

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name 3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (H₂S 1%, N₂ 10%, BALANCE H₂)
Synonym(s) 1975 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 292 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

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)
Website <http://www.boc.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1
Flammable Gases: Category 1
Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Prevention statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response statement(s)

P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage statement(s)

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

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Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
HYDROGEN	1333-74-0	215-605-7	Remainder
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	7783-06-4	231-977-3	1%
NITROGEN	7727-37-9	231-783-9	10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of 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). 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 If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

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

First aid facilities No information provided.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility / consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. May cause irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat. Headache, dizziness, lassitude, nausea and vomiting may occur in some cases.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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.

5.4 Hazchem code

2SE
2 Fine Water Spray.
S Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.
E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 all sources of ignition. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store cylinders securely, in separate area in an upright position in cool (<45°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure cylinders are labelled, protected from physical damage and valves closed when not in use. Make use of old stock first (using a "first in-first out" inventory system), and do not store empty and full cylinders together.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

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

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

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



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS
Odour	ROTTEN EGG ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling point	-60.3°C (Hydrogen sulphide)
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	1.2 (Air = 1) (Hydrogen sulphide)
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	2.3 L/L (Hydrogen sulphide)
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	75 % (Hydrogen)
Lower explosion limit	4.3 % (Hydrogen sulphide)
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	100 %
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), metals, metal oxides, alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), lithium, ozone, titanium and lithium tetrahydroaluminate under specific conditions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (phosphorus/ carbon/ sulphur oxides, sulphides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	May be harmful if inhaled. Headache, dizziness, lassitude, nausea and vomiting may occur in some cases. HYDROGEN SULPHIDE LC50 (Inhalation): 444 ppm / 4 hours (rat)
Skin	Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact may result in mild irritation, redness and rash.
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant. However, contact may result in mild irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Sensitization	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT – single exposure	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

PRODUCT NAME 3 COMPONENT MIXTURE (H2S 1%, N2 10%, BALANCE H2)**STOT – repeated exposure** Not classified as causing organ effects from repeated exposure.**Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods**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)
14.1 UN Number	1954	1954	1954
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains hydrogen)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains hydrogen)	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Contains hydrogen)
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided**14.6 Special precautions for user****Hazchem code** 2SE**GTEPG** 2A1**EMS** F-D, S-U**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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15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule	Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).	
Classifications	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].	
Hazard codes	F+	Extremely flammable
	N	Dangerous for the environment
Risk phrases	R12	Extremely Flammable.
	R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Safety phrases	S7/9	Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.
	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
	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.
Inventory listing(s)	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	<p>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.</p> <p>ASPHYXIAN GASES: Asphyxiant gases may displace oxygen leading to oxygen deficiency. Where oxygen content is low effects may include: 12-16% - 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
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

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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