

#### Nitrous oxide

Issue Date: 16.01.2013 Version: 1. 0 SDS No.: 000010021720

Last revised date: 08.10.2015 1/13

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Nitrous oxide

Trade name: Nitrous Oxide Atomic Absorption Grade N3.0, Nitrous Oxide Food Grade N3.0,

Nitrous Oxide Research Grade N4.7, Nitrous Oxide Zero Grade N3.2

Additional identification

Chemical name: Dinitrogen oxide

Chemical formula: N20

INDEX No. -

**CAS-No.** 10024-97-2 **EC No.** 233-032-0

**REACH Registration No.** 01-2119970538-25

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

Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

Aerosol propellant. Refrigerant. Using gas as feedstock in chemical processes.

Laboratory use. Medical applications.

Uses advised against Consumer use. Industrial or technical grade unsuitable for medical and/or

food applications or inhalation.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

BOC Telephone: 0800 111 333

Priestley Road, Worsley M28 2UT Manchester

E-mail: ReachSDS@boc.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 0800 111 333



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## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended.

0; R8

The full text for all R-phrases is displayed in section 16.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

**Physical Hazards** 

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

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

heated.

#### 2.2 Label Elements



Signal Words: Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):** H270: May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

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

**Precautionary Statement** 

**Prevention:** P220: Keep/Store away from combustible materials.

P244: Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.

**Response:** P370+P376: In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

**Disposal:** None.

**2.3 Other hazards:** Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin.



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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name Dinitrogen oxide

**INDEX No.:** 

CAS-No.: 10024-97-2 EC No.: 233-032-0 **REACH Registration No.:** 01-2119970538-25

100% **Purity:** 

The purity of the substance in this section is used for classification only, and does

not represent the actual purity of the substance as supplied, for which other

documentation should be consulted.

Nitrous Oxide Atomic Absorption Grade N3.0, Nitrous Oxide Food Grade N3.0, Trade name:

Nitrous Oxide Research Grade N4.7, Nitrous Oxide Zero Grade N3.2

## **SECTION 4: First Aid Measures**

General: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Remove victim to uncontaminated

area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested.

Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. 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: Rinse the eye with water immediately. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy

> to do. Continue rinsing. Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical assistance. If medical assistance is not immediately available,

flush an additional 15 minutes.

Skin Contact: Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and

effects, both acute and

delayed:

Continuous inhalation of concentrations higher than 75% may cause nausea, dizziness, respiratory difficulty and convulsion. Contact with liquefied gas can

cause damage (frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling.

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

Continuous inhalation of concentrations higher than 75% may cause nausea, Hazards:

dizziness, respiratory difficulty and convulsion. Contact with liquefied gas can

cause damage (frostbite) due to rapid evaporative cooling.

Treatment: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate

medical advice/attention.



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SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

**General Fire Hazards:** Heat may cause the containers to explode.

5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water Spray or Fog. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media:

None.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the

substance or mixture:

Supports combustion.

Hazardous Combustion Products: If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced

by thermal decomposition: Nitrogen monoxide

; nitrogen dioxide

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special fire fighting procedures:

In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate

the source of the fire or let it burn out.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters:

Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Guideline: EN 469 Protective clothing for firefighters. Performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting. EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters. EN 659 Protective gloves for firefighters. EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures. EN 137 Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained opencircuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements,

## **SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Provide adequate ventilation. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Monitor the concentration of the

released product.

testing, marking.

**6.2 Environmental Precautions:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Provide adequate ventilation.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:** Refer to sections 8 and 13.



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## **SECTION 7: Handling and Storage:**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Keep equipment free from oil and grease. Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock. Use only oxygen approved lubricants and sealants. Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service and rated for the pressure. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eq. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Provide adequate ventilation. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. 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. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the 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. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible material. Avoid asphalted locations for storage, transfer and use (ignition risk if spilt). Segregate from flammable gases and other flammable materials being stored.

**7.3 Specific end use(s):** None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### 8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

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Chemical name	type	Exposure Limit Values		Source		
Dinitrogen oxide	TWA	100 ppm	183	UK. EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits		
			mg/m3	(WELs) (12 2011)		



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#### **DNEL-Values**

Critical component	type	Value	Remarks
Dinitrogen oxide	Worker - inhalative, long-	183 mg/m3	-
	term - systemic		

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering

controls:

Consider a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of oxidising gases may be released. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Preferably use permanent leak tight connections (eg. welded pipes). Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Heat and impact sensitive - impact or heating can cause decomposition.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

**General information:** A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to

assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task

being performed and the risks involved.

**Eye/face protection:** Safety eyewear, goggles or face-shield to EN166 should be used to avoid

exposure to liquid splashes. Wear eye protection to EN 166 when using gases.

Guideline: EN 166 Personal Eye Protection.

Skin protection

**Hand Protection:** Wear working gloves while handling containers

Guideline: EN 388 Protective gloves against mechanical risks.

**Body protection:** No special precautions.

**Other:** Wear safety shoes while handling containers

Guideline: ISO 20345 Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

**Respiratory Protection:** Not required.

**Thermal hazards:** No precautionary measures are necessary.

**Hygiene measures:** Specific risk management measures are not required beyond good industrial

hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the

product.

**Environmental exposure** 

controls:

For waste disposal, see section 13.

# SECTION 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: Gas

Form: Liquefied gas

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Colourless Colourless

**Odour:** Slightly sweetish odour

**Odour Threshold:** Odour threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over

exposure.

**pH:** not applicable.

Critical Temp. (°C): 36.4 °C

Flash Point: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures. Evaporation Rate: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability (solid, gas): Nonflammable Gas, but supports combustion at elevated

temperatures

Flammability limit - upper (%): not applicable.

Flammability limit - lower(%): not applicable.

Vapour pressure: 5,719.51 kPa (25 °C)

Vapour density (air=1): 1.53 AIR=1 Relative density: 1.226 (-89  $^{\circ}$ C)

Solubility(ies)

**Solubility in Water:**  $1.5 \text{ g/l } (15 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): 0.36

**Autoignition Temperature:** not applicable.

**Decomposition Temperature:** 575 °C

Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity:No data available.Dynamic viscosity:0.014 mPa.s (25 °C)Explosive properties:Not applicable.Oxidising Properties:Oxidising

**9.2 Other information:** Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined

spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

Molecular weight: 44.01 g/mol (N20)

#### SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

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

**10.2 Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions. At temperatures above 575°C and at atmospheric

pressure, nitrous oxide decomposes into nitrogen and oxygen. Pressurised nitrous

oxide can also decompose at temperatures equal to or greater than 300°C.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous

Reactions:

Violently oxidises organic material. May react violently with combustible

materials. May react violently with reducing agents.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Heat.



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**10.5 Incompatible Materials:** May react violently with combustible materials. May react violently with reducing

agents. Combustible materials Catalyst. Reducing Agents. Organic material. For

material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition

**Products:** 

Thermal decomposition yields toxic products which can be corrosive in the presence of moisture. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition:

Nitrogen oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

**General information:** None.

Information on likely routes of exposure

**Inhalation:** Reduced fertility in healthcare personnel has been reported where they have

been repeatedly exposed to levels of nitrous oxide above the specified occupational exposure limits in inadequately ventilated rooms. There is no documented evidence to confirm or exclude the existence of any causal connection between these cases and exposure to nitrous oxide. The substance

may have effects on the bone marrow and peripheral nervous system.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Oral

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Dermal

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation

**Product** 

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation** 

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



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**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure** 

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

**Product** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Aspiration Hazard** 

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures...

# SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity

**Product** No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

**Product** Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures...

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

**Product** The product is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long

periods in an aquatic environment.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

**Product** Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water

pollution.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

**Product** Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects:

**Global Warming Potential** 

Global warming potential: 298

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

Dinitrogen oxide <u>UN / IPCC. Greenhouse Gas Global Warming Potentials (IPCC Fourth Assessment</u>

Report, Climate Change, Table TS.2
- Global warming potential: 298 100-yr

#### SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

General information: Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Vent

to atmosphere in a well ventilated place.



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**Disposal methods:** 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. Dispose of container via supplier only. Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to

national, state, or local laws.

**European Waste Codes** 

**Container:** 16 05 04\*: gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing

dangerous substances

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

#### ADR

14.1 UN Number: UN 1070
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: UN 1070
NITROUS OXIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2
Label(s): 2.2, 5.1
Hazard No. (ADR): 25
Tunnel restriction code: (C/E)
Emergency Action Code: 2P

14.4 Packing Group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

#### RID

14.1 UN Number: UN 107014.2 UN Proper Shipping Name NITROUS OXIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

Class: 2 Label(s): 2.2, 5.1

14.4 Packing Group: -

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user: -

#### **IMDG**

14.1 UN Number: UN 107014.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: NITROUS OXIDE

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)

 Class:
 2.2

 Label(s):
 2.2, 5.1

 EmS No.:
 F-C, S-W

14.3 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:



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IATA

UN 1070 14.1 UN Number: 14.2 Proper Shipping Name: Nitrous oxide

14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es):

Class: 2.2 Label(s): 2.2, 5.1

14.4 Packing Group:

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable

14.6 Special precautions for user:

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft: Allowed. Cargo aircraft only: Allowed.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: not applicable

Additional identification: 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. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure that the container valve is closed and not leaking. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Ensure

adequate air ventilation.

#### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### **National Regulations**

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR 2002 No. 2776). Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999 No. 3242). The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (2005 No. 1541). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH, 2002 No. 2677). Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER, 1998 No. 2306). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (1992 No. 2966). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH, 2015 No. 483). Pressure Systems Safety Regulations (PSSR, 2000 No. 128). Only products that comply with the food regulations (EC) No. 1333/2008 and (EU) No.

231/2012 and are labelled as such may be used as food additives.

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced to comply with Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

CSA has been carried out. 15.2 Chemical safety assessment:

#### SECTION 16: Other Information

**Revision Information:** Not relevant.



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Key literature references and sources for data:

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include

but are not exclusive to:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR)

(http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/).

European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets.

European Chemical Agency: Information on Registered Substances http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search

European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 169 Classification and Labelling

auide.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (http://www.inchem.org/) ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures - Determination of fire potential and

oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.

Matheson Gas Data Book, 7th Edition.

National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Standard Reference Database

Number 69.

The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS (http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/).

The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards.

United States of America's National Library of Medicine's toxicology data network

TOXNET (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/index.html)

Threshold Limit Values (TLV) from the American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Substance specific information from suppliers.

Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of publication.

EH40 (as amended) Workplace exposure limits.

## Wording of the R-phrases and H-statements in sections 2 and 3

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

**Training information:** Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Ensure operators understand the

hazards.

## Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Ox. Gas 1, H270

Press. Gas Liq. Gas, H280

**Other information:** Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material

compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. 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. Note: When the Product Name appears in the SDS header the decimal sign and its position comply with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line. As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand

and not one (to three decimal places).



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**Disclaimer:** This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be

correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of

the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.