

Cylinder colour change for BOC Special Products

A new standard (BS EN 1089-3) governing the colour coding of gas cylinders is coming into force across Europe. As a result, some of the cylinders you receive from BOC Special Products will have a new colour scheme.

What is happening?

The shoulder (top) of the cylinder will be painted with a specific colour according to the hazard associated with its contents. Some specific gases have their own dedicated shoulder colours. All UK industrial gases companies will adopt this new standard colour scheme. The cylinder body colour will remain the choice of the gas supplier.

Why is it happening?

The aim is to help improve safety and ensure consistency within the gases industry. By using the new scheme, the hazard associated with the contents of the cylinder will be easily identifiable. This will be particularly valuable in an emergency situation where the label is not clearly visible.

When will it happen?

The changeover will start during Autumn 2005 and you should expect to see cylinders in both colour schemes until all products are gradually changed over the next five years.



What should I do?

You should always use the labels on the cylinder as the primary means of identifying the products. The shoulder colour should always be used as a secondary method.

BOC will produce a range of literature to replace the many wall charts and cylinder identification charts that are currently in use. Should you require any further assistance, please contact our sales advisor team on 0800 02 0800 or go to our website www.bocspecialproducts.co.uk where additional information can be found.

Cylinder shoulder colours

By hazard property

Flammable	Red	
Toxic/corrosive	Yellow	
Inert	Bright green	
Oxidising	Pale blue	


Note: More than one hazard property may be shown on the cylinder shoulder e.g. red and yellow

By specific gas

Argon	Dark green	
Carbon dioxide	Dusty grey	
Helium	Brown	
Nitrogen	Black	
Nitrous oxide	Dark blue	
Oxygen	White	

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Pure gases

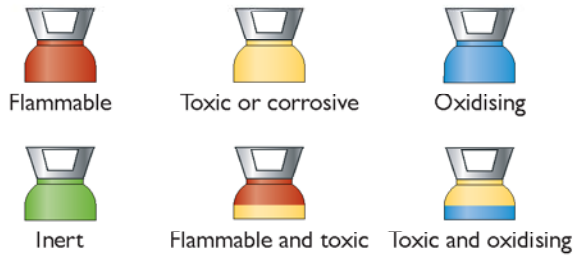
									
Air	Ammonia	Argon	1.3-Butadiene	Carbon dioxide	Carbon monoxide (CP)	Carbon monoxide (Scientific)	Chlorine	Ethylene	Ethylene oxide
									
<9% Ethylene oxide/carbon dioxide	>9% Ethylene oxide/carbon dioxide	>87% Ethylene oxide/carbon dioxide	Halocarbon 14	Halocarbon 23	Halocarbon 116	Halocarbon 218	Halocarbon 318	Helium (Grade A and CP)	Helium (High purity)
									
Hydrocarbon propellants	Hydrogen	Hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen sulphide	Krypton	Methane (CP)	Methane (Scientific)	Methylamines	Methyl chloride	Neon
									
Nitric oxide	Nitrogen	Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrous oxide (Electronic)	Nitrous oxide (Scientific)	Nitrous oxide (Zero, food and AA)	Oxygen	Oxygen (Medical)	Perfluoropropane	Perfluoropropane (Medical)
									
Propylene	Silane	Sulphur dioxide	Sulphur hexafluoride (CP)	Sulphur hexafluoride (Decant)	Sulphur hexafluoride (Electronic)	Sulphur hexafluoride (Medical)	Sulphur hexafluoride (Recovery)	Sulphur hexafluoride (Scientific)	Xenon

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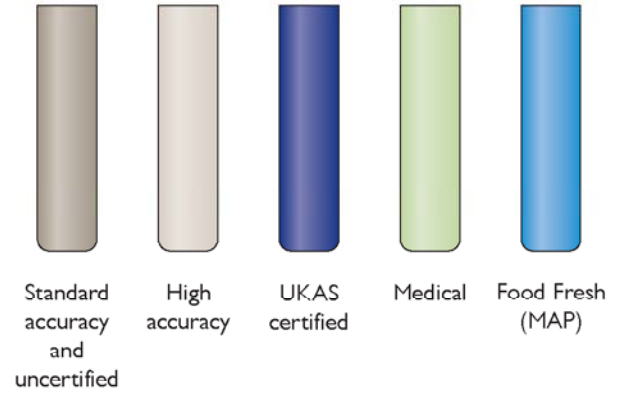
BOC Scientific - Gas mixtures

Legislation aimed at standardising gas cylinder colours across Europe is being introduced. As a result, the following top colours will apply to cylinders containing Special Products mixtures.

- Red = Flammable
- Yellow = Toxic or corrosive
- Light blue = Oxidising
- Bright green = Inert
- Red and yellow = Flammable and toxic
- Yellow and light blue = Toxic and oxidising



The body colours of BOC Scientific cylinders are split into five categories as indicated below:



BOC Refrigerants

