

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable - oxidising agent. Supports combustion and may cause fire/explosion in contact with incompatible substances, strong acids, reducing agents, combustibles and flammables.
Fire and explosion	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.
Extinguishing	Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.
Hazchem code	2P 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable) P Full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
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.
References	See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	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.
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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards

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

Biological limits	No biological limit allocated.
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

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses.
Hands	Wear leather or insulated gloves.
Body	Wear safety boots.
Respiratory	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

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS
Odour	SWEET ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	-90.8°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	OXIDISING GAS
% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to avoid	Incompatible with with powerful reducing agents such as phosphine, stannous chloride and hydrogen.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Asphyxiant gas - anaesthetic. 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. Epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of spontaneous abortion and low birth weight in off-spring in female workers employed in operating theatres and dental surgeries. These findings are controversial.	
Eye	Direct contact with evaporating liquid may result in cold burns, similar to frostbite injury, with possible permanent damage.	
Inhalation	Non irritant - anaesthetic. After prolonged use nitrous oxide may inactivate vitamin B12, resulting in megaloblastic changes in bone marrow. Exceptionally heavy occupational exposure and addiction may result in myeloneuropathy and sub-acute combined degeneration. This would require levels in excess of 5,000ppm to frequent (more than once every two days) exposure to analgesic concentrations.	
Skin	Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause cold burns similar to frostbite injury.	
Ingestion	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.	
Toxicity data	NITROUS OXIDE (10024-97-2)	
	LC50 (inhalation)	1068 mg/m ³ (rat)
	TCLo (inhalation)	1 pph/8 hours (rat - reproductive effects)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	No information provided.
Persistence and degradability	No information provided.
Bioaccumulative potential	No information provided.
Mobility in soil	No information provided.

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

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)
UN Number	1070	1070	1070
Proper Shipping Name	NITROUS OXIDE	NITROUS OXIDE	NITROUS OXIDE
Transport Hazard Classes	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1
Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

Environmental hazards No information provided

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 4 (S4) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Inventory Listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information **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 ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Product Name **NITROUS OXIDE- MEDICAL**

Abbreviations	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
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
	mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
	ppm	Parts Per Million
	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
	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

Revision history

Revision	Description
2.3	Standard SDS Review
2.2	Standard SDS Review
2.1	Standard SDS Review
2.0	Standard SDS Review.
1.0	Initial SDS Creation

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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End of SDS