

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 1922

Product Name **8 COMPONENT MIXTURE (COS, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>S, CH<sub>4</sub>S, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>S, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S, BALANCE N<sub>2</sub>)**

### 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)** 1922 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODE: 292 · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE  
**Use(s)** CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS  
**SDS Date** 26 April 2012

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS (GHS) ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### RISK PHRASES

None allocated

#### SAFETY PHRASES

None allocated

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

<b>UN Number</b>	1956	<b>DG Division</b>	2.2
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2TE		

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
CARBONYL SULPHIDE	CAS: 463-58-1 EC: 207-340-0	Not Available	0.0001%
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	CAS: 75-08-1 EC: 200-837-3	F;R11 Xn;R20 N;R50/53	0.0001%
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	CAS: 7783-06-4 EC: 231-977-3	F+;R12 T+;R26 N;R50	0.0001%
METHYL MERCAPTAN	CAS: 74-93-1 EC: 200-822-1	F+;R12 T;R23 N;R50/53	0.0001%
TETRAHYDROTHIOPHENE	CAS: 110-01-0 EC: 203-728-9	F;R11 Xn;R20/21/22 Xi;R36/38 N;R52/53	0.0001%
DIMETHYL SULPHIDE	CAS: 75-18-3 EC: 200-846-2	Not Available	0.0001%
TERTIARY BUTYL MERCAPTAN	CAS: 75-66-1 EC: 200-890-2	Not Available	0.0001%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, 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 Poison 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 or a doctor.
Ingestion	Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

#### 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. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. 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 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable) T Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves. E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

#### 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.
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#### 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 Standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethyl mercaptan	SWA (AUS)	0.5	1.3	--	--
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Methyl mercaptan	SWA (AUS)	0.5	0.98	--	--
Nitrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Biological Limits	No biological limit allocated.
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**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**

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear safety glasses.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear leather or cotton gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls and safety boots.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Appearance</b>	COLOURLESS GAS
<b>Odour</b>	ROTTEN EGG ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Specific gravity</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	2.3 L/L (Hydrogen sulphide)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>% Volatiles</b>	100 %

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid contact with incompatible substances.
<b>Material to Avoid</b>	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 sulphur oxide compounds. Tetrahydrothiophene has potentially explosive reactions with hydrogen peroxide.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Polymerization will not occur.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	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 system.
<b>Eye</b>	Hydrogen sulphide can cause inflammation and irritation at concentrations below 10 ppm.

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Symptoms disappear when exposure ceases, but in severe cases damage may be permanent. Persons with potential exposure should not wear contact lenses.

**Inhalation**

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)
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**METHYL MERCAPTAN (74-93-1)**

LC50 (inhalation)	675 ppm (rat)
TCLo (inhalation)	17 ppm/7 hours/13 weeks intermittently (rat)

**TETRAHYDROTHIOPHENE (110-01-0)**

LC50 (inhalation)	27 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /2 hours (mouse)
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**DIMETHYL SULPHIDE (75-18-3)**

LC50 (inhalation)	31.62 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (mouse)
LD50 (ingestion)	3300 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (intraperitoneal)	8000 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (skin)	5000 mg/kg (rabbit)
TDLo (ingestion)	3412 mg/kg/33 weeks intermittently (rabbit)

**TERTIARY BUTYL MERCAPTAN (75-66-1)**

LC50 (inhalation)	16500 ppm/4 hours (mouse)
LD50 (ingestion)	4729 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (intraperitoneal)	590 mg/kg (rat)
TCLo (inhalation)	201 ppm/6 hours/2 weeks - intermittently (rat)

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**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.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal**

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

**Legislation**

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	1956	-	-
Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	-	-
DG Class/ Division	2.2	-	-
Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated	-	-
Packing Group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2C1		
Hazchem Code	2TE		
Other Information	Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and foodstuffs. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which affect gas storage and transport.		

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule	Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Inventory Listing(s)	<b>AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</b> All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

## 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.
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Application Method: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder valve or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this ChemAlert 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.

### 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 ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
	CNS	Central Nervous System
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
	ppm	Parts Per Million
	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
	SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
	TWA/OEL	Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

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**Revision History**

Revision	Description
1.0	Standard SDS Review.

**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.

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**End of SDS**