

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 2303

Product Name **HYDROGEN SULPHIDE IN HYDROGEN**

### 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)** 2303 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 288-3765 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE  
**Use(s)** CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS  
**SDS date** 15 August 2013

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### RISK PHRASES

R12 Extremely Flammable.  
R20 Harmful by inhalation.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

S23 Do not breathe gas.

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 EC: 231-977-3	F+;R12 T+;R26 N;R50	0.02 to 2%
HYDROGEN	CAS: 1333-74-0 EC: 215-605-7	F+;R12	Remainder

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye** Adverse effects not expected from this product.  
**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.  
**Skin** Adverse effects not expected from this product.  
**Ingestion** Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.  
**Advice to doctor** Treat symptomatically.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Flammability</b>	Highly flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.
<b>Fire and explosion</b>	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.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	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. Avoid shock and bumps to cylinders.
<b>Hazchem code</b>	2SE 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable) S Self Contained Breathing apparatus and protective gloves. E Evacuation of people in the vicinity of the incident should be considered.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Personal precautions</b>	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.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
<b>Methods of cleaning up</b>	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.
<b>References</b>	See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

**7. STORAGE AND HANDLING**

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Handling</b>	Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid 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. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. When handling gas cylinders, the use of appropriate mechanical handling devices is recommended.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Hydrogen	SWA (AUS)	Asphyxiant			
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10	14	15	21

<b>Biological limits</b>	No biological limit allocated.
<b>Engineering controls</b>	Provide suitable ventilation to minimise or eliminate exposure. Confined areas (eg. tanks) should be adequately ventilated or gas tested. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours may also travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

**PPE**

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear safety glasses.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear leather gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear 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>	SLIGHT ROTTEN EGG GAS ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	0.07 (Air = 1)
<b>Specific gravity</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	SOLUBLE (Hydrogen sulphide)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	75 % (hydrogen)
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	2 % (hydrogen)
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	571°C (hydrogen)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<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 shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Material to avoid</b>	Hydrogen is explosive with peroxides, oxidising agents and metal catalysts. Hydrogen can cause embrittlement of steels under special conditions and preference given to copper, bronze or stainless steel.
<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. Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic and may result in cardiac arrhythmias, neurotoxicity and eye
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	irritation with chronic exposure. The low levels of hydrogen sulphide reduce the inhalation risk.
<b>Eye</b>	Non irritant.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Hydrogen sulphide is highly toxic and may result in cardiac arrhythmias, neurotoxicity and eye irritation with chronic exposure. The low levels of hydrogen sulphide reduce the inhalation risk.
<b>Skin</b>	Non irritant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
<b>Toxicity data</b>	HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (7783-06-4) LC50 (inhalation)                      444 ppm (rat)

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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<b>Toxicity</b>	No ecological damage caused by this product.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No information provided.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No information provided.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No information provided.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No information provided.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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<b>Waste disposal</b>	Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.
<b>Legislation</b>	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**

	<b>LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)</b>	<b>SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)</b>	<b>AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)</b>
<b>UN number</b>	1954	1954	1954
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains Hydrogen)		
<b>DG class/ Division</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Subsidiary risk(s)</b>	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
<b>Packing group</b>	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
<b>GTEPG</b>	2A1		
<b>Hazchem code</b>	2SE		
<b>EMS</b>	F-D, S-U		
<b>Other information</b>	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.		

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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<b>Poison schedule</b>	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).
<b>Inventory Listing(s)</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</b> All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional information** 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
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/m <sup>3</sup>	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.

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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**Revision:** 2  
**SDS Date:** 15 August 2013

**End of SDS**