

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 2478

Product Name **2 COMPONENT GAS (0.02% TO < 0.2% H<sub>2</sub>S, BALANCE NITROGEN)  
(# 2478)**

### 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)** PRODUCT CODE: 285, 288 • SDS NUMBER: 2478 • SPECIAL GAS MIXTURE  
**Use(s)** CALIBRATION • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS  
**SDS Date** 11 Oct 2011

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### RISK PHRASES

R20 Harmful by inhalation.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
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.

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

**UN No.** 1956 **DG Class** 2.2 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated  
**Packing Group** None Allocated **Hazchem Code** 2TE

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content v/v
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	H <sub>2</sub> S	7783-06-4	0.02-0.2%
NITROGEN	N <sub>2</sub>	7727-37-9	remainder

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#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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 available. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable gas.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	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. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Ensure work area is thoroughly ventilated before re-entry.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2TE

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spillage</b>	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

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Handling</b>	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. Do not drop, roll or drag cylinders. The uncontrolled release of any 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	
Hydrogen sulfide	SWA (AUS)	10 ppm	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 ppm	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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** Wear safety boots, cotton or leather gloves, coveralls and safety glasses. 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

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS	Solubility (water)	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour	ROTTEN EGG ODOUR	Specific Gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	0.97 (Air = 1) (Approximately)	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	-195.8°C (Nitrogen)	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE		
Autoignition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE	Decomposition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition Coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE	Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible substances.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), metals, metal oxides, alkalis (eg. hydroxides), lithium, ozone, titanium and lithium tetrahydroaluminate under specific conditions. Corrosive when moist. Copper and copper alloys unsuitable for use with hydrogen sulphide.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	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. This product also contains small amounts of Hydrogen sulphide which may result in depression and damage to the central nervous system.
Eye	Hydrogen sulphide can cause inflammation and irritation at concentrations below 10 ppm. Symptoms disappear when exposure ceases, but in severe cases damage may be permanent. Persons with potential exposure should not wear contact lenses.
Inhalation	Irritant. When released into air the concentrations are diluted. Hydrogen sulphide has an unpleasant odour above 0.12 ppm but odour is not an adequate warning due to paralysis of sense of smell. At 200 to 250 ppm, hydrogen sulphide causes severe irritation as well as symptoms such as headache, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. High level exposure may result in systemic poisoning, particularly on the nervous system. Unconsciousness may follow, and this is very rapid at concentrations above 1000 ppm. High level exposure may result in paralysis of the respiratory centre.
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.
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### 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

**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

<b>Shipping Name</b>	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (contains nitrogen)				
<b>UN No.</b>	1956	<b>DG Class</b>	2.2	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2TE	<b>GTEPG</b>	2C1

#### IATA

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#### IMDG

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### 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 regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder valve or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

#### ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.  
ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.  
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).  
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.  
CNS - Central Nervous System.  
EC No - European Community Number.  
HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.  
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.  
mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.  
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.  
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.  
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.  
SWA - Safe Work Australia.  
TWA - Time Weighted Average.

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**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.

**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.

**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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**SDS Date** 11 Oct 2011

**End of Report**