

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1838

8 PPM HYDROGEN SULPHIDE BALANCE NITROGEN Product Name

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA) Supplier Name

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

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

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

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

1838 - MSDS NUMBER · PRODUCT CODES: 276 PS113 · SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE Synonym(s)

CALIBRATION · INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS Use(s)

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

2.2 **UN Number** 1956 **DG** Division

Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated **Packing Group** None Allocated

Hazchem Code 2TE

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Classification	Content
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	CAS: 7783-06-4 EC: 231-977-3	F+;R12 T+;R26 N;R50	0.0008%
NITROGEN	CAS: 7727-37-9 EC: 231-783-9	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

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

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

attention.

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

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Ingestion

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable.

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.

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.

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.

HandlingUse 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	
	Kererence	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21
Nitrogen	SWA (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

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses.

Hands Wear leather or insulated gloves. **Body** Wear coveralls and safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator.









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS

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ROTTEN EGG ODOUR Odour **Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash point NOT RELEVANT **Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate** NOT APPLICABLE рΗ **NOT APPLICABLE** Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE NOT APPLICABLE** Specific gravity

Solubility (water) 2.3 L/L (Hydrogen sulphide)

Vapour pressure
Upper explosion limit
NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit
NOT RELEVANT
Autoignition temperature
Decomposition temperature
Viscosity
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE

% Volatiles 100 %

Cylinder pressure (when full) 13,000 kPa @ 15°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

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

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

lithium, ozone, titanium and lithium tetrahydroaluminate under specific conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health HazardModerate toxicity. Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic by inhalation, however due to the low levels **Summary**Moderate toxicity. Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic by inhalation, however due to the low levels present, the inhalation risk is reduced. With continuous exposure the sense of smell may not be

able to detect the odour of hydrogen sulphide, which may result in toxic effects.

Eye Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. Contact with liquid or vapour

may result in corneal burns and frost-bite.

Inhalation Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. IARC have

concluded that strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid are carcinogenic to humans,

causing cancer of the larynx and lung (IARC Group 1).

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 HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4)

LC50 (inhalation) 444 ppm (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

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

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LAND TRANSPORT SEA TRANSPORT AIR TRANSPORT
(ADG) (IMDG / IMO) (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 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

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

Product Name

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

ASPHYXIANT GASES: Asphyxiant gases may displace oxygen, leading to oxygen deficiency. Where oxygen content is low, effects may include: 12-16% oxygen: increased breathing/ pulse rate, lack of coordination; 10-14%: mental disturbance, fatigue, breathing stress; 6-10%: vomiting, collapse and possible unconsciousness; 0-6%: convulsions, respiratory collapse and death. Application Method: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder valve or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (eg. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.

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.



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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 - European Community Number EC No.

Globally Harmonized System **GHS**

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

Milligrams per Cubic Metre mg/m³ **PEL** Permissible Exposure Limit

pΗ relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

Parts Per Million ppm

REACH Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) STOT-SE

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Threshold Limit Value TLV

TWA/OEL Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure Limit

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



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