

Chemical Name:	Nitrous Oxide
Synonyms:	Laughing Gas, Nitrogen Monoxide
UN Number:	1070
Poisons Schedule Number:	S4
G.T. EPG. (Group Text. Emergency Procedure Guide):	AS 1678 2C8

Use: Medical Use, Base Anaesthetic.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Dangerous Goods Class and HSNO Classification:	Subsidiary Risk:	2.2 sub. 5.1 5.1.2A, 6.8B, 6.9B
Hazard Statement:	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
Precautionary Statements:	Read label before use. Read Material Safety Data Sh Obtain special instructions be Keep/Store away from all con Keep reduction valves free fr Do not handle until all safety Use personal protective equip Do not breathe gas. Do not eat, drink or smoke w In case of fire: Stop leak if s IF exposed/concerned/unwel Store in a well ventilated plac Store locked up. Discharge to atmosphere in I Do not discharge into any place	neet before use. Profere use. Thustible materials. Thustible materials. Thustible materials. Thustible materials. Thustible materials. The precautions have been read and understood. Thustible materials. The using this product. The using this product. The using this product. The do so. The medical advice/attention. The away from sunlight. The arge quantities. The accumulation could be dangerous.



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COMPOSITION			
Ingredients Chemical Entity Nitrous Oxide	CAS Number 10024-97-2	Propo 99.5%	rtion
FIRST AID MEASURES			

Health Effects

Acute

Swallowed:	Not applicable to gases.
Eye:	Not irritating to the eye.
Skin:	Not irritating to the skin.
Inhaled:	Inhalation of small amounts of Nitrous Oxide may produce euphoria. Large doses mixed with air or oxygen induced anaesthesia. High concentrations inhaled for a few seconds may cause hysterical laughter or apparent intoxication.

Chronic

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.

First Aid

Inhalation:

In high concentration 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. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately – Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed – In case of frostbite, thaw with lukewarm water. Obtain immediate medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.

Advice to Doctor

Advise doctor that victim has been exposed to an oxygen deficient atmosphere and exposed to nitrous oxide which is a known anaesthetic.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:

Non Flammable.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Supports combustion. If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition: Nitric Oxide/Nitrogen Oxide. If possible, stop flow of product. Move away from the container and cool with water form a protected position.

Extinguishing Media:

Water fog and fine water spray.



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Hazchem Code:

2P

Recommended Protective Clothing:

Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protection:

Personnel engaged in the movement and use of cylinders should be provided with safety footwear and leather or PVC gloves. Full cover overalls and safety glasses recommended. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Spills and Disposal:

Ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Allow gas to dissipate to atmosphere. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits or any place where it's accumulating can be dangerous. Eliminate ignition sources.

Reference Guide:

Standard SNZ HB 76:2008 Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide.

General:

Only experienced and properly instructed personnel should handle compressed gases. Cylinder contents and identification labels provided by the supplier must not be removed or defaced. Colour coding should not be the only criterion used for content identification.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Flammability:

Non Flammable

General:

Only experienced and properly instructed personnel should handle compressed gases. Cylinder contents and identification labels provided by the supplier must not be removed or defaced. Colour coding should not be the only criterion used for content identification.

Approved Handlers:

Approved handlers are required if more than 250 kg is stored on site.

Storage

Separation:

Storage of compressed gas cylinders shall be in compliance with New Zealand regulations. Cylinders shall be stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from heat and ignition sources (including static discharges). No part of cylinders shall be exposed to temperatures above 50°C. Avoid any contact with oil or grease particularly to the cylinder valve. Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Cylinders shall be stored upright on a level, fireproof floor, secure in position and protected from damage. Segregate form flammable gases and other flammable materials in store. Full cylinders shall be stored separately from empties. Cylinders should be moved by hand-truck or cart designed for that purpose.



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Spills and Disposal:

Ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Allow gas to dissipate to atmosphere. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits or any place where it's accumulating can be dangerous. Eliminate ignition sources.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

Work safe exposure standard TLV TWA for nitrous oxide is 25 ppm.

Engineering Controls:

Ensure that ventilation of area where oxygen is being used is adequate to maintain the air-oxygen concentration at the normal 21%.

Personal Protection:

Personnel engaged in the movement and use of cylinders should be provided with safety footwear and leather or PVC gloves. Full cover overalls and safety glasses recommended. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Properties

Appearance: Colourless, Sweetish Odour Flashpoint: Non Flammable **Boiling Point:** 88.47°C Flammability Limits: Non Flammable $1.37 \text{ m}^{3}/\text{kg}$ Vapour Pressure: Solubility in Water (at 0°C): Not Applicable **Other Properties** Relative Density (at 15°C) Density of Gas 1.874 kg/m^3 (Air = 1):1.53 (101.3 kPa, 15°C): Molecular Weight: 44.013 Critical Temperature: 36.41°C

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Flammability:

Non-flammable, but vigorously supports combustion of many materials which will not normally burn in air. Store away from flammable products.

Materials Compatibility:

May react violently with combustible materials.

Thermal decomposition yields toxic products which can be corrosive in the presence of moisture.

May react violently with reducing agents.

Violently oxidises organic material.

At temperatures over 575°C and at atmospheric pressure, nitrous oxide decomposes into nitrogen and oxygen. Pressurized nitrous oxide can also decompose at temperatures equal or greater than 300°C. In the presence of catalysts (e.g. halogen products, mercury, nickel, platinum) the rate of decomposition increases and decomposition can occur at even lower temperatures. Nitrous oxide dissociation is irreversible and exothermic, leading to a considerable rise in pressure.

TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

No known toxicological effects from this product.



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ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No known ecological damage caused by this product.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

To atmosphere in a well ventilated place. Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: Proper Shipping Nan Dangerous Goods Cla Packing Group: Hazchem Code:	ne: ass and Subsidiary Risk:	1070 NITROUS OXIDE 2.2 sub. 5.1 Not applicable 2P
Other Information:	 Avoid transport on vehicles where the load is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers: Ensure that containers are firmly secured. Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Compliance with applicable regulations. 	

REGULATORY INFORMATION

ERMA Register Approval No: HSR001065

HSNO Controls: Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Personnel Qualifications) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001. Hazardous Substances (Compressed Gases) Regulations 2004. Hazardous Substances (Tank Wagon and Transportable Containers) Regulations 2004.

Schedule 12 of the Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice 2004.

Approved Handlers:

Approved handlers are required if more than 250 kg is stored on site.



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OTHER INFORMATION

Nitrous Oxide is supplied in high pressure cylinders.

Cylinder Colour:	Medical:	AS 2700 B21 Ultramarine
Cylinder Valve Outlet:	Medical:	AS 2472 Fig. 6

References:

L'Air Liquide Gas Encyclopaedia - Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co. Amsterdam Cheminfo Database

- . New Zealand Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
- . NHMRC Threshold Limit Values Commonwealth Dept Health
- . SAA Safe Storage and Handling Information Cards
- . SAA Emergency Procedure Cards
- Matheson Gas Data Book, 6th Edition, Matheson 1980
- . Canadian Liquid Air Montreal, Canada Gas Products Safety Data Sheets
- . AS 1894 Code of Practice for Safe Handling of Cryogenic fluids
- . NZCIC Code of Practice Preparation of Safety Data Sheets

END MSDS

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace in conjunction with other products.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

This MSDS has been prepared in accordance with NZCIC Code of Practice – Preparation of Safety Data Sheets

Air Liquide regional offices contact details on following page



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Regional Offices

Auckland

PO Box 12846 19 Maurice Road Penrose Phone: 09 622 3888 Fax: 09 622 3882

Hamilton

PO Box 10 394 2 Tawn Place, Pukete Phone: 07 849 2969 Fax: 07 348 9063

Mt Maunganui

89 Poturi Street,Tauriko Tauranga 3110 Phone: 07 574 8475 Fax: 07 574 8476

Palmerston North

PO Box 10 010 5 Connolly Place Palmerston North Phone: 06 355 5216 Fax: 06 354 7104

Christchurch

PO Box 16453 7 Canterbury St Hornby Phone: 03 344 6033 Fax: 03 344 6031

Emergency 24hr Phone Number 0800 156 516