

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1386

Product Name **BETWEEN 4.16 AND 5.2% HYDROGEN SULPHIDE BALANCE
NITROGEN**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)
Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2113
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) 1386 - MSDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 292 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE
Use(s) CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
SDS Date 26 Mar 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R26 Very toxic by inhalation.

SAFETY PHRASES

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.
S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

UN No. 1955 **DG Class** 2.3 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated
Packing Group None Allocated **Hazchem Code** 2RE **EPG** 2B1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	H ₂ S	7783-06-4	0.16-5.2%
NITROGEN	N ₂	7727-37-9	remainder

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or 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. For advice, contact a Poisons 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.
Advice to Doctor	If inhalation has occurred observe for premonitory signs of pulmonary oedema. Otherwise, treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Treat for cold burns if severe liquid contact.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable gas. May evolve toxic gases (sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition. Do not expose to heat and ignition sources.
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. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.
Extinguishing	Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, such as by slowly closing the cylinder valve.
Hazchem Code	2RE

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.
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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.
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.

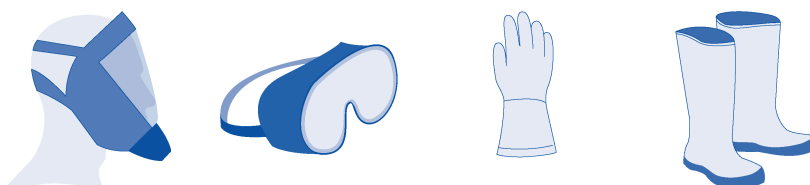
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Hydrogen sulfide	ASCC (AUS)	10	14	15	21
	Nitrogen	ASCC (AUS)	Asphyxiant			

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 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 Wear splash-proof goggles, safety boots, rubber gloves and an Air-line respirator or self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Only experienced and trained person should use this product.



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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	Solubility (Water)	2.3 L/L (Hydrogen sulphide)
Odour	ROTTEN EGG ODOUR	Specific Gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	1.2 (Air =1) (Hydrogen sulphide)	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	-60.3°C (Hydrogen sulphide)	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	5.2 % (Hydrogen sulphide)
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE		
Critical Pressure	9,010 kPa (Hydrogen sulphide)	Critical Temperature	100.4°C (Hydrogen sulphide)

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), metals, metal oxides, nitrogen trichloride, alkalis (eg. soda lime), heat and ignition sources. Corrodes most materials when moist.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases (sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition.
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 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.
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	Severe irritant. Over exposure to hydrogen sulphide may result in severe 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)

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.
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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.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport 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.



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

Shipping Name	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.				
UN No.	1955	DG Class	2.3	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2RE	EPG	2B1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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.

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

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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 Report