

Version 3.5 Revision Date 25.03.2020 Supercedes Version: 3.4

SDS Number 30000000105 Print Date 05.03.2022

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

1.1. Product identifier Nitrous oxide

CAS No. : 10024-97-2

Chemical formula : N2O

Synonyms : Nitrous oxide

REACH Registration Number: 01-2119970538-25

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.

: Air Products Ireland Ltd

1.3. Details of the supplier Unit 950 Western Industrial Estate

of the safety data sheet Kileen Road

Dublin 12 Ireland

Information

Email Address - Technical : GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : 1-4659650

1.4. Emergency telephone number : (01) 463 4200 / +353 1 463 4200

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 H336:May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H270:May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

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

H336:May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Do not inhale product on purpose because of the risk of asphyxiation.

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.

Response : P304+P340 :IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep

comfortable for breathing.

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

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

2.3. Other hazards

Use a back flow preventative device in the piping.

Use only with equipment of compatible materials of construction, rated for cylinder pressure.

Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service and rated for cylinder pressure.

Open valve slowly.

Close valve after each use and when empty.

Vigorously accelerates combustion.

Keep oil, grease, and combustibles away.

May react violently with combustible materials.

Compressed liquefied gas.

Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

0:1: Gabetariese			
Components	EINECS / ELINCS Number	CAS Number	Concentration
			(Volume)
Dinitrogen oxide	233-032-0	10024-97-2	100 %

Components	Classification (CLP)	REACH Reg. #
Dinitrogen oxide	Press. Gas (Liq.) ;H280 Ox. Gas 1 ;H270 STOT SE 3 ;H336	01-2119970538-25

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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 : Seek medical advice.

Skin contact : In case of frostbite, obtain medical treatment immediately.

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

Inhalation : Move to fresh air. 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. In

case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. 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 : 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. Gas is heavier than air and may collect in low areas or travel along the ground where there may be an ignition source present. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. If possible, stop flow of product. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. 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. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for

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firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

: Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

: Ventilate the area.

Additional advice

: If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs.

6.4. Reference to other

: For more information refer to Sections 8 & 13

sections

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. 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. 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. 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. 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

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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 a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. 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 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. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. 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.

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

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

DNEL: Derived no effect level (Workers)

Long-term - systemic effects, 183 mg/m3

inhalation

PNEC: predicted no effect concentration

None established.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Keep self-contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use.

Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Users of breathing apparatus

must be trained.

Hand protection : Wear work gloves when handling gas containers.

Gloves must be clean and free of oil and grease.

Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.

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Eye/face Protection Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.

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.

Special instructions for protection and hygiene

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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 : Liquefied gas. Colorless gas

: Sweet. Poor warning properties at high concentrations. (c) Odour

0.0018 g/cm3 (0.112 lb/ft3) at 21 °C (70 °F) (d) Density

Note: (as vapor)

(e) Relative Density : 1.2 (water = 1)

(f) Melting point / freezing point : -131 °F (-90.81 °C)

: -127 °F (-88.5 °C) (q) Boiling point/range

(h) Vapor pressure : 736.77 psia (50.80 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)

(i) Water solubility : 1.5 g/l

(j) Partition coefficient:

n-octanol/water [log Kow]

: 0.4

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

(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

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temperature Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable.

Oxidizing properties : Ci =0.6

Molecular Weight : 44 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

Specific Volume : 0.5456 m3/kg (8.74 ft3/lb) at 21 °C (70 °F)

Relative vapor density : 1.5194 (air = 1) Heavier than 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 : Direct sources of heat. At temperatures over 575°C (1067 °F) and at atmospheric

pressure, nitrous oxide decomposes into nitrogen and oxygen. Pressurized nitrous oxide can also decompose at temperatures equal or greater than 300°C (572 °F). In the presence of catalysts (e.g. halogen products, mercury, nickel, platinum) the decomposition rate will increase and decomposition can occur at lower temperatures. The decomposition of nitrous oxide is irreversible and

exothermic and will lead to a substancial pressure increase.

10.5. Incompatible materials : Flammable materials.

Organic materials.

Avoid oil, grease and all other combustible materials.

10.6. Hazardous

decomposition products

: No data available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

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Effects on Skin : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Inhalation Effects : In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss

of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so

rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

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

Symptoms : No data available.

Acute toxicity

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

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : LC50 (4 h) : 36514 ppm Species : Rat.

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

Skin corrosion/irritation : No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

: No data available.

Sensitization. : No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : Exposure to Nitrous Oxide has produced embryofetal toxicity in animals as

evidenced by reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification, and increased incidence of visceral and skeletal variations. Nitrous Oxide exposure may be

associated with increased incidence of fetal miscarriage in humans.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Specific target organ systemic

toxicity (single exposure)

: No data available.

Specific target organ systemic

toxicity (repeated exposure)

In humans, repeated high-level exposure (>3000 hours within the prior 10 years) to Nitrous Oxide (N2O) has caused adverse liver and kidney effects and neurological damage with such symptoms as numbness or tingling of the extremities, weakness, and depression. In monkeys, exposure to 50% N2O for 2 months caused incoordination, progressive ataxia and spinal cord demyelination with spongy degeneration. Nitrous oxide inactivates vitamin B12 (an essential cofactor of certain enzymes) that adversely affects folate metabolism, DNA

: No data available.

Other Health Hazard

Aspiration hazard

IARC : Inadequate data.

IARC : 3 - Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

synthesis and blood formation (RBC, WBC, and platelets).

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

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 : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to

the greenhouse effect.

Global Warming Potential : 298

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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: Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Contact supplier if guidance is required. 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.

: Return cylinder to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Contaminated packaging

14.1. UN number

UN/ID No. : UN1070

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14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : NITROUS OXIDE Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Nitrous oxide : NITROUS OXIDE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Label(s) : 2.2 (5.1)

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

Class or Division : 2
ADR/RID Hazard ID no. : 25
Tunnel Code : (C/E)

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

Class or Division : 2.2

Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class or Division : 2.2

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 allowed Cargo Aircraft only : Transport allowed

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 (EEC) 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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA has been carried out. Applicable EXPOSURE SCENARIOS are available at the following link: www.airproducts.com/esds/10024-97-2

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.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Indication of Method:

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

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Calculation method

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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/

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).

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