
Gas cylinders — Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of tissue corrosiveness for the selection of cylinder valve outlets

Bouteilles à gaz — Gaz et mélanges de gaz — Détermination de la corrosivité sur les tissus pour le choix des raccords de sortie de robinets

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and symbols	1
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	1
3.2 Symbols.....	2
4 Classification	2
5 Categories of corrosiveness for pure gases	2
6 Corrosiveness of gas mixtures — Calculation method	7
Bibliography	8

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cylinder fittings*.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13338:1995), which has been technically revised with the following change:

- [Clauses 3, 4](#) and [5](#) have been updated.

Introduction

ISO 5145 specifies the dimensions of different valve outlets for different compatible gas groups. These compatible gas groups are determined according to practical criteria defined in ISO 14456.

These criteria are based on certain physical, chemical, toxic and corrosive properties of the gases. In particular, the tissue corrosiveness is considered in this document.

The aim of this document is to assign a classification category for each gas that takes into account the corrosiveness for skin, eyes and the respiratory tract of the gas.

For gas mixtures containing corrosive components, a calculation method based on the additivity method of the GHS is proposed.

However, for gas mixtures containing corrosive gas components, some valve outlets standards require the use of the corrosive category regardless of the corrosive gas concentration.

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Gas cylinders — Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of tissue corrosiveness for the selection of cylinder valve outlets

1 Scope

This document provides:

- for pure gases and some liquids, a complete list indicating their corrosiveness;
- for gas mixtures, a calculation method, in the absence of experimental data, relating to the corrosiveness of each of their components;

in order to determine the corrosiveness of gases and gas mixtures on tissue so that a suitable outlet connection can be assigned to each of them.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

ISO 13338:2017

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

tissue corrosiveness of gases or gas mixtures

ability of a gas to damage or destroy living tissues (eyes, skin and mucous membranes)

Note 1 to entry: It corresponds to GHS hazard category skin corrosion 1, 1A, 1B or 1C or GHS hazard category eye damage 1.

3.1.2

irritant gas

gas which may cause a temporary reaction to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes

Note 1 to entry: It corresponds to GHS hazard category skin irritation 2 or GHS hazard category eye irritation 2.

Note 2 to entry: An irritant gas is regarded for the purposes of ISO 14456 as non-corrosive.

3.2 Symbols

<i>L</i>	limit
<i>V</i>	volume
<i>C</i>	indicates a corrosive component
<i>i</i>	indicates an irritant component
<i>nc</i>	indicates a non-corrosive, non-irritant component

4 Classification

In accordance with the above, gases and gas mixtures are classified into the following categories:

- *C*: corrosive;
- *i*: irritant;
- *nc*: non-corrosive, non-irritant.

For a complete definition for purposes of the gas cylinder connection, the subdivisions of the FTSC code given in the notes to of [Table 1](#) shall also be taken into account:

- 0: non-corrosive (*nc* or *i*);
- 1: forms non-halogen acids (*C*);
- 2: basic (*C*);
- 3: forms halogen acids (*C*);

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5 Categories of corrosiveness for pure gases

The corrosiveness category of each gas (*C*, *i* or *nc*) corresponding to the classification defined in [Clause 3](#) is shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Corrosiveness categories of pure gases

Gas/liquid name	Chemical formula	Synonym	C Code ^b	Corrosiveness category
Ammonia ^a	NH ₃	R717	2	C
Antimony pentafluoride ^a	SbF ₅		3	C
Arsine	AsH ₃		0	nc
Bis-trifluoromethylperoxide	(CF ₃) ₂ O ₂		0	nc
Boron trichloride	BCl ₃	Boron chloride	3	C
Boron trifluoride	BF ₃	Boron fluoride	3	C
Bromine pentafluoride ^a	BrF ₅		3	C
Bromine trifluoride ^a	BrF ₃		3	C
Bromoacetone ^a	CH ₃ COCH ₂ Br		3	C
1,3-Butadiene, stabilized	CH ₂ = CH-CH = CH ₂		0	nc
Carbon monoxide	CO		0	nc
Carbonyl sulfide	COS	Carboxylsulfide	1	C
Carbonyl fluoride	CF ₂ O		3	C
Chlorine	Cl ₂		3	C
Chlorine pentafluoride	ClF ₅		3	C
Chlorine trifluoride	ClF ₃		3	C
Chloromethane	CH ₃ Cl	Methyl chloride R40	0	nc
Chlorotrifluoroethylene, stabilized	C ₂ ClF ₃		0	nc
Cyanogen	(CN) ₂		0	i
Cyanogen chloride	ClCN		3	C
Cyclopropane	C ₃ H ₆	Trimethylene	0	nc
Deuterium chloride	DCl		3	C
Deuterium fluoride	DF		3	C
Deuterium selenide	D ₂ Se		1	i
Deuterium sulfide	D ₂ S		1	i
Diborane	B ₂ H ₆		0	nc
Dibromodifluoromethane ^a	CB ₂ F ₂	R12B2	0	nc

NOTES

Description of each group:

Group 4: non-flammable, toxic and corrosive or corrosive by hydrolysis;

Group 7: basic, flammable and corrosive;

Group 8: flammable, toxic and corrosive (acid) or non-corrosive;

Group 9: spontaneously flammable;

Group 12: oxidizing, toxic and corrosive;

Group 13: flammable, subject to decomposition.

Key FTSC (ISO 14456)

0 = non-corrosive

1 = forms non-halogenated acids

2 = basic

3 = forms halogenated acids

^a Some products, being liquid at normal ambient conditions, are included in this grouping because valve outlets are necessary when these products are supplied together with a propellant in a pressure container.

^b This category may be conservative.