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.

Cylinder shoulder colours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By hazard property</th>
<th>Colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammable</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic/corrosive</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>Bright green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising</td>
<td>Pale blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

By specific gas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Shoulder Colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>Dusty grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous oxide</td>
<td>Dark blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
A new standard governing the colour coding of transportable gas cylinders is coming into force across Europe. As a result, the cylinders you receive from BOC Special Products will in some cases have a new colour scheme.

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).

Hydrogen, Hydrogen chloride, Hydrogen sulphide, Krypton, Methane (CP), Methane (Scientific), Methylamines, Methyl chloride, Neoh.

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 (Desulph), Sulphur hexafluoride (Medical), Sulphur hexafluoride (Scientific), Xenon.

The colours in this chart are provided as an indication only, actual colours may vary.
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:

- Standard accuracy and uncertified
- High accuracy
- UKAS certified
- Medical
- Food Fresh (MAP)

BOC Refrigerants

- R-22
- R-123
- R-124
- R-125
- R-134A
- R-23
- R-401A
- R-401B
- R-402A
- R-402B
- R-403B
- R-404A
- R-407C
- R-408A
- R-409A
- R-410A
- R-413A
- R-417A
- R-507
- R-508B
- Decant
- Recovery
- Care 10
- Care 30
- Care 40
- Care 45
- Care 50

The colours in this chart are provided as an indication only, actual colours may vary.