SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 26-Mar-2024

Revision Number 8

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name SULPHUR POWDER

Product Code(s) 000034459301

Other means of identification

UN number or ID number 1350

CAS No. 7704-34-9

Synonyms Sulfur powder; Atomic sulphur; Dusting sulphur; Sulphur MC2; Sulphur MC2 Oiled.

Pure substance/mixture Substance

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Rubber industries, pesticides, fireworks.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd ABN: 51 600 546 512 Level 8, 1 Nicholson Street Melbourne 3000

Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9906 3000

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

Section 2: Hazard identification

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

GHS Classification

Flammable solids	Category 2
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2

Label elements

Flame



Signal word WARNING

Hazard statements

H228 - Flammable solid H315 - Causes skin irritation H320 - Causes eye irritation

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ .? / equipment.

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Wash eyes thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS).

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish...

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No storage statements.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

No disposal statements.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Sulfur	7704-34-9	100

Section 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New

Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep

eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes

and shoes. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms Ingestion

occur. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

Self-protection of the first aider Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s)

involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required.

See section 8 for more information.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Irritation. **Symptoms**

Effects of Exposure No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Note to physicians

Section 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media High volume water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable. Risk of ignition. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration". MEC).

When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the

vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of

statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts.

Hazardous combustion products

Oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen sulfide.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Hazchem code 1Z

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment.

Other information Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if

safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep

out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Prevent dust cloud.

Methods for cleaning up

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled

material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protection equipment. Handle in

accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All

equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment.

General hygiene considerations Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after

handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or

smoke when using this product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat,

sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers.

Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agent. Reducing agent. Bases. Metal oxides. Metal salts. Strong acids. Halides.

Flammable liquids.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace

Exposure Standard(s) for particulates:

Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m³

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES.



Eye/face protection

Goggles.

Skin and body protection Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Overalls. Antistatic

boots

Hand protection Impervious gloves.

Respiratory protection If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator

meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls No information available.

Thermal hazards No information available.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid
Appearance Powder
Color Bright Yellow

Odor Sulfur

Odor threshold No information available

<u>Property</u> <u>Values</u> <u>Remarks • Method</u>

pHNo data availableNone knownpH (as aqueous solution)No data availableNone known

Melting point / freezing point113-120°CBoiling point / boiling range444°CFlash point>207.2°C

Evaporation rateNo data availableNone knownFlammability (solid, gas)No data availableNone knownFlammability Limit in AirNone known

Upper flammability or explosive 460 g/m³ in air

limits

Lower flammability or explosive 53 g/m³ in air

limits

Vapor pressure0.105 mmHg at 140.2°CVapor densityNo data availableRelative density0.697 (water=1)Water solubilityInsoluble in water

Solubility(ies) Soluble in carbon disulfide, carbon None known

tetrachloride, benzene.

Partition coefficient No data available None known

Autoignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperatureNo data availableNone knownKinematic viscosityNo data availableNone knownDynamic viscosityNo data availableNone known

Other information

697.46 kg/m³

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reactivity Reacts violently with oxidizing agents. May corrode steel in damp conditions.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

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Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None. Sensitivity to static discharge Yes.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition

source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Dust formation. Dispersal of dust in the air. Heat, flames and sparks. Static discharge

(electrostatic discharge). Friction.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agent. Reducing agent. Bases. Metal oxides. Metal salts. Strong acids. Halides.

Flammable liquids.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of sulfur. Hydrogen sulfide.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety

Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is

mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation May cause irritation.

Eye contact Causes eye irritation.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Symptoms May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Irritation.

Acute toxicity .

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sulfur	> 3000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 9.23 mg/L (Rat)4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig).

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens as listed by OSHA,

IARC or NTP.

(OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration) (IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer)

(NTP - National Toxicology Program).

Reproductive toxicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposureNo information available.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to	Crustacea
			microorganisms	
Sulfur	-	LC50: =866mg/L (96h,	-	-
		Brachydanio rerio)		
		LC50: <14mg/L (96h,		
		Lepomis macrochirus)		
		LC50: >180mg/L (96h,		
		Oncorhynchus mykiss)		

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

There is no data for this product. Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Mobility No information available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects No information available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused

products

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste

contractor.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld

containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for

recycling or disposal.

See section 8 for more information

Section 14: Transport information

ADG Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code

(ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail: DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number or ID number 1350 Proper shipping name **SULPHUR** Transport hazard class(es) 4.1 Ш

Packing group Hazchem code 1Z

IATA Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association

(IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number 1350 **UN** proper shipping name **SULPHUR** Transport hazard class(es) 4.1 **Packing group** Ш

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous **IMDG**

Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

1350 **UN** number **SULPHUR UN proper shipping name** Transport hazard class(es) 4.1 Packing group Ш **IMDG EMS Fire** F-A S-G **IMDG EMS Spill**

Marine pollutant Not applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available

Section 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Australia

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail: DANGEROUS GOODS.

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No poisons schedule number allocated

Poison Schedule Number Not applicable

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Sulfur - 7704-34-9	Present	-

Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

International Inventories

AllC This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

NZIOC This material is listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

KECL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

Section 16: Other information

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 04/2021

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

Change in Exposure Controls

Prepared By

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and

SDS Services).

Revision date: 26-Mar-2024

Revision Note:

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration

LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA TWA (time-weighted average) STEL STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)

Ceiling Maximum limit value * Skin designation

C Carcinogen

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Environmental Protection Agency

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals

Food Research Journal

Hazardous Substance Database

International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)

National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)

Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)

National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)

U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)

New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet