

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

Absolute Accuracy
4591 S Wayside Dr
Houston, TX 77087
(832) 571-2387

Product Code: 2893

Synonyms: n/a
Recommended Use: calibration gas
Usage Restrictions: industrial calibration gas only

Section 2: Hazards Identification



Warning

Hazard Classification:

Gases Under Pressure

Hazard Statements:

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements

Storage:

Protect from sunlight.
Store in well-ventilated place.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

	CAS #	Concentration
Sulfur Dioxide	7446-09-5	ppm10
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	ppm25
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	ppm10
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	BALANCE

	Chemical Substance	Chemical Family	Trade Names
Sulfur Dioxide	SULFUR DIOXIDE	Inorganic gases	SULFUROUS ACID ANHYDRIDE; SULFUROUS OXIDE; SULPHUR DIOXIDE; SULFUROUS ANHYDRIDE; FERMENTICIDE LIQUID; SULFUR DIOXIDE(SO2); SULFUR OXIDE; SULFUR OXIDE(SO2); STCC 4904290; UN 1079; O2S
Hydrogen Sulfide	HYDROGEN SULFIDE	Inorganic gases	HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S); DIHYDROGEN MONOSULFIDE; DIHYDROGEN SULFIDE; HYDROSULFURIC ACID; SULFUR DIHYDRIDE; SULFURETED HYDROGEN; SULFUR HYDRIDE; STINK DAMP; SEWER GAS; RCRA U135; UN 1053; H2S
Carbon Monoxide	CARBON MONOXIDE	Inorganic gases	CARBON OXIDE; CARBON OXIDE (CO); UN 1016; CO
Nitrogen	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED GAS	Inorganic gases	DIATOMIC NITROGEN; DINITROGEN; NITROGEN; NITROGEN-14; NITROGEN GAS; UN 1066; N2

Section 4: First Aid Measures

	Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion	Inhalation	Note to Physicians
Sulfur Dioxide	Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention, if needed. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.	Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.
Carbon Monoxide	Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention, if needed. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.	Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.

	Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion	Inhalation	Note to Physicians
Nitrogen	Wash exposed skin with soap and water.	Flush eyes with plenty of water.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

	Suitable Extinguishing Media	Products of Combustion	Protection of Firefighters
Sulfur Dioxide	Non-flammable. Use suitable extinguishing media for surrounding fire.	None known	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-flammable ▪ Non-flammable
Hydrogen Sulfide	Let burn unless leak can be stopped immediately. Large fires: Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.	Sulfur oxides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece. ▪ Protective material types: butyl rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), neoprene
Carbon Monoxide	Carbon dioxide, regular dry chemical. Large fires: Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.	Carbon dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply. ▪ Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply.
Nitrogen	Non-flammable. Use suitable extinguishing media for surrounding fire. Cylinders may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.	Non-flammable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respiratory protection may be needed for frequent or heavy exposure.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

	Personal Precautions	Environmental Precautions	Methods for Containment
Sulfur Dioxide	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Evacuation radius: 150 feet.	Avoid contamination of environment.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Reduce vapors with water spray. Do not get water directly on material.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Evacuation radius: 150 feet. For tank, rail car or tank truck: 800 meters (1/2 mile). Do not touch spilled material.	Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Remove sources of ignition. Reduce vapors with water spray. Do not get water directly on material.
Carbon Monoxide	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.	Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Reduce vapors with water spray. Remove sources of ignition.
Nitrogen	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.	No significant effects from contamination expected.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk.

	Methods for Cleanup	Other Information
Sulfur Dioxide	Stop leak, evacuate area. Contact emergency personnel.	Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).
Hydrogen Sulfide	Collect runoff for disposal as potential hazardous waste. Dike for later disposal. Absorb with sand or other non-combustible material. Add an alkaline material (lime, crushed limestone, sodium bicarbonate, or soda ash).	Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).
Carbon Monoxide	Stop leak, evacuate area. Wear protective equipment.	Subject to California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).
Nitrogen	N/A	N/A

Section 7: Handling and Storage

	Handling	Storage
Sulfur Dioxide	Store and use with adequate ventilation. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125F (52C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.	Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Open valve slowly. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Protect from physical damage. Store outside or in a detached building. Store in a cool, dry place. Store in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with light. Grounding and bonding required. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.101. Notify State Emergency Response Commission for storage or use at amounts greater than or equal to the TPQ (U.S. EPA SARA Section 302). SARA Section 303 requires facilities storing a material with a TPQ to participate in local emergency response planning (U.S. EPA 40 CFR 355.30). Keep separated from incompatible substances.	Subject to handling regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.119.
Carbon Monoxide	Keep separated from incompatible substances.	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Grounding and bonding required. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.101.
Nitrogen	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.101.	Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

	Exposure Guidelines
Sulfur Dioxide	SULFUR DIOXIDE: 2 ppm (5 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 5 ppm (13 mg/m ³) OSHA STEL (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 5 ppm (13 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA 2 ppm ACGIH TWA 5 ppm ACGIH STEL 2 ppm (5 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended TWA 10 hour(s) 5 ppm (13 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended STEL
Hydrogen Sulfide	HYDROGEN SULFIDE: 20 ppm OSHA ceiling 50 ppm OSHA peak 10 minute(s) (once if no other measurable exposure occurs) 10 ppm (14 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 15 ppm (21 mg/m ³) OSHA STEL (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 10 ppm ACGIH TWA 15 ppm ACGIH STEL 10 ppm (15 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended ceiling 10 minute(s) TLV-TWA: 1ppm Upper respiratory irritation (ACGIH)
Carbon Monoxide	CARBON MONOXIDE: 50 ppm (55 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA 35 ppm (40 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 200 ppm (229 mg/m ³) OSHA ceiling (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 25 ppm ACGIH TWA 35 ppm (40 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended TWA 10 hour(s) 200 ppm (229 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended ceiling
Nitrogen	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED GAS: NITROGEN: ACGIH (simple asphyxiant)

Engineering Controls

Handle only in fully enclosed systems.

	Eye Protection	Skin Protection	Respiratory Protection
Sulfur Dioxide	Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a face shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.	For the gas: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. For the liquid: Wear appropriate protective, cold insulating clothing.	Non-flammable
Hydrogen Sulfide	Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a face shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.	Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.
Carbon Monoxide	Eye protection not required, but recommended.	Protective clothing is not required.	Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply.
Nitrogen	Eye protection not required, but recommended.	Protective clothing is not required.	Respiratory protection may be needed for frequent or heavy exposure.

General Hygiene considerations

- Avoid breathing vapor or mist
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

	Physical State	Appearance	Color	Change in Appearance	Physical Form	Odor	Taste
Sulfur Dioxide	Gas	Clear	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Irritating odor	N/A
Hydrogen Sulfide	Gas	Colorless	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Rotten egg odor	N/A

	Physical State	Appearance	Color	Change in Appearance	Physical Form	Odor	Taste
Carbon Monoxide	Gas	Colorless	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Odorless	Tasteless
Nitrogen	Gas	Clear	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Odorless	Tasteless

	Flash Point	Flammability	Partition Coefficient	Autoignition Temperature	Upper Explosive Limits	Lower Explosive Limits
Sulfur Dioxide	Not flammable	Not available	Not available	Nonflammable	Nonflammable	Nonflammable
Hydrogen Sulfide	Flammable	Not available	Not available	500 F (260 C)	45.5%	3.9%
Carbon Monoxide	Flammable	Not available	1479.11 (log = 3.17) (estimated from water solubility)	1128-1202 F (609-650 C)	0.74	12.0-12.5%
Nitrogen	Not flammable	Not available	Not available	Nonflammable	Nonflammable	Nonflammable

	Boiling Point	Freezing Point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor Density	Specific Gravity	Water Solubility	pH	Odor Threshold	Evaporation Rate	Viscosity
Sulfur Dioxide	14 F (-10 C)	-99 F (-73 C)	2432 mmHg @ 20 C	2.26 (Air=1)	1.462 @ -10 C	22.8% @ 0 C	Acidic in solution	3-5 ppm	>1 (butyl acetate=1)	Not available
Hydrogen Sulfide	-78 to -77 F (-61 to -60.3 C)	-123 F (-86 C)	15200 mmHg @ 25 C	1.2 (Air=1)	1.192	2.58-2.9% @ 20 C	4.5-<7 (saturated solution)	0.13 ppm	Not applicable	0.0128 cP @ 25 C
Carbon Monoxide	-312.7 F (-191.5 C)	-326 F (-199 C)	760 mmHg @ -191 C gas; cannot be liquefied at room temperature	0.968 (Air=1)	Not applicable	2.3% @ 20 C	Not applicable	Not available	Not applicable	0.01657 cP @ 0 C
Nitrogen	-321 F (-196 C)	-346 F (-210 C)	760 mmHg @ -196 C	0.967 (Air=1)	Not applicable	1.6% @ 20 C	Not applicable	Not available	Not applicable	0.01787 cP @ 27 C

	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Density	Weight per Gallon	Volatility by Volume	Volatility	Solvent Solubility
Sulfur Dioxide	64.06	S-O2	0.169	Not available	Not available	Not applicable	Soluble: Alcohol, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, ether, chloroform, benzene, sulfuryl chloride, nitrobenzenes, toluene, acetone
Hydrogen Sulfide	34.08	H2-S	1.539 g/L @ 0 C	Not available	Not available	Not applicable	Soluble: Carbon disulfide, alcohol, ether, glycerol, gasolines, kerosene, crude oil, alkali solutions

	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Density	Weight per Gallon	Volatility by Volume	Volatility	Solvent Solubility
Carbon Monoxide	28.01	C-O	1.250 g/L @ 0 C	Not available	100%	Not applicable	Soluble: Alcohol, benzene, acetic acid, ethyl acetate, chloroform, cuprous chloride solutions
Nitrogen	28.0134	N ₂	1.2506 g/L	Not available	100%	1	Soluble: Liquid ammonia

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

	Stability	Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible Materials
Sulfur Dioxide	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Combustible materials, metals, bases, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal carbide, metal oxides, peroxides, reducing agents, potassium, sodium, nitril chloride, acrolein, metal oxides, carbide
Hydrogen Sulfide	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, halogens, metal oxides, metal salts, bases, rust, oxidants, oxygen, copper powder, acetaldehyde, silver fulminate
Carbon Monoxide	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Oxidizing materials, halogens, metal oxides, metals, combustible materials, lithium
Nitrogen	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Metals, oxidizing materials

	Hazardous Decomposition Products	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Sulfur Dioxide	Forms sulfurous acid solution on reaction with water.	Will not polymerize.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Oxides of sulfur	Will not polymerize.
Carbon Monoxide	Oxides of carbon	Will not polymerize.
Nitrogen	Oxides of nitrogen	Will not polymerize.

Section 11: Toxicology Information

Acute Effects

	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation
Sulfur Dioxide	LC50, 1 hr, rat = 2520 ppm	Not available	Allergic reactions, burns, toxic
Hydrogen Sulfide	444 ppm inhalation-rat LC50	Irritation 0.000125 ppm/5 hour(s) eyes-human	Irritation, lack of sense of smell, sensitivity to light, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, tremors, visual disturbances, suffocation, lung congestion, internal bleeding, heart damage, nerve damage, brain damage, coma, death
Carbon Monoxide	LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat 1807 ppm 4 hours	Not available	Changes in body temperature, changes in blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, hallucinations, pain in extremities, tremors, loss of coordination, hearing loss, visual disturbances, eye damage, suffocation, blood disorders, convulsions, coma
Nitrogen	Not available	Not available	Nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, tingling sensation, loss of coordination, convulsions, coma

	Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation	Sensitization
Sulfur Dioxide	Corrosive, burns	Corrosive, burns	Acute toxicity, Category 3, inhalation; H331: Toxic if inhaled. Skin corrosion, Category 1B; H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

	Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation	Sensitization
Hydrogen Sulfide	Irritation, sensitivity to light, visual disturbances	Irritation liquid: frostbite	Acute toxicity, Category 2, inhalation; H330: Fatal if inhaled. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3; H335: May cause respiratory irritation. Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute Category 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
Carbon Monoxide	No information on significant adverse effects	No information on significant adverse effects	Acute toxicity, Category 3, inhalation; H331: Toxic if inhaled. Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A; H360D: May damage the unborn child. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure), Category 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Nitrogen	Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite	No information on significant adverse effects	Difficulty breathing

Chronic Effects

	Carcinogenicity	Mutagenicity	Reproductive Effects	Developmental Effects
Sulfur Dioxide	IARC: Human Inadequate Evidence, Animal Limited Evidence, Group 3; ACGIH: A4 -Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	Available.	Available.	No data
Hydrogen Sulfide	Not available	Not available	Available.	No data
Carbon Monoxide	Not available	Available.	Available.	No data
Nitrogen	Not hazardous	Not available	Not available	No data

Section 12: Ecological Information

Fate and Transport

	Eco toxicity	Persistence / Degradability	Bioaccumulation / Accumulation	Mobility in Environment
Sulfur Dioxide	Fish toxicity: 3000 ug/L 0.667-0.833 hour(s) (Avoidance) Atlantic menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) Invertebrate toxicity: Not available Algal toxicity: 500 ug/L 6 day(s) (Cellular) Green algae (Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum) Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: >=150 ug/L NR hour(s) (Biochemical) Duckweed (Lemna minor)	Not available	Not available	Not available
Hydrogen Sulfide	Fish toxicity: Acute LC50 7 ug/L Fresh water Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - FRY 96 hours; 14.9 ug/L 96 hour(s) LC50 (Mortality) Fathead	Highly toxic to aquatic life.	Not available	Not available

	minnow (Pimeph Invertebrate toxicity: 9730 ug/L 1.5 hour(s) (Mortality) Mediterranean mussel (Mytilus galloprovincialis) Algal toxicity: Not available Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available			
Carbo n Mono oxide	Fish toxicity: 75000 ug/L 1 day(s) LC100 (Mortality) Orangespotted sunfish (Lepomis humilis) Invertebrate toxicity: Not available Algal toxicity: Not available Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available	Relatively non-persistent in the environment. Highly volatile from water.	Not available	Not expected to leach through the soil or the sediment.
Nitro gen	Fish toxicity: Not available Invertebrate toxicity: Not available Algal toxicity: Not available Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Sulfur Dioxide	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): U135.
Carbon Monoxide	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D001.
Nitrogen	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 14: Transportation Information

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Information For This Mixture

Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide)
UN Number	UN1956
Hazard Class	2.2
Hazard Information	Non-Flammable Gas

Individual Component Information

	Proper Shipping Name	ID Number	Hazard Class or Division	Packing Group	Labeling Requirements	Passenger Aircraft or Railcar Quantity Limitations	Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity Limitations	Additional Shipping Description
Sulfur Dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	UN1079	2.3	Not applicable	2.3; 8	Forbidden	Forbidden	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard Zone C
Hydrogen Sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide	UN1053	2.3	Not applicable	2.3; 2.1	Forbidden	Forbidden	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard Zone B
Carbon Monoxide	Carbon monoxide, compressed	UN1016	2.3	Not applicable	2.3; 2.1	Forbidden	25 kg	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard Zone D
Nitrogen	Nitrogen, compressed	UN1066	2.2	Not applicable	2.2	75 kg or L	150 kg	N/A

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

	Shipping Name	UN Number	Class	Packing Group / Risk Group
Sulfur Dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	UN1079	2.3; 8	Not applicable
Hydrogen Sulfide	HYDROGEN SULFIDE; or HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	UN1053	2.3; 2.1	Not applicable
Carbon Monoxide	Carbon monoxide, compressed	UN1016	2.3; 2.1	Not applicable
Nitrogen	Nitrogen, compressed	UN1066	2.2	Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. Regulations

	CERCLA Sections	SARA 355.30	SARA 355.40
Sulfur Dioxide	Not regulated.	500 LBS TPQ	500 LBS RQ
Hydrogen Sulfide	100 LBS RQ	500 LBS TPQ	100 LBS RQ
Carbon Monoxide	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

SARA 370.21

	Acute	Chronic	Fire	Reactive	Sudden Release
Sulfur Dioxide	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hydrogen Sulfide	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Carbon Monoxide	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nitrogen	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

SARA 372.65

Sulfur Dioxide	Not regulated.
Hydrogen Sulfide	HYDROGEN SULFIDE: Administrative stay issued Aug. 22, 1994
Carbon Monoxide	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

OSHA Process Safety

Sulfur Dioxide	1000 LBS TQ
Hydrogen Sulfide	1500 LBS TQ
Carbon Monoxide	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

State Regulations

	CA Proposition 65
Sulfur Dioxide	WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including sulfur dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov .
Hydrogen Sulfide	Not regulated.
Carbon Monoxide	WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon Monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov .
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

Canadian Regulations

	WHMIS Classification
Sulfur Dioxide	AD1
Hydrogen Sulfide	A, B1, D1A, D2B.
Carbon Monoxide	A, B1, D1A, D2A.
Nitrogen	A

National Inventory Status

	US Inventory (TSCA)	TSCA 12b Export Notification	Canada Inventory (DSL/NDSL)
Sulfur Dioxide	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Not determined.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Listed on inventory.
Carbon Monoxide	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Listed on inventory.
Nitrogen	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Listed on inventory.

Section 16: Other Information

	NFPA Rating
Sulfur Dioxide	HEALTH=3 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=0
Hydrogen Sulfide	HEALTH=4 FIRE=4 REACTIVITY=0
Carbon Monoxide	HEALTH=2 FIRE=4 REACTIVITY=0
Nitrogen	HEALTH=0 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=0 SPECIAL=SA

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard