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RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP Infosafe No™ 1CH71 Issue Date: August 2019

Product Name: SULFUR

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

SULFUR

Identifier

CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Company Name Address

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN

SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Emergency phone

restrictions on use

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and

Sulfuric acid manufacture, paper and pulp manufacture, carbon disulfide, rubber vulcanization, detergents, petroleum refining, dyes and chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, explosives, insecticides, rodent repellents, soil conditioner, fungicide, coating for controlled-release fertilisers,

nucleating agent for photographic film, cement sealant, binder and asphalt extender in road paving, base

material for low-temperature mortars, and laboratory reagent.

Other Names Name **Product Code**

> SULFUR Roll ST053

Brimstone Flowers of sulfur

SULFUR LR SL006

Additional Information

Sulfur is not subject to the provisions of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code entry Sulfur UN 1350 when it has been formed to a specific shape (e.g. prills, granules, pellets, pastilles or flakes).

Sulfur is not subject to the provisions of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code entry Sulfur

UN 1350 when it has been formed to a specific shape (e.g. prills, granules, pellets, pastilles or flakes).

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification

Flammable Solids: Category 2

of the

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

substance/mixture Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement

H228 Flammable solid. H315 Causes skin irritation.

(s) Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame





Precautionary statement -

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. Prevention

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement -Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.



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Precautionary

statement -Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Solid

Characterization

Ingredients Name CAS **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase**

> Sulfur 7704-34-9 100 %

4. First-aid measures

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not Inhalation

breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid Skin

recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. If Eye contact

rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

Other Information For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand

0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Librates toxic fumes in fire (sulfur oxides, hydrogen sulfide gas).

Combustion **Products**

Specific Methods Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of

water until well after fire is out.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. Vapours, dust, borings or turnings may form combustible mixtures with air. May burn fiercely. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may

pollute waterways. May be transported in a molten form. Solids may melt and flow when heated or

involved in a fire.

Hazchem Code

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection.

Accidental release measures

Evacuate unprotected personnel from danger area. Spills & Disposal

> Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 15m. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Obtain expert advice on use of water as spilled material may be water-reactive. Prevent dust cloud. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic

containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions

Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in

accordance with local regulations.

Clean-up Methods -Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Large Spillages

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use in well ventilated areas away Handling



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from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including

any incompatabilities Other Information Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from combustible materials. Store in well ventilated area. Store in a cool dry place out of direct sunlight. Avoid contact with incompatible materials that support combustion such as strong oxidising agents. Keep containers securely sealed and

protected against physical damage.

A bulk cargo of sulfur has a liability to dust discharge during cleaning. Explosion may be avoided by preventing the atmosphere becoming dust-laden by adequate ventilation or by hosing-down instead of sweeping.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information

No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.

Appropriate

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by engineering controls process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory **Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection. fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

Hand Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves -Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual

circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by

appropriate risk assessments.

Recommendation: Rubber or plastic gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New

Zealand or other approved standards.

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, **Footwear**

Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection **Body Protection**

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other

Hygiene Measures protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form

Appearance Yellow powder, granules, flakes, discs, pastilles or roll.

Pure sulfur is odorless, but traces of hydrocarbon impurity may impart an oily and/or rotten egg odor. Odour

Melting Point 113-119 °C 444 - 445 °C **Boiling Point** Solubility in Water Insoluble.

Solubility in Organic Soluble in toluene, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride and benzene. Slightly soluble in acetone, ether,

Solvents Specific Gravity

alcohol. 1.96 - 2.07

Vapour Pressure < 0.01 hPa (20 °C)

Vapour Density

8.9

(Air=1)

Flash Point

160°C closed cup.

Flammability Flammable solid category 2.



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Auto-Ignition

235 °C

Temperature Explosion Limit -

40 % vol

Upper

Explosion Limit -

1 % vol

Lower **Explosion Properties**

Sulfur is a poor conductor or electricity causing charges of static electricity to build up during transport or

processing. Static discharge may lead to ignition of sulfur dust.

Sulfur may cause an explosion upon contact with ammonia, ammonia nitrate, ammonium perchlorate. tetraphenyllead, stannic iodide with sodium, sodium, phosphorus, iodine pentaoxide, potassium perchlorate. Combination of finely divided sulfur and finely divided bromates (also chlorates or iodates) of barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium or zinc will explode with heat, percussion and

sometimes, light friction. 32.06

Molecular Weight

Other Information Refractive index: 2.038

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Risk of dust explosion.

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Exposure to moisture. Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible **Materials**

Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, metals, metallic oxides, non metals, nonmetallic oxides, fluorine, halogen-halogen compounds, oxidizing agents, peroxi compounds, nitrites, hydrides, nitrides, carbides, sulfides, lithium silicide, silicon compounds, carbon disulfide, ethers, acetylidene, organic nitro compounds; with mineral acids and oxidizing agent (formed could be: sulfuric acid); violent reactions possible with: chlorates, nitrates, perchlorates and permanganates.

Sulfur oxides.

Hazardous Decomposition **Products**

Possibility of

Can react violently with halogens, carbides, halogenates, halogenites, zinc, uranium, tin, sodium, lithium, hazardous reactions nickel, palladium, gadolinium, phosphorus, potassium, indium, calcium, boron, aluminium, ammonia,

ammonium nitrate, ammonium perchlorate, chlorine dioxide, potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, silver oxide and sodium hydride.

Forms explosive and sensitive mixtures with most oxidising substances such as chlorates, nitrates,

perchlorates or permanganates. Will not occur.

Hazardous

Polymerization

Other Information

Transitions temperature, between alpha and beta crystalline forms, is ~ 95 °C. The conversion is slow.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion May be harmful if ingestion. May cause gastrointestinal tract irriation with symptoms including nausea,

vomiting and diarrhea. Poorly absorbed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause sore throat, headache, nausea and possible unconsciousness in severe cases. May be converted to toxic hydrogen sulfide in the intestines. Excessive amounts that are ingested may affect the central nervous system, behaviour

and kidneys.

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of dusts causes irriation to the mucous membranes and upper

respiratory tract. Inhalation of sulfur causes irritation to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (nose, throat and lungs), causing coughing, sneezing, wheezing and laboured breathing. Inflammation of the respiratory tract may result in bronchitis, pulmonary edema, pneumonia, asthma. However, this

reaction is potentially reversible and leaves no scar tissue.

May cause irritation, rash and dermatitis. Skin

Eye Contact causes irritation to the eyes. Symptoms include of tearing, redness, pain, burning, scratchy

discomfort and blurred vision. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to possible eye damage.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Chronic Effects Chronic exposure may lead to irritation of mucous membranes, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and

bronchial asthma. May cause possible skin sensitization and permanent eye damage (clouding of lens

and chronic irritation).

No evidence of mutagenic properties. Mutagenicity



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12. Ecological information

Acute Toxicity - Fish LC50 (Br. rerio): 866 mg/l/96 h.

Acute Toxicity -

EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 10000 mg/l/24 h.

Daphnia

Acute Toxicity - EC50 (activated sludge): 1900 mg/l/3 h.

Bacteria

Acute Toxicity - EC50 (Protozoa, Tetrahymen pyriformis): 0.16 mg/l/24 h.

Other Organisms

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local,

Considerations state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Dangerous Goods of Class 4.1 Flammable Solids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the

Information following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 4.2, Class 5 and Class 7

U.N. Number 1350 UN proper shipping SULFUR

name

Transport hazard 4.1

class(es)

Hazchem Code 1Z
Packaging Method 3.8.4.1

Packing Group III EPG Number 4A1 IERG Number 20

Other Information Sulphur is not subject to this Code when it has been formed to a specific shape (e.g. prills, granules,

pellets, pastilles or flakes).

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Information

Person/Point

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.

References Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons,

Inc., NY, 1997.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous

Chemicals', 2011.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide',

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances

(2011)'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational

Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Empirical Formula & S Structural Formula

...End Of MSDS...

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