

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 2501

Product Name < 1% ETHYL MERCAPTAN IN PROPANE

### 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) 2501 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 16043P • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

Use(s) INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**RISK PHRASES** 

R12 Extremely Flammable.

**SAFETY PHRASES** 

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S25 Avoid contact with eyes.

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

**UN number** 3161 **DG division** 2.1

Packing group None Allocated Subsidiary risk(s) None Allocated

Hazchem code 2YE

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content (v/v)
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	CAS: 75-08-1 EC: 200-837-3	F;R11 Xn;R20 N;R50/53	<1%
PROPANE	CAS: 74-98-6 EC: 200-827-9	F+;R12	Remainder

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and

irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

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

Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. 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 Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C)

for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in

warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical



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attention.

**Ingestion** Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Advice to doctor Treat for asphyxia and cold burns.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Highly flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing

switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones 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.

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

cannot be isolated, do not extinguish the flame, since re-ignition and explosion could occur. Await arrival of emergency services or manufacturer's advisor. Drench and cool cylinders with water spray from protected area at a safe distance. If it is absolutely necessary to extinguish the flame, use only a dry chemical powder extinguisher. Do not move cylinders for at least 24 hours. Avoid shock and

bumps to cylinders.

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

Y Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

E 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 sources of ignition or 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.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Ethyl mercaptan	SWA (AUS)	0.5	1.3		
Propane	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls Provide suitable ventilation to minimise or eliminate exposure. Confined areas (eg. tanks) should be

adequately ventilated or gas tested.

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**PPE** 

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses.

**Hands** Wear leather or insulated gloves.

**Body** Wear safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line

respirator.







### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**COLOURLESS GAS Appearance** Odour SLIGHT ODOUR **Flammability** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE Flash point -105°C (Propane) **Boiling** point -42°C (Propane) **Melting point** -190°C (Propane) **Evaporation rate** NOT APPLICABLE **NOT APPLICABLE** Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE** Specific gravity **NOT APPLICABLE** Solubility (water) SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE Vapour pressure NOT AVAILABLE **Upper explosion limit** 9.5 % (Propane) Lower explosion limit 2.1 % (Propane) Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE **Autoignition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Decomposition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE **Oxidising properties** NOT AVAILABLE **NOT AVAILABLE Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE** % Volatiles

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical stability** Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to avoid Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), heat and ignition

sources. Do not use natural rubber flexible hoses. Also incompatible (potentially violently) with

oxygen, halogens and metal halides.

**Hazardous Decomposition** 

**Products** 

No known toxic gases are evolved when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary

Asphyxiant. 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.

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Eye Direct contact with evaporating liquid may result in cold burns, similar to frostbite injury, with possible

permanent damage.

Inhalation Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Acts as a simple asphyxiant by

displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen to the blood and tissues.

**Skin** Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause cold burns similar

to frostbite injury.

**Ingestion** Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

Toxicity data ETHYL MERCAPTAN (75-08-1)

LC50 (inhalation) 2770 ppm/4 hours (mouse)

LD50 (ingestion) 682 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (intraperitoneal) 226 mg/kg (rat)

PROPANE (74-98-6)

LC50 (inhalation) > 800000 ppm/15M (rat)

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
No information provided.

Persistence and degradability
No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information provided.

Mobility in soil
No information provided.

Other adverse effects No known ecological damage is caused by this product.

# 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

# 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	3161	-	-
Proper shipping name	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains propane)	-	-
DG class/ Division	2.1	-	-
Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	-	-
Packing group	None Allocated	-	-
GTEPG	2A1		
Hazchem code	2YE		
Other information	Engure cylinder is congreted from	driver and that outlet of relie	f davisa is not abotrusted F

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which

affect gas storage and transport.

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Poison schedule

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the 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 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.

#### **Abbreviations**

	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental	Industrial Hygienists
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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
1.1	Standard SDS Review
1.0	Initial SDS creation



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#### 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.

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** 



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