

Version 2.4 Revision Date 24.03.2020 Supercedes Version: 2.3 SDS Number 300000000098 Print Date 05.03.2022

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier : Nitric oxide

CAS No. : 10102-43-9

Chemical formula : NO

Synonyms : Nitric oxide, Mononitrogen Monoxide, Nitrogen Monoxide

REACH Registration Number: Registration not required: substance manufactured or imported < 1 t/y.

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the : Industrial and professional use. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

Substance/Mixture

Restrictions on Use : Not for consumer use.

1.3 Details of the supplier : Air Products Plc

1.3. Details of the supplier : Air Products Plc of the safety data sheet : Air Products Plc 2 Millennium Gate

Westmere Drive

Crewe Cheshire

Email Address – Technical

Information

: GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : +44(0)3457 020202

1.4. Emergency : +44(0)8085 020202

telephone number

NHS Direct in England or Wales 0845 46 47 or NHS 24 in Scotland 08454 24 24

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Oxidizing gases - Category 1 H270:May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

Gases under pressure - Compressed gas. H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation Category 1 H330:Fatal if inhaled.

Skin corrosion - Category 1B H314:Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious Eye Damage - Category 1 H318:Causes serious eye damage.

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols

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Signal Word: Danger

#### Hazard Statements:

H270:May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H330:Fatal if inhaled.

EUH071: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

### **Precautionary Statements:**

Prevention : P220:Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

P244:Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease. P260:Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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

protection.

Response : P303+P361+P353 :IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all

contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 :IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 :IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

P370+P376: In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. P315: Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Storage : P403:Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405:Store locked up.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Very toxic by inhalation.

High pressure, oxidizing gas.

Vigorously accelerates combustion.

Keep oil, grease, and combustibles away.

May react violently with combustible materials.

Extremely reactive.

May react violently with water.

Do not breathe gas.

Corrosive to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT and vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII.

### **Environmental Effects**

Dangerous for the environment.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

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#### 3.1. Substances

Components	EINECS / ELINCS Number	CAS Number	Concentration
			(Volume)
Nitrogen monoxide	233-271-0	10102-43-9	100 %

Components	Classification (CLP)	REACH Reg. #
Nitrogen monoxide	Ox. Gas 1 ;H270	*2
	Press. Gas (Comp.) ;H280	
	Skin Corr. 1B ;H314	
	Eye Dam. 1 ;H318	
	Acute Tox. Inha 1;H330	

<sup>\*1:</sup>Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.

Refer to section 16 for full text of each relevant hazard statement (H).

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications.

3.2. Mixtures : Not applicable.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing

apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration

if breathing stopped.

Eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek

medical advice.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Skin contact : Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion

of the skin heal slowly and badly. Flush with copious amounts of water until

treatment is available.

Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation : Move to fresh air. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. If breathing has

stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be

indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin

cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. Mouth to mouth resuscitation is not

recommended. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical

advice. Consult a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : No data available.

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

Treatment : Absorption of nitric oxide may lead to the formation of methemoglobin, and a

conversion fraction of 10% may be noted as a "lilac" cyanosis. High levels of conversion (>35-40%) may be indications for treatment with intravenous

<sup>\*2:</sup>Registration not required: substance manufactured or imported < 1 t/y.

<sup>\*3:</sup>Registration not required: substance manufactured or imported < 1 t/y for non-intermediate uses.

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methylene blue or exchange transfusion. Nitric oxide and its reaction product nitrogen dioxide are deep lung irritants and produce chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema, often delayed in onset. Lung injury caused by inhalation of oxides of nitrogen may be accompanied by bacterial infection of the airway and delayed bronchiolitis obliterans. If nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide have been inhaled under conditions which produce lung effects, the participation of a physician skilled in the treatment of pulmonary disease is essential. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

# SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: The product itself does not burn.

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons.

: Do not use water jet to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

: Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Oxidant. Strongly supports combustion. May react violently with combustible materials. Some materials which are noncombustible in air may burn in the presence of an oxidizer. Use of water may result in the formation of very toxic aqueous solutions. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. If possible, stop flow of product.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. EN 943-2: Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Gas-tight chemical protective suits for emergency teams.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with mask and escape pack in areas where concentration is unknown or above the exposure limits. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

: Should not be released into the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

: Ventilate the area. Approach suspected leak areas with caution.

Additional advice : If possible, stop flow of product. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the

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cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations.

6.4. Reference to other sections

: For more information refer to Sections 8 & 13

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas or a gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use backflow protective device in piping. Purge system with dry inert gas (e.g. helium or nitrogen) before gas is introduced and when system is placed out of service. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the cylinder and the regulator is recommended. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never permit oil, grease, or other readily combustible substances to come into contact with valves or containers containing oxygen or other oxidants. Do not use rapidly opening valves (e.g. ball valves). Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock. Never pressurize the entire system at once. Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service and rated for cylinder pressure. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F).

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Local codes may have special requirements for toxic gas storage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not

allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Display "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in the storage areas. Return empty containers in a timely manner.

#### Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance whit local regulations. Keep away from combustible material. Where necessary containers containing oxygen and oxidants should be separated from flammable gases by a fire resistant partition. Segregate from flammable gases and other flammable materials in store.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to section 1 or the extended SDS if applicable.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limit(s)

Nitrogen monoxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	25 ppm	30 mg/m3	EU. Indicative Exposure Limit Values in Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC, 2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU, 2017/164/EU, as amended
Nitrogen monoxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	2 ppm	2.5 mg/m3	EU. Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limit Values (SCOELs), European Commission - SCOEL, as amended
Nitrogen monoxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA)	2 ppm	2.5 mg/m3	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs), as amended

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

DNEL: Derived no effect level (Workers)

None available.

PNEC: predicted no effect concentration

None available.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent accumulation above exposure limits. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Keep self-contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Use gas filters and full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers. Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency. Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the contaminant(s) and duration of use are known. Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and full face mask - EN 136. Consult respiratory device supplier's product information for the selection of the appropriate device.

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Self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing

apparatus with full face mask.

Hand protection : Wear work gloves when handling gas containers.

Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.

Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Standard EN 374 - Protective gloves against chemicals.

Consult glove manufacturer's product information on material suitability and

material thickness.

The breakthrough time of the selected gloves must be greater than the intended

use period.

Gloves must be clean and free of oil and grease.

Eye/face Protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer

connections.

Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.

Skin and body protection : Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.

Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear. Keep suitable chemically resistant protective clothing readily available for

emergency use.

Standard EN943-1 - Full protective suits against liquid, solid and gaseous

chemicals.

Special instructions for protection and hygiene

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Provide good

ventilation and/or local exhaust to prevent accumulation of concentrations above

exposure limits.

Environmental Exposure

Controls

: If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on

CSA.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a/b) Physical state/Colour : Compressed gas. Brown.

(c) Odour : Irritating. Poor warning properties at low concentrations.

(d) Density : 0.0012 g/cm3 (0.075 lb/ft3)

(e) Relative Density : 1.3 (water = 1)

(f) Melting point / freezing point : -263 °F (-164 °C)

(g) Boiling point/range : -242 °F (-152 °C) (h) Vapor pressure : Not applicable.

(i) Water solubility : 0.067 g/l

(j) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water [log Kow] : Not applicable for inorganic gases.

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(k) pH : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

(I) Viscosity : No reliable data available.

(m) Particle characteristics : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

(n) Upper and lower explosion / : Non flammable.

flammability limits

: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures. (o) Flash point

(p) Autoignition temperature : Non flammable.

(q) Decomposition

temperature

Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable.

Oxidizing properties : Ci =0.3

Molecular Weight : 30 g/mol

Odor threshold : Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Refer to product classification in Section 2

Relative vapor density : 1 (air = 1) Lighter or similar to air.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

10.2. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Violently oxidises organic material.

10.4. Conditions to avoid : No data available.

10.5. Incompatible materials Oxygen.

> Flammable materials. Organic materials.

Avoid oil, grease and all other combustible materials.

10.6. Hazardous : Decomposes at room temperature to other nitrogen oxides and nitrogen.

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decomposition products

Oxidises in air to form nitrogen dioxide which is extremely reactive.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye : Causes severe eye burns.

Effects on Skin : Causes skin burns.

Inhalation Effects : Irritating to respiratory system. Can cause severe lung damage. Delayed

adverse effects possible. Prolonged exposure to small concentrations may

result in pulmonary edema. Delayed fatal pulmonary edema possible.

Ingestion Effects : No data available.

Symptoms : No data available.

Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : LC50 (1 h): 115 ppm Species : Rat.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin burns.

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Sensitization. : No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Germ cell mutagenicity : This product or a component was mutagenic in a bacterial assay and in a

cultured mammalian cell assay.

Specific target organ systemic

toxicity (single exposure)

: No data available.

Specific target organ systemic

toxicity (repeated exposure)

: No data available.

Aspiration hazard : No data available.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

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### 12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Toxicity to other organisms

: No data is available on the product itself.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Refer to Section 9 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)".

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground pollution.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

This product has no known eco-toxicological effects.

Effect on the ozone layer : No known effects from this product.

Ozone Depleting Potential : None

Effect on global warming : No known effects from this product.

Global Warming Potential : None

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

13.1. Waste treatment methods

: In accordance with local and national regulations. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Must not be discharged to atmosphere. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at http://www.eiga.org for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 04\*: gases in pressure

containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances.

Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1. UN number

UN/ID No. : UN1660

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : NITRIC OXIDE, COMPRESSED

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Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Nitric oxide, compressed

Transport by sea (IMDG) : NITRIC OXIDE, COMPRESSED

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Label(s) : 2.3 (5.1, 8)

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

Class or Division : 2 Tunnel Code : (D)

Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class or Division : 2.3

14.4. Packing group

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : Not applicable.

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable.

Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

Marine Pollutant : No

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Marine Pollutant : No

Transport by sea (IMDG)

Marine Pollutant : No Segregation Group : None

14.6. Special precautions for user

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Passenger and Cargo Aircraft : Transport forbidden Cargo Aircraft only : Transport forbidden

Transport by sea (IMDG)

\* NOTE: This product contains a USDOT Hazardous Substance and will meet the Reportable Quantity definition when shipped to, from, or within the United States, in the amount specified in 49CFR 172.101 Appendix A.

#### **Further Information**

Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on Inventory.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

### Other Regulations

REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 c.388, and as amended

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (S.I. number 3242)

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2002 (England and Wales and Scotland) 11 March 2002 c.282, and as amended

Health and Safety at Work Order (Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Northern Ireland) 14 March 2003 c52, and as amended

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 c483

The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c325

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The Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (S.I. number 128) link to Pressure Equipment Directive (97/23/EC)

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2011 c1885, and as amended

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations with amendments (Northern Ireland) 2011 c365

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 c.407

The Water Environment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 c.81

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 c.24

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 c.310

The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 c.425

The Acetylene Safety (England and Wales and Scotland) Regulations 2014 c.1639

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 c.917

The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975 c.256

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 c.152

The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 c.2776

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA has not yet been carried out.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Hazard Statements:

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

Indication of Method:

Oxidizing gases Category 1 May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Calculation method

Gases under pressure Compressed gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Calculation method

Acute toxicity Category 1 Fatal if inhaled. Calculation method

Skin corrosion Category 1B Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Calculation method

Serious Eye Damage Category 1 Causes serious eye damage. Calculation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS - European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number

PPE - Personal Protection Equipment

Kow - octanol-water partition coefficient

DNEL - Derived No Effect Level

LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population

LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)

NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration

PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration

RMM - Risk Management Measure

OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

STOT - Specific Target Organ Toxicity

CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment

EN - European Standard

**UN - United Nations** 

ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IATA - International Air Transport Association

IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods

RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

WGK - Water Hazard Class

Key literature references and sources for data:

ECHA - Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets

ECHA - Guidance on the application of the CLP Criteria

ARIEL database

Prepared by : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Department

For additional information, please visit our Product Stewardship web site at http://www.airproducts.com/productstewardship/

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This Safety Data Sheet has been established in accordance with the applicable European Directives and applies to all countries that have translated the Directives in their national laws. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.