

# Safety data sheet

Complies with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830

## Food Grade NITROGEN PROTOXYDE

Issue date: 10/14/2021

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Version: 5.0

SDS reference: EIGA093A

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name	NITROUS OXIDE
MSDS No.	EIGA093A
Chemical description	
	CAS number: 10024-97-2
	N°ONE: 1070
	EC number: 233-032-0
REACH registration number	01-2119970538-25
Chemical formula	N2O

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

Relevant uses identified	See the list of identified uses and exposure scenarios in the appendix of the SDS.
Uses advised against	Do not inhale the product intentionally, due to the risk of asphyxiation. Do not inhale the product intentionally due to its narcotic effects.

#### 1.3. Information regarding the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification	SARL RAYANOX ZA Bethioua Wilaya of Oran, Algeria Tel: 041-79-35-22 Fax: 041-79-32-23 <a href="mailto:Contact@rayanox.co">Contact@rayanox.co</a> <a href="mailto:sarlravanox@gmail.com">sarlravanox@gmail.com</a>
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#### 1.4. Emergency call number

Emergency call number	Tel: +21365550342
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### SECTION 2: Hazard Identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical hazards	Oxidizing gases, Category 1	H270
	Gas under pressure: Liquefied gas	H280
Health hazards	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, category 3, Narcotic effects	H336

#### 2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Signal word (CLP)

Hazard statements (CLP)

Precautionary statements (CLP)

	: Hazard
	: H270 - May cause or aggravate a fire; oxidant.
	: H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
	: H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
— Prevention:	P260 - Do not breathe gases, vapors P244 - No oil or grease on taps and fittings. P220 - Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
— Intervention:	P304+P340+P315 - IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position where they can breathe comfortably. Seek medical attention immediately. P370+P376 - In the event of fire: close the leak if it can be done without danger.
— Storage :	P403 - Store in a well-ventilated area.
Additional Information	Do not inhale the product intentionally, due to the risk of asphyxiation. Do not inhale the product intentionally due to its narcotic effects.

#### 2.3. Other dangers

: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns and frostbite.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

NAME	Product identifier	%	Impurities in ppm			Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Nitrous oxide	(CAS No.) 10024-97-2 (EC No.) 233-032-0 REACH registration number: 01-2119970538-25	> 99	H2O	CO	THC	Ox. Gas 1, H270 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 STOT SE 3, H336
			≤ 50ppm	≤ 10ppm	≤ 100ppm	

### 3.2. Mixtures: Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid

### 4.1. Description of first aid

- Inhalation  
Move the victim to an uncontaminated area, putting on a breathing apparatus Individual autonomy (ARI). Keep the victim warm and at rest. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if the victim stops breathing.
- Skin contact  
In case of frostbite, spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
- Eye contact  
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes
- Ingestion  
Ingestion is not considered a possible mode of exposure

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May have narcotic effects at low concentrations. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.  
Refer to section 11.

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

: Obtain medical assistance.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing agents  
Water spray or cloud
- The product does not burn, use fire-fighting measures appropriate for the surrounding fire
- Unsuitable extinguishing agents  
Do not use a jet of water to extinguish.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific risks  
Maintains combustion.  
Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture and explode  
Hazardous combustion products  
Nitric oxide/nitrogen dioxide

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Specific methods  
Use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. Do not allow watering water used in emergency cases to flow into the gutters.  
If possible, stop the gas flow.  
Use water spray or cloud to reduce the fumes to the ground if possible  
In the event of a leak, do not spray the container with water. Water the surrounding area (from a protected location) to contain the fire.  
Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk.  
Special protective equipment for firefighters  
Use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and gas-tight, chemical-resistant protective clothing  
Standard EN 943-2: Protective clothing against liquid or gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Gas-tight protective clothing for rescue teams.  
Standard EN 137 - Autonomous open circuit compressed air device with a full face mask.  
Standard EN 469: protective clothing for firefighters. Standard EN 659: Protective gloves  
For firefighters

## SECTION 6: Measures to be taken in the event of accidental release

## 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-rescuers

Act according to the local emergency plan.  
Try to stop the leak.  
Evacuate the area.  
Eliminate sources of ignition  
Ensure adequate air ventilation.  
Use protective clothing  
Prevent the product from entering sewers, basements, pits, or any other location where its accumulation could be dangerous.  
Stay upwind of the wind

For first aiders

See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment  
Check the concentration of the released product.  
Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) when entering the area unless you have verified that it is safe.  
See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.

## 6.2. Precautions for environmental protection

Try to stop the leak.

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate the area

## 6.4. Reference to other SECTIONS

See also sections 8 and 13

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safety when using the product

The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.  
Use only lubricants and seals approved for service specific to the gas.  
Only persons with appropriate experience and training should handle gases under pressure.  
Consider adding pressure safety valve(s) to the installation.  
You ensure that the entire gas installation has been (or is regularly) checked for the absence of leaks, before use  
Do not smoke while handling the product.  
Keep equipment free of oil and grease  
Do not use oil or grease.  
Use only specified equipment appropriate for this product and its operating pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.  
Use only lubricants and seals approved for oxygen service  
Use only with cleaned equipment approved for oxygen use and calculated for cylinder pressures  
Temperatures above 150°C (300°F) should be avoided by all means possible to reduce the occurrence of explosive decomposition of nitrous oxide. Clean all surfaces in direct contact with nitrous oxide as for oxygen service.  
Transfer pumps must be equipped with a shut-off system to avoid running dry  
Use self-limiting heating systems. Electric heaters with direct contact with the product are not permitted.

Safety when handling the gas container

Avoid the return of water, acids and alkalis.  
Do not breathe the gas.  
Refer to the supplier's instructions for handling the container.  
Prohibit products from rising into the container  
Protect cylinders from physical damage, do not pull, roll, slide, drop  
To move the bottles even a short distance, use a cart (bottle rolls, etc.), designed for transporting bottles  
Leave the tap protection cap in place until the container is again secured either by a wall or support or placed in a container or placed in position for use.  
If the user encounters any difficulty opening or closing the cylinder valve, the user should discontinue use and contact the supplier  
Never attempt to repair or modify a container valve or its pressure relief devices.  
Damaged faucets should be reported immediately to the supplier  
Keep tap outlets from containers clean and not contaminated, particularly with oil or water.  
If the container has been equipped with one, as soon as it has been disconnected from the installation, replace the cap or the tap outlet cap.  
Close the container tap after each use and when empty, even if it is still connected to the equipment.  
Never attempt to transfer gases from a bottle/container into another container.  
Never use a direct flame or electric heater to increase the pressure in the container.  
Do not remove or damage the labels put by the supplier to identify the contents of the bottle.

Prevent water from being drawn into the container.  
Open the tap slowly to avoid a sudden build-up of pressure (water hammer).

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

Follow all local regulations and requirements for container storage.  
Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to aggravate corrosion.  
Container valve covers or caps must be in place.  
Containers must be stored in an upright position and secured to prevent falling.  
Containers in stock should be periodically checked for general condition and absence of leaks.  
Store the container in a well-ventilated area, at a temperature below 50°C  
In storage, separate flammable gases and other flammable materials  
Store containers in areas not exposed to the risk of fire and away from sources of heat and ignition.  
Keep away from combustible materials

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

: None).

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control Settings

OEL (Occupational Exposure Limits)	:
Local Name	: Nitrous oxide
OEL TWA	: 180 mg/m3
OEL TWA [ppm]	: 100 ppm
Reference	: ILO and WHO 2018 ICSC: 0067 (June 2015)
DNEL (Derived No Effect Dose)	: None established.
PNEC (Predicted No Effect Concentration(s))	: None established.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate technical controls

Maintain appropriate exhaust ventilation locally and overall.  
Product to be handled in a closed system.  
Pressure equipment should be checked regularly for leaks  
Ensure that exposure limits are not exceeded (if available).  
Gas detectors should be used when oxidizing gases are likely to be released  
Think about work permits, e.g. for maintenance.

#### 8.2.2. Personal protective equipment

- Eye/face protection
- Skin protection
  - Hand protection
  - Miscellaneous
- Respiratory protection

A risk analysis of the use of the product must be conducted and documented in all workplaces affected by the use of the product in order to choose personal safety equipment regarding the identified risks. The following recommendations should be considered  
Choose Personal Protective Equipment that complies with recommended EN/ISO standards.  
Wear tight safety glasses and a face shield when transferring or disconnecting transfer lines.  
Standard EN 166 - Individual eye protection - Specifications.

Wear protective gloves when handling gas cylinders.  
Standard EN 388-Protective gloves against mechanical risks.  
Wear cold-insulating gloves during transfer or disconnection of transfer lines.  
Standard EN 511 - Insulating gloves against the cold.  
Consider the use of fire-resistant safety clothing.  
Standard EN ISO 14116 - Materials with limited flame expansion.  
Wear safety shoes when handling cylinders.  
Standard EN ISO 20345: Personal Protective Equipment - safety shoes.  
Gas filters can be used if all surrounding conditions are known, e.g. concentration and type of impurities and duration of use.  
Use gas filters and a face mask when exposure limits can be exceeded for a short period e.g. connecting, disconnecting cylinders.  
Consult the product information of the respiratory equipment supplier to choose the most appropriate  
Gas filters do not protect against under-oxygenation.  
Standard EN 14387 - Respiratory protective devices - Anti-gas filters and combined filters and  
Standard EN 136 - Respiratory protective devices - full masks.  
Have a personal self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) ready for use in an emergency  
Self-contained breathing apparatus recommended when there is a risk of unknown exposure during maintenance activities on installation equipment.  
Standard EN 137 - Autonomous open circuit compressed air device with a full face mask.

- Thermal risks

## 8.2.3. Ambient exposure controls

Wear insulating gloves against the cold. Wear cold-insulating gloves when transferring or breaking the transfer.

Refer to local regulations for atmospheric emission restrictions. See Section 13 for specific methods for treating waste gases.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on essential physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa
- Color

#### Smell

#### Olfactory threshold

#### pH

#### Melting point / Freezing point

#### Boiling point

#### Flash point

#### Evaporation rate

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

#### Explosive limits

#### Vapor pressure [20°C]

#### Vapor pressure [50°C]

#### Vapor density

#### Relative density, liquid (water=1)

#### Relative density, gas (air=1)

#### Water solubility

#### Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)

#### Auto-ignition temperature

#### Decomposition temperature

#### Viscosity

#### Explosive properties

#### Oxidizing properties

#### Other information

#### Molar mass

#### Critical temperature [°C]

#### Oxygen equivalence coefficient (Ci)

#### Other data

: Gaseous

: colorless.

: Sweetish. Difficult to detect at high concentration.

: Detection of thresholds by smell is subjective and inappropriate for warning in the event of overexposure

: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

: -90.81°C

: -88.5°C

: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.

: Non-flammable.

: Non-flammable.

: 50.8 bar(a).

: Not applicable.

: Not applicable.

: 1.2

: 1.5

: 1500 mg/l

: 0.4

: Non-flammable.

: Not applicable.

: No reliable data available.

: Not applicable.

: Oxidizing.

: 44 g/mol

: 36.4°C

: 0.6

: Gas or vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined areas, particularly in low areas and basements.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in the sections below

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

At temperatures above 575°C and atmospheric pressure, nitrous oxide decomposes into nitrogen and oxygen.

In the presence of catalysts (e.g.: halogenated products, mercury, nickel, platinum), the speed decomposition rate increases and decomposition can then occur at even lower temperatures.

The decomposition of nitrous oxide is an irreversible phenomenon and of exothermic causing a considerable rise in pressure.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violently oxidizes organic matter.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid humidity in installations.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

May react violently with combustible materials.

May react violently with reducing agents.

Keep equipment free of oil and grease

Take into account, in the event that there is inflammation, the potential risk of toxicity due to the presence of chlorinated or fluorinated polymers in high pressure oxygen pipes (>30 bar).

For further information on compatibility, refer to ISO 11114.

Materials such as carbon steels, low alloy steels and plastic materials become brittle at low temperatures and are likely to break. Use suitable materials resistant to the cryogenic conditions present in the systems of refrigerated liquefied gases  
Consult supplier for specific recommendations

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

: No hazardous decomposition products under normal conditions of use and storage

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### acute toxicity

LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Cell mutagenicity

#### Carcinogenicity

#### Toxic for reproduction: fertility

#### Toxic for reproduction: fetus

#### Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure

#### Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

: The classification criteria are not met.

: 500000 ppm/4h

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: No known effects with this product.

: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

: Hemotoxic effect.

Neurological effect.

At low concentrations:

Central nervous system.

Erythrocytes (red blood cells).

Kidneys.

Liver.

#### Target organ(s)

#### Inhalation hazard

#### Other information

: Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures

Inhalation has narcotic effects

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Assessment

EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l]

EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l]

LC50 96 Hours - fish [mg/l]

This product is ecologically safe.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Assessment

Not applicable to non-organic products

### 12.3. Bioaccumulation potential

#### Assessment

No bioaccumulation to be expected in the event of a low log Kow (log Kow<4).  
See section 9.

### 12.4. Mobility in the ground

#### Assessment

Due to its high volatility, pollution of soil or water by this product is unlikely.  
Penetration into the ground not likely.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and VPVB assessments

#### Assessment

No data available.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

#### Other adverse effects

#### Effect on the ozone layer

#### Global warming potential [CO2=1]

#### Effect on global warming

: May cause frost damage to vegetation.

: No effect on the ozone layer.

: 298

: May contribute to the greenhouse effect when discharged in large quantities.

: Contains greenhouse gas(es).

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Contact the supplier if instructions are needed.

Can be placed in a well-ventilated area

Do not discharge into any location where its accumulation could be hazardous.

Check that the emission levels imposed by local regulations or operating permits are not exceeded.

For further recommendations on gas disposal methods, refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc 30 "Disposal of gases", downloadable from <http://www.eiga.eu>.

Return the uneaten product to the supplier in its original container

List of hazardous waste

16 05 04: Gases in pressure vessels (including halons) containing substances  
Dangerous.

**13.2. Further information**

The treatment and disposal of waste by third parties must be in accordance with local and/or national legislation.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**14.1. UN number**

UN number : 1070

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

NITROUS OXIDE

Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Nitrous oxide

Transport by sea (IMDG)

NITROUS OXIDE

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

Labeling



2.2: Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.

5.1: Oxidizing materials.

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)**

Class :2  
Classification code : 20  
Danger no. : 25  
Restriction of passage in tunnels : C/E - Prohibition on crossing tunnels of categories C, D and E for transport in tanks. Prohibition on crossing category E tunnels.

**Transport by sea (IMDG)**

Class or division / Subsidiary risk(s) : 2.2 (5.1)

**14.4. Packing group**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : Not applicable  
Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : None).  
Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : None).  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : None).

**14.6. Special precautions to be taken by the user**

**Packaging instruction(s)**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : P200  
Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)  
Passenger and cargo aircraft : 200  
Cargo plane only : 200  
Transport by sea (IMDG) P200

**Precautionary measures for transport**

Avoid transport in vehicles where the load compartment is not separated from the driver's cab.  
Ensure that the vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and the steps to take in the event of an accident or other emergency situation.  
Before transporting containers:  
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.  
- Make sure containers are firmly secured  
- Make sure the cylinder valve is closed and not leaking  
- Make sure that the faucet outlet protection cap (if it exists) is correctly in place.  
- Ensure that the tap protection device (if it exists) is correctly put in place

**14.7. Transport in bulk in accordance with Annex II of the Marpol Convention and the IBC Code**

: Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific to the substance or mixture**

**EU regulations**

Employment restrictions : None).  
Seveso Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : List.

## National guidelines

National regulations:

: Ensure that all national or local regulations are followed.

## Chemical Safety Assessment

: A Chemical Risk Assessment (CSA) does not need to be carried out for this product.

## SECTION 16: Other information

Indications of change

: None).

Abbreviations and acronyms

ETA-Estimate of Acute Toxicity

CLP- Classification Labeling Packaging - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 relating to classification, labeling and packaging.

REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals – Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the registration, evaluation and authorization of chemical substances, as well as the restrictions applicable to these substances.

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances - Inventory European marketed chemical substances

CAS number - numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service (USA)

PPE - Personal protective equipment

LC50 - Lethal Concentration - Lethal concentration for 50% of the population tested

RMM-Risk Management Measures

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.

vPvB - very (very) Persistent and very (very) Bioaccumulative.

STOT - SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure; Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure.

CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment

EN - European Norm - European Standard

UN - United Nations - United Nations

ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IATA - International Air Transport Association - International Air Transport Association

IMDG Code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code - Code for maritime transport

Training Tips

: None).

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

Before using this product for a new application or for testing, a thorough material compatibility study and risk analysis should be performed.

The information given in this document is believed to be accurate at the time of printing.

Despite the care taken in drafting this document, no liability can be accepted in the event of damage or accident resulting from its use.