

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1098

Product Name 5 COMPONENT MIXTURE (COS, C2H6S, CH4S, H2S, BALANCE N2)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)

Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2113

Telephone 131 262, (02) 8874 4400 **Fax** 132 427 (24 hours)

Emergency 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)

Web Site http://www.boc.com.au/

Synonym(s) 1098 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 292 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

SDS Date 19 Apr 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No. 1956 DG Class 2.2 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated Hazchem Code 2TE EPG 2C1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
CARBONYL SULPHIDE	C-O-S	463-58-1	<0.0050%
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	C2-H6-S	75-08-1	<0.0050%
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	H2S	7783-06-4	<0.0050%
METHYL MERCAPTAN	C-H4-S	74-93-1	<0.0050%
NITROGEN	N2	7727-37-9	remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to

stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained

Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available. For advice,

contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue

flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Ingestion Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically



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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable gas.

Fire and Explosion

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Ensure work area is

thoroughly ventilated before re-entry.

Extinguishing Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

Hazchem Code 2TE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use personal protective equipment. Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage

Do not store near incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

Handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Do not drop, roll or drag cylinders. The uncontrolled release of any gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Deference		TWA		STEL	
	Reference	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Ethyl mercaptan	ASCC (AUS)	0.5	1.3			
Hydrogen sulfide	ASCC (AUS)	10	14	15	21	
Methyl mercaptan	ASCC (AUS)	0.5	0.98			
Nitrogen	ASCC (AUS)		Asphyxiant			

Biological Limits

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Wear safety boots, cotton or leather gloves, coveralls and safety glasses. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: an Air-line respirator or self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

COLOURLESS GAS Appearance Solubility (Water) 2.3 L/L (Hydrogen sulphide) Odour **ROTTEN EGG ODOUR Specific Gravity NOT APPLICABLE** рН **NOT APPLICABLE** % Volatiles 100 % Vapour Pressure **NOT AVAILABLE Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash Point **NOT AVAILABLE** NOT AVAILABLE Vapour Density **Boiling Point NOT AVAILABLE** NOT RELEVANT **Upper Explosion Limit Melting Point** NOT AVAILABLE **Lower Explosion Limit** NOT RELEVANT **NOT APPLICABLE Evaporation Rate**



Page 2 of 5

Reviewed: 19 Apr 2010 Printed: 19 Apr 2010

Product Name

5 COMPONENT MIXTURE (COS, C2H6S, CH4S, H2S, BALANCE N2)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid contact with incompatible substances.

Material to Avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), metals, metal oxides, alkalis (eg. hydroxides),

lithium, ozone, titanium and lithium tetrahydroaluminate under specific conditions. Corrosive when moist. Copper and copper alloys unsuitable for use with hydrogen sulphide. Ethyl and methyl mercaptan will react with oxidising agents, water and steam to produce toxic and flammable vapours. They decompose

on heating to form toxic SOX compounds.

Decomposition May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary

Asphyxiant gas. Symptoms of exposure are directly related to displacement of oxygen. As the amount of oxygen inhaled is reduced from 21-14% volume, the pulse rate may accelerate and the rate and volume of breathing may increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished, muscular co-ordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% volume, judgement becomes faulty, severe injuries may result in no pain. Muscular effort may lead to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may result in nausea and vomiting. Ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation from exposure to this low level of oxygen. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death may follow in minutes. This product also contains small amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may result in depression and damage to the central nervous

syste

Hydrogen sulphide can cause inflammation and irritation at concentrations below 10 ppm. Symptoms disappear when exposure ceases, but in severe cases damage may be permanent. Persons with potential exposure should

not wear contact lenses.

Inhalation

Eye

Irritant. When released into air the concentrations are diluted. Hydrogen sulphide has an unpleasant odour above 0.12 ppm but odour is not an adequate warning due to paralysis of sense of smell. At 200 to 250 ppm, hydrogen sulphide causes severe irritation as well as symptoms such as headache, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. High level exposure may result in systemic poisoning, particularly on the nervous system. Unconsciousness may follow, and this is very rapid at concentrations above 1000 ppm. High level exposure may result in paralysis of the

respiratory centre.

Skin Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

Ingestion Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity Data CARBONYL SULPHIDE (463-58-1)

LC50 (Inhalation): 1070 ppm/4 hours (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 23 mg/kg (rat)

TCLo (Inhalation): 162 ppm/6 hours/14 weeks intermittently (rat)

ETHYL MERCAPTAN (75-08-1)

LC50 (Inhalation): 2770 ppm/4 hours (mouse)

LD50 (Ingestion): 682 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 226 mg/kg (rat) HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4) LC50 (Inhalation): 444 ppm (rat) METHYL MERCAPTAN (74-93-1) LC50 (Inhalation): 675 ppm (rat)

TCLo (Inhalation): 17 ppm/7 hours/13 weeks intermittently (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment

Microorganisms in soil and water are involved in oxidation-reduction reactions which oxidise hydrogen sulphide to elemental sulphur. Not anticipated to bioaccumulate or concentrate in the food chain.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and foodstuffs.



RMT Reviewed: 19 Apr 2010

Page 3 of 5

Printed: 19 Apr 2010

Product Name 5 COMPONENT MIXTURE (COS, C2H6S, CH4S, H2S, BALANCE N2)



CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.

UN No. 1956 DG Class 2.2 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated Hazchem Code 2TE EPG 2C1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform

Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information

The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Report Status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared By

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Page 4 of 5

Reviewed: 19 Apr 2010 Printed: 19 Apr 2010

Product Name 5 COMPONENT MIXTURE (COS, C2H6S, CH4S, H2S, BALANCE N2)

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> SDS Date: 19 Apr 2010 End of Report



Page 5 of 5 RMT

Reviewed: 19 Apr 2010 Printed: 19 Apr 2010