

Issue date	March 1, 2015	Safety Data Sheet			
Reviewed date	October 1, 2020				
		SDS ID# 5082			
Section 1. IDENT 1.1. Product iden					
Product form		: Mixture			
Product name		: Hydrogen Sulfide (0.0001%-0.01%); Methane (0.0001%-3.0%) in Nitrogen			
1.2. Relevant ide	entified uses of th	e substance or mixture and uses advised against			
Product use		: Calibration gas/Bumptest gas/Function test gas			
1.3. Details of th	e supplier of the	safety data sheet			
Intermountain Sp 520 N. Kings Road Nampa, ID 83687 Telephone 1-208 Fax 1-208-466-91	 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Intermountain Specialty Gases 520 N. Kings Road Nampa, ID 83687 Telephone 1-208-466-9425 or Toll free 1-800-552-5003 Fax 1-208-466-9144 www.isgases.com 				
1.4. Emergency t	elephone numbe	r			
Emergency numb	ber	: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300			
Section 2. HAZA	RDS INDENTIFICA	TION			
2.1. Classification	n of the substance	e or mixture			
Classification		: GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas			
2.2. Label eleme Hazard pictogram					
Signal word		: WARNING			
Hazard statemen	nts	: H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED : CGA-HG24 - MAY SUPPORT COMBUSTION : OSHA - PG01 - DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL			
Precautionary st	atements				



Hydrogen Sulfide (0.0001%-0.01%); Methane (0.0001%-3.0%) in Nitrogen

[General]	: Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have a product container or label at hand. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
[Prevention]	: P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood : P271+P403- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
[Response]	: P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
[Storage]	: CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)
[Disposal]	: Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.
2.3. Other hazards	

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity

No data available

Section 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%
Nitrogen	(CAS No) 7727-37-9	73.49 - 80.5098
Oxygen	(CAS No) 7782-44-7	19.5 - 23.5
Methane	(CAS No) 74-82-8	0.0001 - 3.0
Hydrogen Sulfide	(CAS No) 7783-06-4	0.0001 - 0.01

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES 4.1. Description of first aid measures General : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If victim feels unwell, seek medical advice. Skin contact : Immediately flush with copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. : Immediately flush with copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Eye contact : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure, refer to the inhalation Ingestion section. 4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Acute Inhalation : Adverse effects not expected from this product.

EN (English US)



Hydrogen Sulfide (0.0001%-0.01%); Methane (0.0001%-3.0%) in Nitrogen

Skin contact	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Eye contact	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Ingestion	: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure, refer to the inhalation section.
Frostbite	: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected areas. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Symptoms/injuries upon intravenous	: Symptoms of overexposure are dizziness, headache, tiredness, nausea,
administration	unconsciousness, cessation of breathing.
Chronic symptoms Delayed	: Adverse effects not expected from this product. : Adverse effects not expected from this product.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If victim feels unwell, seek medical advice. If breathing is difficult, give artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES		
5.1. Extinguishing media		
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known	

5.2. Special hazards arising from the	substance or mixture
Fire hazard	: The product is not flammable
Explosion hazard	: Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing
	risk of burns and injuries.
Reactivity	: None known.
5.3. Advice for fire-fighters	
Firefighting instructions	: In case of fire: Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Stop the leak and flow
	of gas before extinguishing fire, if safe to do so. If this is not possible, withdraw from
	area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water
	spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Let the fire burn. Avoid inhalation of
	material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Exercise
	caution when fighting any chemical fire.
Protection during firefighting	: Standard protective clothing and equipment (e.g., Self Contained Breathing
	Apparatus, SCBA) for fire fighters. Do not enter fire area without proper protective
	equipment, including respiratory protection.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures		
6.1.1. For non -emergency personnel		
Protective equipment	: Wear protective equipment consistent with the site emergency plan.	
Emergency procedures	: Escape the danger area by the closest safe route. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Keep containers closed. Mark the danger area. Seal off low-lying areas. Keep upwind.	



6.1.12. For emergency responders	
Protective equipment	: Standard protective clothing and equipment (e.g., Self Contained Breathing
	Apparatus) for fire fighters. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures	: Evacuate and limit access. Ventilate area. See information above "For non-
	emergency personnel".
6.2. Methods and material for con	tainment and cleaning up
For containment	: Immediately contact emergency personnel. Try to stop gas leak if safe to do so.
Methods for cleaning up	:Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national,
	and/or international regulations.
Section 7. HANDLING AND STORA	GE
7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
Precautions for safety handling	: Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Use equipment rated
	for cylinder pressure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and
	understood. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with eyes,
	skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do
	not drag, roll, slide, or drop.
Hygiene measures	: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, in	cluding any incompatibilities
Technical measures	: None known.
Storage conditions	: Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 52°C (125°F). Keep containers closed
	when not in use. Protect cylinder from physical damage. Store in well ventilated area.
Incompatible products	: None known.
Incompatible materials	: None known.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Nitrogen (7727-37-9)					
OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL NIOSH REL		ACGIH 2015 TLV	
		(as of 4/26/13)	(as of 4/26/13)		
222	mg/m ³	8-hour TWA up to 10-hour TWA		8-hour TWA	
ppm		(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	
		(C) Ceiling	(C) Ceiling	(C) Ceiling	
Netestablished	Netestablished	Not established	Not established	Simple asphyxiant	
Not established	Not established				
	·			·	
Oxygen (7782-44-7)		_	_		
OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH 2015 TLV	
		(as of 4/26/13)	(as of 4/26/13)		
		8-hour TWA	up to 10-hour TWA	8-hour TWA	
ppm	mg/m ³	(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	

(C) Ceiling

(C) Ceiling

(C) Ceiling



There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.

Methane (74-82-8)					
OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL	Cal/OSHA PEL NIOSH REL		
	mg/m ³	(as of 4/26/13)	(as of 4/26/13)		
ppm		8-hour TWA	up to 10-hour TWA	8-hour TWA	
		(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	(ST) STEL	
		(C) Ceiling	(C)Ceiling	(C) Ceiling	
				1,000 ppm	

Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)							
OSHA PELs				Cal/OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH	
		Acceptable maximum peak		(as of 4/26/13)	(as of 4/26/13)	2015 TLV	
8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)	Acceptable Ceiling Concentration	Concentration	Maximum Duration	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling IDLH	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C)	
	20 ppm	50 ppm	10 min once only if no other measurable exposure occurs.	10 ppm (ST) 15 ppm (C) 20 ppm	(C) 10 ppm [10 min] IDLH - 100 ppm	1 ppm (ST) 5 ppm	

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls	
Engineering measures/controls	: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Systems under pressure
	should be regularly check for leakages. Ensure exposure is below occupational
	exposure limits. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may me
	released. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

8.3. Individual protection measures	
Hand protection	: Wear working gloves when handling gas containers. 29CFR 1910.138: Hand Protection.
Eye protection	: Wear safety glasses with side shields. 29 CFR 1910.133: Eye and Face Protection.
Skin and body protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing, e.gLab coats, coveralls or flame resistant clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved
	standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Thermal hazard protection	: None necessary during normal and routine operations.
Environmental exposure controls	: Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section
	13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.
Other information	: Wear safety shoes while handling containers. 29 CFR 1910.136: Foot Protection

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
9.1. Exposure controls	



Appearance	: Clear, colorless gas.
Physical state	: Gas
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Rotten eggs: Sulfide-like
Odor threshold	: 0.13 ppm (Hydrogen sulfide)
рН	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not Flammable - not combustible
Upper flammability	: Not Flammable - not combustible
Lower flammability	: Not Flammable - not combustible
Relative density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: Not applicable

	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Methane	Hydrogen Sulfide
Molecular weight (grams)	32.00	28.013	16.04	34.08
Boiling point	-182.9 °C	-196 °C	-161.49 °C	-60.3 °C
Vapor pressure	Above critical temperature	Above critical temperature	Above critical temperature	18100 hPa@20 °C
Vapor density at 20°C	1.11	0.97	0.56	1.19
Relative gas density	1.331	1.153	0.6784	1.427
Critical Temperature	-118.6 °C	-146.9 °C	-82.10 °C	100.5 °C

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described below.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

10.5. Incompatible materials

None known

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products



Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMA	TION
Acute toxicity	
Nitrogen (7727-37-9)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	410,000 ppm/4h
Oxygen (7782-44-7)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	400,000 ppm/4h
Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	712 ppm/1h
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	444 ppm/4h
11.1. Information on routes of exposur	
Inhalation	: Adverse effects not expected from this product
Skin contact	: Adverse effects not expected from this product
Eye contact	: May cause irritation. Ocular toxicity has been reported at hydrogen sulfide
	concentrations ranging from 5-30 ppm.
Ingestion	: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure
11.2. Symptoms related to physical, ch	emical and toxicological characteristics
Symptoms	Hydrogen sulfide gas between 15-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea and
	dizziness. continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and
	balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness.
11.3. Delayed and immediate effects	balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness.
11.3. Delayed and immediate effects Skin corrosion/irritation	balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of
Skin corrosion/irritation	balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation.
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization	balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation.
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified : Not classified : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Developmental Toxicity	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Developmental Toxicity Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (repeated	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Developmental Toxicity Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Developmental Toxicity Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (repeated	 balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Concentrations of 50-500ppm (hydrogen sulfide) cause eye and respiratory irritation. : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. : Not classified

11.4. Carcinogenic effects

The components of this material are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP AND IARC; therefore, they



are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATI 12.1. Aquatic Toxicity	ON
Ecology - general	: No ecological damage caused by this product
Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)	
Fish	0.448: 96 hours Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 0.016: 96 hours
	Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through.
Crustacean	0.022: 96 hours Gammarus pseudolimnaeus mg/L LC50
12.2. Persistence and degradability	
No information available for the produced	uct
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	
Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-06-4)	

Partition coefficient

0.45

12.4. Mobility in soil

No information available for the product

12.5. Other

No information available for the product

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Disposal methods

Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Section 14. TRANSPORATION INFORMATION

	US DOT	TDG	IMDG	ΙΑΤΑ
UN #	UN 1956	UN 1956	UN 1956	UN 1956
Proper shipping	Compressed gas, n.o.s.	Compressed gas, n.o.s.	Compressed gas, n.o.s.	Compressed gas, n.o.s.
name	(Nitrogen, Oxygen)	(Nitrogen, Oxygen)	(Nitrogen, Oxygen)	(Nitrogen, Oxygen)
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2 HON-FLAMMABLE GAS	2.2 HON-FLAMMABLE GAS	2.2 NON-FLAMMABLE GAS	2.2 NON FLAMMABLE GAS
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environment	No.	No.	No.	No.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal regulations



SARA 311/312 hazard categories

Acute Health	: No
Chronic Health	: No
Fire	: No
Pressure	: Yes
Reactive	: No

SARA Title III Notifications and Information: None known

This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency planning
and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.SARA 311/312Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

15.2. US State regulations

Nitrogen (007727-37-9)
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S Minnesota - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S New Jersey - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right To Know) List
Oxygen (007782-44-7)
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S New Jersey - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right To Know) List
Methane (000074-82-8)
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S Minnesota - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S New Jersey - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right To Know) List
Hydrogen Sulfide (7783-6-4)
U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S New Jersey - Right To Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right To Know) List

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION	
Date of issue/Date of revision	10/1/2020
Revision Note	
Hazardous Material Information Syste	em (USA)
Hazard Scale	: 0 = Minimal/ 1 = Slight/ 2 = Moderate/ 3 = Serious/ 4 = Severe
Health	:1
Fire	: 0
Physical hazards	: 3
	—

- Key/Legend
- SARA

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act



Hydrogen Sulfide (0.0001%-0.01%); Methane (0.0001%-3.0%) in Nitrogen

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
DOT	Department of Transportation
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
NTP	National Toxicology Program
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
ΙΑΤΑ	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
TWA	Time Weighted Average
Prop	Proposition
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate

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