

SAFETY DATA SHEET

2310

Product Name CARBON DIOXIDE AND HYDROGEN SULPHIDE IN METHANE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)

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

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) 2310 - MSDS NUMBER • 292-1033 - PRODUCT CODE • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) CALIBRATION
SDS date 08 January 2014

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R12 Extremely Flammable.
R26 Very toxic by inhalation.

SAFETY PHRASES

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.

S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where

possible).

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

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

UN number 1954 **DG division** 2.1

Packing group None Allocated Subsidiary risk(s) None Allocated

Hazchem code 2SE

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content	
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	CAS: 7783-06-4 F+;R12 T+;R26 N;R5 EC: 231-977-3		1 to 5%	
METHANE	CAS: 74-82-8 EC: 200-812-7	F+;R12	Remainder	
CARBON DIOXIDE	CAS: 124-38-9 EC: 204-696-9	Not Available	30%	



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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

breathing is difficult. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Ingestion Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Advice to doctor If inhalation has occurred observe for premonitary signs of pulmonary oedema. Otherwise, treatment

is symptomatic and supportive. Treat for cold burns if severe liquid contact.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable gas - potentially explosive. May evolve toxic gases (sulphur oxides) when heated to

decomposition. Do not expose to heat and ignition sources. Eliminate ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, electrical equipment, spark producing switches/ tools, naked lights, heaters,

pilot lights, etc when handling.

Fire and explosion Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture and internal pressure relief devices to be

activated. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot. This material is capable of forming

explosive mixtures in air.

Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve. Extinguishing

Hazchem code 2SE

> 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)

S Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

Ε Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Wear

self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate ignition sources. Consider the risk of potentially explosive

atmospheres.

Environmental precautions Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be

dangerous.

Methods of cleaning up Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do

not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

References See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Do not store near incompatible substances and sources of ignition. Replace outlet seals after use.

Cylinders should be stored: upright, prevented from falling, in a secure area; below 45°C, 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.

ChemAlert.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Methane	SWA (AUS)		Asph	yxiant	

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable or explosive vapours may accumulate in

proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable or explosive vapours may accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Vapours may travel some distance to an ignition source and

flash back. Maintain atmospheric levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / FaceWear safety glasses.HandsWear rubber gloves.BodyWear safety boots.

Respiratory Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS Odour **ROTTEN EGG ODOUR Flammability** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE Flash point NOT RELEVANT **Boiling point NOT RELEVANT Melting point NOT RELEVANT Evaporation rate** NOT APPLICABLE pН NOT APPLICABLE Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE** Specific gravity **NOT APPLICABLE** Solubility (water) SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE Vapour pressure NOT AVAILABLE **Upper explosion limit** 15 % (methane) Lower explosion limit 5 % (methane) Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE **Autoignition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE **Oxidising properties** NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

100 %

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), metals, metal oxides, nitrogen trichloride,

alkalis (eg. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

% Volatiles

May evolve toxic gases (sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition.



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Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Very toxic by inhalation - severe irritant. Over exposure to hydrogen sulphide may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, vertigo, amnesia, dizziness, apnea, palpitations, tachycardia, hypotension, muscle cramps, weakness, disorientation, and coma. Higher concentrations may also result in respiratory paralysis, asphyxial seizures, and death. Cold burns may be caused by evaporating liquid. Persons with potential exposure should not wear contact lenses. Carbon dioxide concentrations of 3-5 % in air cause increased respiration and headache. Concentrations of 8-15% cause headache, nausea and vomiting which may lead to unconsciousness if not moved to open air and given oxygen. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death may follow in minutes.

Eye

Severe irritant. Inflammation and irritation can occur at concentrations below 10 vppm. Above 50 vppm, there is intense tearing, blurring of vision and photophobia. Most symptoms disappear when exposure ceases, however in serious cases permanent eye damage can occur. Cold burns may be caused by evaporating liquid. Persons with potential exposure should not wear contact lenses.

Inhalation

Very toxic by inhalation - severe irritant. Exposure to concentrations approaching 250 ppm causes irritation of mucus membranes, conjunctivitis, photophobia, lacrimation, corneal opacity, rhinitis, bronchitis, cyanosis, and acute lung injury. At concentrations of 250 ppm to 500 ppm, signs and symptoms include headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, vertigo, amnesia, dizziness, apnea, palpitations, tachycardia, hypotension, muscle cramps, weakness, disorientation, and coma. At concentrations of 750 ppm to 1000 ppm, victims may experience abrupt physical collapse or "knock down". Higher concentrations may also result in result in respiratory paralysis, asphyxial seizures, and death.

Skin

Irritant. Over exposure to hydrogen sulphide may result in pain, and erythema, especially in moist areas. Cyanosis may be noted following severe exposure.

Ingestion

Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form. However, ingestion of liquid may result in burns

to the mouth and throat.

Toxicity data

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4)

LC50 (inhalation) 444 ppm (rat)

METHANE (74-82-8)

LC50 (inhalation) 326 gm/m3/2h (mouse)

CARBON DIOXIDE (124-38-9)

LC50 (inhalation) 470000 ppm/30M (rat) LCLo (inhalation) 9 pph/5M (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No information provided.

 $\label{persistence} \textbf{Persistence and degradability} \quad \textbf{No information provided}.$

Bioaccumulative potential No information provided.

Mobility in soil No information provided.

Other adverse effects

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. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. when discharged into the atmosphere, methane and carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Methane has a global warming potential of 21 (CO2

= 1).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal Return to manufacturer for recycling/ reuse. Contact Waste Disposal Authorities in your state for

further details and required approvals.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

ChemAlert.

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AIR TRANSPORT LAND TRANSPORT **SEA TRANSPORT** (ADG) (IMDG / IMO) (IATA / ICAO)

UN number 1954

Proper shipping name COMPRESSED GAS,

FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains

Methane)

DG class/ Division 2.1 Subsidiary risk(s) None Allocated None Allocated Packing group

GTEPG 2A1

2SE Hazchem code

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) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**

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.

APPLICATION METHOD: Gas withdrawal: regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this 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.



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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 LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit
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

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

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

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

Revision history

Revision	Description	
2.0	Standard SDS Review.	
1.0	Initial SDS creation	

Report status

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

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier 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, importer or supplier.

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End of SDS



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