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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** NITROUS OXIDE, COMPRESSED  
**Synonym(s)** 072 - SDS NUMBER • NITROSOL • NITROUS OXIDE • PRODUCT CODES: 620, 621, 624

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Use(s)** FUEL ADDITIVE

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)  
**Address** 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** 131 262, (02) 8874 4400  
**Fax** 132 427 (24 hours)  
**Website** <http://www.boc.com.au>

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

**Emergency** 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**GHS classification(s)** Oxidizing Gases: Category 1  
Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

### 2.2 Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictogram(s)**



### Hazard statement(s)

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.  
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### Prevention statement(s)

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/incompatible materials/combustible materials.  
P244 Keep reduction valves free from grease and oil.

### Response statement(s)

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

### Storage statement(s)

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Disposal statement(s)

None allocated.

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**2.3 Other hazards**

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NITROUS OXIDE	10024-97-2	233-032-0	98%

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

**Eye** Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

**Skin** Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion** Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

**First aid facilities** None allocated.

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

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility / consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause cold burns similar to frostbite injury.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non flammable - oxidising agent. Supports combustion and may cause fire/explosion in contact with incompatible substances, strong acids, reducing agents, combustibles and flammables.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

2P  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
P Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

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### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

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

Do not store near sources of ignition or incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nitrous oxide	SWA (AUS)	25	45	--	--

#### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear safety glasses.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear leather or insulated gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear safety boots.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type NO (Nitrogen Oxides) respirator. At high vapour levels, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED UNDER PRESSURE)
<b>Odour</b>	SLIGHT SWEET ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	-88.5°C
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**PRODUCT NAME NITROUS OXIDE, COMPRESSED****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	0.59 L/L
Vapour pressure	5700 kPa @ 25°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	OXIDISING GAS
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.2 Other information**

% Volatiles	100 %
Critical pressure	7254 kPa
Critical temperature	36.4°C
Density	1.53 (Air = 1)

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**10.1 Reactivity**

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization will not occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible with powerful reducing agents such as phosphine, stannous chloride and hydrogen. Nitrous oxide will react with powerful reducing agents such as phosphine. Ensure that all materials and lubricants in contact with this product are oxygen compatible. Rust and scale may cause ignitions.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve nitrogen oxides when heated to decomposition.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Nitrous oxide passes into all gas containing spaces in the body faster than nitrogen passes out, thus it should not be used with any condition where its expansion might be dangerous. May induce vomiting in susceptible individuals.

**Information available for the ingredient(s):**

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
NITROUS OXIDE	--	--	1068 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)

**Skin** Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

**Eye** Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

**Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Mutagenicity** Not classified as a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity** Not classified as a carcinogen.

**Reproductive** 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

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these cases and exposure to nitrous oxide.

**STOT – single exposure**

Asphyxiant - anaesthetic. May have short term effects on the central nervous system, including drowsiness, dizziness, euphoria and anxiolytic and analgesic effects.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Chronic exposure to nitrous oxide can result in some symptoms of pernicious anaemia: Megaloblastic bone-marrow depression or peripheral and central neuropathy (tingling, numbness, impairment of equilibrium, difficulty in thinking clearly).

**Aspiration**

Not classified as causing aspiration.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No information provided.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No information provided.

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

ATMOSPHERE: Nitrous oxide is toxic and is considered an air pollutant. Fairly stable in the atmosphere. May be toxic to terrestrial animals. SOIL: Due to its very low boiling point it is expected to quickly evaporate if released on soil. WATER: May dissolve in water, although evaporation will be a major removal factor.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods****Waste disposal**

Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.

**Legislation**

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1070	1070	1070
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	NITROUS OXIDE	NITROUS OXIDE	NITROUS OXIDE
<b>14.3 Transport hazard classes</b>	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

No information provided.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Hazchem code** 2P

**GTEPG** 2C8

**EMS** F-C, S-W

**Other information**

Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	Classified as a Schedule 4 (S4) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).	
<b>Classifications</b>	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.  The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].	
<b>Hazard codes</b>	O	Oxidising
<b>Risk phrases</b>	R8	Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
<b>Safety phrases</b>	S9 S17 S51	Keep container in a well ventilated place. Keep away from combustible material. Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>Inventory listing(s)</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</b> All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Additional information** The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

<b>Abbreviations</b>	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
	CNS	Central Nervous System
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
	EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
	GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
	ppm	Parts Per Million
	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
	SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	SWA	Safe Work Australia
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
	TWA	Time Weighted Average

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**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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