

1 NAME OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

1.1 Product Identification

Name of Substance: Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur

EC No. 231-722-6

CAS No. 7704-34-9

REACH Registration No. 01-2119487295-27-0005

1.2 Product Use

Established use: feedstock in chemical industry

1.3 Detailed Information on MSDS Supplier

Manufacturer:

Public Company *ORLEN Lietuva*

Juodeikiai, LT-89467 Mažeikiai District, Lithuania

Tel.: (370) 443 92121

Telefax: (370) 443 92525

E-mail address: info@orlenlietuva.lt

1.4 Emergency telephone

Public Company ORLEN Lietuva (24 hours a day): 370 443 92510

Poison Center (24 hours a day): +370 52362052, mob. +370 687 53378

2 POSSIBLE HAZARDS

2.1 Classification of the Substance

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: H315:

2.1.2 Classification according to Directive of the Council 67/548/EEC: Xi; R38

2.2 Labelling

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Signal word:

CAUTION.

Hazard pictograms



GHS07

Hazard statements:

H315: Irritating to skin.

Precautionary statements:

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

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Other hazards

Sulphur is solid combustible material which is attributed to products of low hazard when at ambient temperature and normal conditions. Finely dispersed sulphur particles may form explosive mixtures in air.

Sulphur dust irritates mucous membrane of respiratory tract and eyes, and the skin. Ingestion may cause digestive tract diseases. Lump sulphur may evolve small amounts of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.

Burning sulphur emits toxic sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

Low environment hazard at ambient temperature. Hazard of soil and ground water contamination.

3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical composition:

Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur.

Components according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Description	CAS No.	EC No.	Identification Number	Concentration, % m/m
Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur	7704-34-09	231-722-6	016-094-00-1	100

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

General Information

Solid sulfur is flammable. Burning sulphur emits toxic and suffocating sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.

Liquid sulphur may evolve sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and toxic and flammable hydrogen sulphide (H₂S).

Liquid sulfur can cause thermal burns.

Inhalation

Symptoms: irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of sulfur dust: Remove casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so.

If casualty is unconscious and:

- Not breathing – ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical assistance;

- Breathing – place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary. Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.

Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.

If there is any suspicion of inhalation of SO₂ or H₂S:

- Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.

- Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible.

- Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased.

- Provision of oxygen may help.

- Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

Skin Contact

Symptoms: (product at ambient temperature): irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of safely.

Wash affected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness occurs.

For minor thermal burns: Cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. However, body hypothermia must be avoided.

Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

Eye Contact

Symptoms: (product at ambient temperature): irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.

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

If dust particles remain in the eye, do not rub the eye as mechanical abrasion due to the dust may damage the cornea.

If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

Ingestion

Symptoms: light laxative effect.

In contact with mouth, wash out with plenty of water. Except as deliberate acts, ingestion of large amounts of sulphur is unlikely.

DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical assistance.

Information to doctor or other competent person providing first aid

Treat symptomatically.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Special hazards**

Dust clouds may present an explosion hazard. They may be ignited by heat, sparks, static electricity or flames.

The flames generated by the burning product are short, dark blue colored at night and invisible in the daylight, with the exception of the fume and the heat. The burning material acquires a dark red-black colour.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Foam (specifically trained personnel only);
- Water fog (specifically trained personnel only);
- Dry chemical powder;
- Carbon dioxide;
- Other inert gases (subject to regulations);
- Sand or earth;
- Steam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Combustion Products

Combustion products include sulphur oxide (SO₂) and hydrogen sulphide (H₂S).

Specific Hazards

Whereas burning sulphur emits toxic gas which irritates mucous membrane of respiratory tract and eyes, do not come close to the source of fire without suitable breathing apparatus.

Burning sulphur in railway cars and storage facilities should be extinguished with water at a safe distance. Nearest building and area evacuation should be arranged considering toxic burning sulphur products movement direction.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters

In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**General Information**

As sulphur is flammable, any leakage or spill in dust form creates a fire hazard in case of presence of ignition sources. Finely dispersed sulphur particles may form explosive mixtures in air.

Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with released material.

Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.

It is recommended to eliminate all ignition sources, if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares).

Prevent generation and spreading of dust.

When the presence of dangerous amounts of SO₂ or H₂S around the spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

Personal Protection Equipment

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material.

Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance.

NOTE: Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use.

Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots.

Closed goggles. Face shield, if contact of hot product or vapors with eyes is possible or anticipated.

If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated.

Respiratory protection: a half mask with dust filter, a full face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/ SO₂/H₂S, or a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

Environmental Measures and Cleaning Methods**Land spillage**

Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water. Leaks and spillages of molten sulphur cause the risk of severe burns.

NOTE: Solidified product may clog drains and sewers.

If necessary dike the molten product with earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials.

Let molten sulphur cool naturally. If necessary, cautiously use water fog to help the cooling. Do not play direct jets of water on the spilled molten product, as this may cause splattering.

When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

Collect free product with suitable mechanical means. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

Spillages in Water or at Sea

The product in solid form is heavier than water, and normally no intervention will be possible. Fine dust may momentarily float. If possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the solid product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. In case of spillages of molten sulphur in the water, the product will cool down rapidly, become solid and sink to the bottom.

Do not use solvents or dispersants, unless specifically advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.

Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

Additional Information

NOTE: Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of SO₂ or H₂S around the spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special equipment for detection and personal protection, procedures and personnel training.

Spillages of limited amounts of products, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which are unlikely to entail exposure to dangerous concentrations of SO₂ or H₂S. As these gases have a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**General Information**

When handling, risk of explosive mixtures of dusts and air. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding explosive atmospheres, and handling and storage facilities of flammable products, are followed.

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

A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and/or hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with the product, namely when in the molten form.

Avoid release to the environment.

Handling

Handle only in areas away from potential ignition sources, therefore take precautionary measures against static electricity.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Avoid splash filling of bulk volumes when handling hot liquid product.

Transfer equipment must be designed in a manner that minimizes the airborne dust.

Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not breathe dusts/vapors of hot product.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Storage

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation.

Store in facilities designed for flammable solid or liquid material storage.

Concentrations of SO₂ and/or H₂S in silos, pits or tanks can reach hazardous values in case of prolonged storage, particularly where the sulphur is molten or recently solidified from the molten state

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage equipment must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content, SO₂, H₂S and flammability.

Store separately from oxidizing agents.

Recommended and Unsuitable Materials for Storage

Recommended materials:

Solid sulphur: carbon steel. Liquid sulphur: carbon steel and concrete. Acid-resistant internal coating is recommended for containments and storage spaces. Hulls of sea carriers for the transport of solid sulphur should be either coated or lime washed. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Unsuitable materials:

Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers (tanks) or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Container Advice If the Product is Supplied in Containers

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product.

Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled.

Empty containers may contain combustible product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Harmful concentrations of SO₂ and/or H₂S may also arise especially in case of prolonged storage of heated molten product.

Application

Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur is used as feedstock in chemical industry.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROL/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

It is recommended to observe national allowed occupational exposure limits. Where not established, the following long-term exposure limits are recommended:

- sulphur dust - 6 mg/m³;
- SO₂ - 5 mg/m³.

Technical measures

At ambient temperature sulphur evolves small amounts of toxic dust and gas. However, during lump sulphur transfer, sulphur dust may be generated. In case of fire, toxic SO₂ gas is emitted. Toxic material concentrations in the air of working environment should be controlled to the minimum allowed limit.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection

If during operations the exposure to dust inevitable, then suitable respiratory protective equipment, such as protective respirator or B filtering mask against SO₂ and H₂S and sulphur dust (e.g. acc. to EN 141) should be worn. Respiratory protection equipment should be selected and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and requirements established by the law.

Eye Protection

Wear safety goggles if contact of sulphur dust with eyes may occur (e.g. acc. to EN 166).

Skin and Body Protection**Hand Protection**

Acid-resistant gloves (e.g. acc. to EN 388, EN 374-2, EN 374-3).

Other Protective Measures

It is necessary, wear protective clothing (e.g. acc. to EN 11612, EN 1149-5), gloves and other protective equipment. Heat and acid resistant clothes and boots should be worn to avoid thermal burns when handling molten hot sulphur. Cover your face, head and neck. Protective clothing and equipment should be regularly inspected and maintained.

Special Hygienic Recommendations

Wash hands before breaks and after work.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance, colour, odour**

Crystal solid material of yellow colour with specific odour.

Important Safety Information

pH	– N/A
Melting point	– 119 °C.
Boiling point	– 444 °C.
Autoignition temperature	– 190 °C.
Sulphur dust explosive concentration in air	– over 17 g/m ³ .
Density: - liquid	– 1790 kg/m ³ .
- solid	– 2100 kg/m ³ .
Solubility in water	– insoluble.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

Stable at ambient temperature.

Conditions to Avoid

High ambient temperature.

Avoid all open and potential sources of ignition.

Materials to Avoid

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Burning sulphur emits toxic sulphur dioxide which may build-up of dangerous concentrations in ambient air, especially in confined spaces.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Sources of Exposure**

Dust particles may enter the body when inhaled together with air.

Acute Health Effects

Sulphur dust is irritating to eyes, mucous membrane of respiratory tract and skin, causes eye irritation and redness, coughing, and skin dryness. If hot molten product is splashed into the eyes or on skin, it may cause thermal burns. Except for deliberate acts, ingestion of large amounts of sulphur is unlikely.

Chronic Health Effects

Repeated or prolonged contact with sulphur and dust may cause skin redness, dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to sulphur dust may cause eye inflammation and pneumonia.

NOTE: Product handling at normal conditions is not subject to toxicity.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

Sulphur does not cause any long-term adverse effects in the aquatic and other environment.

Durability and Degradability

Non-biodegradable. In normal conditions, the product is not mobile and therefore remains in the same location.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Bioaccumulation will not occur.

Mobility

According to its physical properties lump sulphur is not mobile, therefore it stays on the surface of soil. Sinks in water.

13 WASTE MANAGEMENT**Waste Disposal Methods**

Waste is disposed of by decontamination in accordance with national requirements and local regulations or via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Identify the hazards of waste handling and undertake required safety measures. Personal protective equipment is necessary for personnel involved in waste disposal.

Empty containers or tanks may contain some remaining sulphur, therefore, hazard-warning labels are to be retained as a guide to the safe container handling and waste disposal.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number - 1350

Shipping name - Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur.

Land Transport**ADR**

Hazard class - 4.1

Packing group - III

Environmental hazard - environmentally no hazardous

RID

Hazard class - 4.1

Packing group - III

Environmental hazard - environmentally no hazardous

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Legislation

Lithuanian:

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010; Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Law on Chemical Substances and Preparations of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette (Valstybės Žinios)*, 2000, No. 36-987; 2004, No. 116-4329; 2005, No. 79-2846; 2006, No. 65-2381; 2008, No. 76-3000); Order No. 532 /742 „Regarding Procedure of Classification and Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals and Preparations“ issued by the Minister of Environment and Minister of Health Care of the Republic of Lithuania on 19 December 2000 (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No. 16-509; 2002, No. 81-3501; 2003, No. 81(1)-3703, No. 81(2)-3703, No. 81(3)-3703; 2005, No. 115-4196, No. 141-5095; 2008, No. 66-2517); Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Packing and Packing Wastes Management (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No. 85-2968; 2005, No.86-3206; 2008, No.71-2699); Lithuanian Hygienic Norm HN 23:2007 „Concentration Limit Values of Hazardous Chemicals in Working Environment Air. General Requirements“ (*Official Gazette*, 2007, Nr.108-4434) approved by Order No. V-827/A1-287 of the Minister of Health Care and the Minister of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania on 15 October 2007.

Chemical Safety Assessment

Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur chemical safety assessment has been conducted.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

The Material Safety Data Sheet has been reviewed and the data therein were revised and laid out according the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010.

Hazard statements:

H315: Irritating to skin.

Precautionary statements:

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

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Risk Phrases According to Council Directive 67/548/EEC:

R38 Irritating to skin.

Do not use Lump Gaseous Technical Sulphur for purposes other than indicated in the manufacturer's information. During such use the user may be exposed to unforeseen hazards.

Should you have any questions or doubts regarding the MSDS, its contents or other issues related to the material safety, please contact us at the address: info@orlenlietuva.lt

NOTE:

Information in this safety data sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. Information provided herein serves only as guidelines for safe work, use, processing, storage, and waste management. It cannot be considered as a warranty or quality certificate. This information applies only to specific material designated and may not be suitable for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other manner not described in this document.