

Material Safety Data Sheet

Airgas®

Nitrous Oxide

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name : Nitrous Oxide

Supplier : AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

Synonym : Nitrogen oxide (N2O); Dinitrogen monoxide; Dinitrogen oxide; Laughing gas; N2O; Factitious air; Hyponitrous acid anhydride; Nitrogen oxide; UN 1070; UN 2201; Nitrogen Monoxide; Nitral; Diazyme 1-oxide; NITROUS OXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

MSDS # : 001042

Date of Preparation/Revision : 4/1/2013.

In case of emergency : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Gas. [COLORLESS LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS. ODORLESS OR WITH A MILD SWEET ODOR. [INHALATION ANESTHETIC] [NOTE: SHIPPED AS A LIQUIFIED COMPRESSED GAS]]

Emergency overview : DANGER!

GAS:
OXIDIZER.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.
Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.

LIQUID:
OXIDIZER.
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.
Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.

Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Store in tightly-closed container. Avoid contact with combustible materials.
Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.

Target organs : May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS).

Routes of entry : Inhalation

Potential acute health effects

Eyes : May cause eye irritation. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Skin : May cause skin irritation. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Inhalation : Acts as a simple asphyxiant.

Ingestion : Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Potential chronic health effects

Nitrous Oxide

Target organs : May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS).

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Nitrous Oxide	10024-97-2	100	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008). TWA: 90 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008). TWA: 46 mg/m ³ 10 hour(s). TWA: 25 ppm 10 hour(s).

Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Non-flammable.

Products of combustion : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
nitrogen oxides

Fire hazards in the presence of various substances : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials and combustible materials.

Fire-fighting media and instructions : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.

Contains gas under pressure. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. This material increases the risk of fire and may aid combustion. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Store in tightly-closed container. Avoid contact with combustible materials. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalies, reducing agents and combustibles. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).
For additional information concerning storage and handling refer to Compressed Gas Association pamphlets P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers and P-12 Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Product name

Nitrous Oxide

dinitrogen oxide

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008).

TWA: 90 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).

TWA: 46 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

TWA: 25 ppm 10 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: 44.02 g/mole	
Molecular formula	: N ₂ O	
Boiling/condensation point	: -88°C (-126.4°F)	
Melting/freezing point	: -91°C (-131.8°F)	
Critical temperature	: 36.6°C (97.9°F)	
Vapor pressure	: 745 (psig)	
Vapor density	: 1.53 (Air = 1)	Liquid Density@BP: 76.8 lb/ft ³ (1230 kg/m ³)
Specific Volume (ft ³ /lb)	: 8.6957	
Gas Density (lb/ft ³)	: 0.115	

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials and combustible materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC.
May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS).

Other toxic effects on humans : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Environmental fate : Not available.







Environmental hazards : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Toxicity to the environment : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1070 UN2201	NITROUS OXIDE Nitrous oxide, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).	 	Limited quantity Yes. Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg
TDG Classification	UN1070 UN2201	NITROUS OXIDE Nitrous oxide, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).	 	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0 ERAP Index 3000 Passenger Carrying Ship Index 450 Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75
Mexico Classification	UN1070 UN2201	NITROUS OXIDE Nitrous oxide, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).	 	-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: This material is listed or exempted.
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: dinitrogen oxide
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
dinitrogen oxide: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

State regulations : **Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting**: This material is not listed.
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.
Florida substances: This material is not listed.
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.
Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

California Prop. 65 : **WARNING**: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
Nitrous Oxide	No.	Yes.	No.	No.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.
Class C: Oxidizing material.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
CEPA Toxic substances: This material is listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

United States

Label requirements

: GAS:
OXIDIZER.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.
Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.
LIQUID:
OXIDIZER.
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.
Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.

Canada

Label requirements

: Class A: Compressed gas.
Class C: Oxidizing material.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	0
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		2

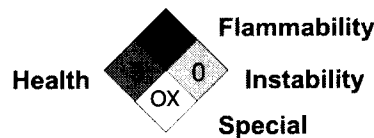
liquid:

Health		3
Fire hazard		0
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



liquid:



Notice to reader

Nitrous Oxide

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.