acetylene (dissolved)

> CAS-No. : 74-86-2 EC-No. : 200-816-9 EC Index-No. : 601-015-00-0

REACH registration No : 01-2119457406-36

Chemical formula

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

Relevant identified uses : See the list of identified uses and exposure scenarios in the annex of the safety data sheet.

Consumer use.

Perform risk assessment prior to use.

Uses advised against None

Uses other than those listed above are not supported, contact your supplier for more

information on other uses.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : +974 4460 1079

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flammable gases, Category 1A, Chemically unstable gas A H220;H230 Physical hazards

Gases under pressure: Dissolved gas H280

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)





Signal word (CLP) : Danger

Hazard statements (CLP) : H220 - Extremely flammable gas.

> H230 - May react explosively even in the absence of air. H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.



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Precautionary statements (CLP)

- Prevention : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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

P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

- Storage : P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

Supplemental information : Dispose of cylinder via gas supplier only. Cylinder contains a porous material which in some

cases contains asbestos fibres and is saturated with a solvent (acetone or

dimethylformamide).

2.3. Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

These high concentrations are within the flammability range.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
acetylene (dissolved)	CAS-No.: 74-86-2 EC-No.: 200-816-9 EC Index-No.: 601-015-00-0 REACH registration No: 01-2119457406- 36	100	Flam. Gas 1A - Chem. Unst. Gas A, H220;H230 Press. Gas (Diss.), H280

For safety reasons, the acetylene is dissolved in acetone (Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3) or dimethylformamide (Flam.Liq.3, Repr. 1B, Acute Tox. 4, Eye Irrit. 2) in the gas receptacle. Vapour of the solvent is carried away as impurity when the acetylene is extracted from the gas receptacle. The concentration of the solvent vapour in the gas is lower than the concentration limits to change the classification of the acetylene.

Dimethylformamide is on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and is subject to restrictions on its use.(Annex XVII of Reach).

The cylinder contains a porous material which in some cases contains asbestos fibres. Asbestos is subject to restrictions on its use (Annex XVII of REACH). The asbestos fibres are encapsulated in the solid porous material and are not released under normal conditions of use. See section 13 for the disposal of those cylinders.

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep

victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing

stopped.

- Skin contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product. - Eye contact Adverse effects not expected from this product.

- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.

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

None.



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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Dry powder.

> Water spray or fog. Carbon dioxide.

Shutting off the source of the gas is the preferred method of control.

Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO2 extinguishers. Do

not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.

: Do not use water jet to extinguish. - Unsuitable extinguishing media

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon monoxide.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Specific methods Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool.

Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive

re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire.

Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering

sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product.

Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.

Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire

Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves

for firefighters.

Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full

face mask.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Act in accordance with local emergency plan. For non-emergency personnel

> Try to stop release. Evacuate area.

Eliminate ignition sources. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

Stay upwind.

See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment

For emergency responders : Monitor concentration of released product.

Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved

See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.



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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe use of the product

: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges).

Avoid contact with pure copper, mercury, silver and brass with greater than 65% copper.

Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.

Purge air from system before introducing gas.

Do not smoke while handling product.

Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.

Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularily) checked for leaks before use.

Assess the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres and the need for explosion-proof equipment.

Solvent may accumulate in piping systems. Prior to maintenance activities, perform a risk assessment based on the solvent in use. In case of DMF, take into account the conditions of its restrictions.

Consider the use of only non-sparking tools.

The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

Operating pressure in piping should be limited to 1.5 bar (gauge) or less due to more stringent national regulations (with maximum diameter DN25).

Consider the use of flash back arrestors.

For more guidance on safe use, refer to EIGA Doc.212 "Acetylene installations at customer premises", downloadable at http://www.eiga.eu and consult your supplier.

Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.

Do not breathe gas.

Avoid release of product into work area.

Ensure equipment is adequately earthed.

Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.

Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

Do not allow backfeed into the container.

Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.

Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the content of the container.

When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders.

Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.

If user experiences any difficulty operating valve discontinue use and contact supplier.

Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.

Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.

Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.

Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment.

Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.

Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.

Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.

Safe handling of the gas receptacle



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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.

Segregate from oxidant gases and other oxidants in store.

Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.

Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.

Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them

from falling over.

Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.

Keep away from combustible materials.

All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with the risk of a

potentially explosive atmosphere.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

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DNEL: Derived no effect level (Workers)			
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation	2675 mg/m³		
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	2675 mg/m³		

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : None established.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

Product to be handled in a closed system.

Systems under pressure should be regularily checked for leakages. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk.

The following recommendations should be considered:

PPE compliant to the recommended EN/ISO standards should be selected.

: Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.

Skin protection

· Eye/face protection

- Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.

Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risks, performance level 1 or $\,$

higher.

- Other : Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

Standard EN ISO 14116 - Limited flame spread materials.

Standard EN 1149-5 - Protective clothing: Electrostatic properties.

Wear safety shoes while handling containers.

Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.



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· Respiratory protection

· Thermal hazards

: Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the $\,$

contaminant(s) and duration of use are known.

Use gas filters with full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term

period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers. Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency.

Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and standard EN136, full face masks .

Wear goggles with suitable filter lenses when use is cutting/welding.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for

specific methods for waste gas treatment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa- Color: Gas- Colourless.

Odor : Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Garlic like.

Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.

pH : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Melting point / Freezing point : $-80.8 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ $-80.8 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

Boiling point : -84 °C

Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability : Extremely flammable gas

Lower explosion limit: 2.3Upper explosion limit: 100Vapor pressure [20°C]: 44 bar(a)Vapor pressure [50°C]: Not applicable.Density: Not applicable

Vapor density : 0.9

Relative density, liquid (water=1) : Not applicable.

Relative density, gas (air=1) : 0.9
Water solubility : 1185 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) : 0.37
Auto-ignition temperature : 305 °C

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity, kinematic : No reliable data available.

Particle characteristics : Not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosive properties : Not applicable. Explosion limits : 2.3 – 100 vol % Oxidizing properties : Not applicable. - Coefficient of oxygen equivalency (Ci) : Not applicable. Critical temperature [°C] : 35 °C

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Molar mass : 26 g/mol

Evaporation rate : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Gas group : Press. Gas (Diss.)

Other data : None.

EN (English US)



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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

Dissolved in a solvent supported in a porous mass.

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

May react explosively even in the absence of air.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

May decompose violently at high temperature and/or pressure or in the presence of a

catalyst.

Can form explosive mixture with air. May react violently with oxidants.

May react explosively even in the absence of air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

Avoid moisture in installation systems.

High temperature. High pressure.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Forms explosive acetylides with copper, silver and mercury.

Do not use alloys containing more than 65% copper.

Air, Oxidisers.

For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

Do not use alloys containing more than 43% silver.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not

be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity : Acetylene has low inhalation toxicity, the LOAEC for mild intoxication in humans with no

residual effects is 100 000ppm (107,000 mg/m3).

There are no data on oral and dermal toxicity (studies are not technically feasible as the

substance is a gas at room temperature.

Skin corrosion/irritation : No known effects from this product.

Serious eve damage/irritation : No known effects from this product.

Serious eye damage/irritation : No known effects from this product.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : No known effects from this product.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No known effects from this product.

Carcinogenicity : No known effects from this product.

Toxic for reproduction: Fertility

: No known effects from this product.

Toxic for reproduction: unborn child

: No known effects from this product.

 STOT-single exposure
 : No known effects from this product.

 STOT-repeated exposure
 : No known effects from this product.

Aspiration hazard : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

11.2. Information on other hazards

No additional information available



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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Assessment Classification criteria are not met.

EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l] : 242 mg/l : 57 mg/l EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l] LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l] : 545 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Assessment : Will rapidly degrade by indirect photolysis in air.

Will not undergo hydrolysis.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment : Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4).

See section 9.

12.4. Mobility in soil

: Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution. Assessment

Partition into soil is unlikely.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No additional information available

12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No known effects from this product. Effect on the ozone layer : No effect on the ozone layer. Effect on global warming : No known effects from this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Contact supplier if guidance is required.

Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at

http://www.eiga.eu for more guidance on suitable disposal methods.

Ensure that the emission levels from local regulations or operating permits are not

exceeded

Return unused product in original container to supplier.

Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air.

Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor.

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended)

16 05 04 *: Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous

substances.

13.2. Additional information

Dispose of cylinder via gas supplier only. Cylinder contains a porous material which in some

cases contains asbestos fibres and is saturated with a solvent (acetone or

dimethylformamide).

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or

national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN

UN-No. : 1001



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14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways

(ADR/RID/ADN)

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Transport by sea (IMDG) : ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Labeling

2.1: Flammable gases.

: ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED

: Acetylene, dissolved

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)

Class : 2 Classification code : 4F Hazard identification number : 239

Tunnel Restriction : B/D - Tank carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category B, C, D and E. Other

carriage: Passage forbidden through tunnels of category D and E

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.1

Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.1
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire : F-D
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage : S-U

14.4. Packing group

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways : Not applicable

(ADR/RID/ADN)

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways : None.

(ADR/RID/ADN)

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : None.
Transport by sea (IMDG) : None.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Packing Instruction(s)

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways : P200

(ADR/RID/ADN)

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Passenger and Cargo Aircraft : Forbidden.
Cargo Aircraft only : 200.
Transport by sea (IMDG) : P200

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 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.



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14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU-Regulations

Restrictions on use : None. Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Listed

National regulations

Regulatory reference : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation

(EC) No 1907/2006

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number PPE - Personal Protection Equipment

LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population

RMM - Risk Management Measures

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

STOT- SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment

EN - European Standard UN - United Nations

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IATA - International Air Transport Association

IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods

RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

WGK - Water Hazard Class

STOT - RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

UFI: Unique Formula Identifier

Training advice : Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

Further information : Classification in accordance with the procedures and calculation methods of Regulation

(EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).

Key literature references and sources of data are maintained in EIGA doc 169 : 'Classification and Labelling Guide', downloadable at http://www.Eiga.eu .

Full text of H- and EUH-phrases		
Flam. Gas 1A - Chem. Unst. Gas A	Flammable gases, Category 1A, Chemically unstable gas A	
H220	Extremely flammable gas.	
H230	May react explosively even in the absence of air.	
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.	
Press. Gas (Diss.)	Gases under pressure: Dissolved gas	



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DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

 Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.
 Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.
 Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

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