



NITROUS OXIDE

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name NITROUS OXIDE

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number LIND-P090

UN/ID no. UN1070

Synonyms Dinitrogen Monoxide; Laughing Gas; Factitious Air; Hyponitrous Acid Anhydride; Nitrogen(I) Oxide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Industrial and professional use. Medical.

Uses advised against Consumer use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Linde Gas North America LLC

10 Riverview Drive

Danbury, CT 06810

Phone: 908-329-9700

www.lindeus.com

* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number +1 800-645-4633

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Oxidizing gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas
Simple asphyxiants	Yes

Label elements**Signal word**

Danger

Hazard Statements

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

May cause frostbite

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Keep and store away from clothing and other combustible materials

Keep valves and fittings free from grease and oil

Avoid breathing gas

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place

Use a backflow preventive device in piping

Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction and rated for cylinder pressure

Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service

Open valve slowly

Close valve after each use and when empty

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with container supplier/owner instructions

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Other Information

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal

WARNING: This product contains one or more chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
NITROUS OXIDE	10024-97-2	>99	N ₂ O

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	For dermal contact or suspected frostbite, remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. A physician should see the patient promptly if contact with the product has resulted in blistering of the dermal surface or in deep tissue freezing.
Eye contact	If frostbite is suspected, flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes and obtain immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.
Self-protection of the first aider	RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Central nervous system depression. Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.
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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Specific extinguishing methods

Continue to cool fire exposed cylinders until flames are extinguished. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-flammable gas. May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer. Will support and accelerate combustion of combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, debris, etc). May decompose violently at temperatures above 1112°F (600°C). Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Other Information	Gas/vapor is heavier than air. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where accumulation may be dangerous.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1 or call your closest Linde location.
Methods for cleaning up	Return cylinder to Linde or an authorized distributor.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	<p>Due to increased misuse and abuse of nitrous oxide, handling and storage precautions should be implemented to prevent theft and improper use. The following recommendations may not include all precautions which are necessary. Nitrous oxide systems should be installed in accordance with CGA G-8.1, "Standard for Nitrous Oxide Systems at Consumer Sites". Keep full and empty nitrous oxide containers and utilization equipment stored in a secured area. Allow only authorized personnel to remove containers, inventory and account for both full and empty containers and bulk product. Promptly report any theft of nitrous oxide to the police and the supplier. Establish other procedures as necessary to check for unusual use or loss of nitrous oxide.</p> <p>Keep valves and fittings free from grease and oil. Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Open valve slowly. "NO SMOKING" signs should be posted in storage and use areas. Separate flammable gas cylinders from oxygen and other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a 5 ft. high barrier with a minimum fire resistance rating of a half an hour.</p> <p>Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Close valve after each use and when empty. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.</p> <p>Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.</p> <p>Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure.</p>
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Do not store near combustible materials
Incompatible materials	Combustible materials. Organic material. Reducing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTIONControl parametersExposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
NITROUS OXIDE 10024-97-2	TWA: 50 ppm	None	TWA: 25 ppm over the time exposed to waste anesthetic gas TWA: 46 mg/m ³ over the time exposed to waste anesthetic gas

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Provide general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, process enclosure or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits and maintain oxygen levels above 19.5%. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Showers. Eyewash stations.
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Goggles. Face-shield.
Skin and body protection	Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Wear cold insulating gloves when handling liquid. Gloves must be clean and free from grease or oil.
Respiratory protection	If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations. Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self contained breathing apparatus for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%).
General Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIESInformation on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Gas.
Appearance	Colorless.
Odor	Slight sweet.
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	Not applicable
Melting/freezing point	-90.81 °C / -131.5 °F
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable gas.

Lower flammability limit:	Not applicable
Upper flammability limit:	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	575 °C
Oxidizing properties	May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer
Water solubility	Slightly soluble
Partition coefficient	0.4
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point/range	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density kg/m ³ @20°C	Critical Temperature
NITROUS OXIDE	44.01	-88.56 °C	Gas at atmospheric pressure.	1.53	1.95	36.4 °C

Note: Odor threshold is subjective and does not provide adequate warning of overexposure.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described below.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Nitrous oxide will serve as the oxidant for most flammable materials. Some flammables will have a lower flammable limit in nitrous oxide than in pure oxygen.

Incompatible materials

Combustible materials. Organic material. Reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

At elevated temperatures, nitrous oxide decomposes into nitrogen and oxygen, the rate of decomposition being appreciable at about 1112°F (600°C). Nitrous oxide exposed to fire or other intense heat source may decompose violently.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Anesthetic effects may occur when mixed with oxygen at a ratio of 80% nitrous oxide to 20% oxygen. Laughter effects seem to occur after incipient asphyxia accompanied by the sudden return of oxygen. Nitrous oxide is a slight narcotic. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Product is a simple asphyxiant.
Skin contact	Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Eye contact Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Ingestion Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Central nervous system depression. Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere ($\leq 19.5\%$) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation Not classified.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Not classified.

Irritation Not classified.

Sensitization Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
NITROUS OXIDE 10024-97-2	-	Group 3	-	-

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity Reproductive toxicity has been observed in humans and animals following exposure to nitrous oxide in concentrations in excess of the TLV. Exposure to nitrous oxide alone resulted in a 50% increase in congenital abnormalities and a 100% increase in spontaneous abortion in female dental assistants compared to nonusers of nitrous oxide.

Developmental Toxicity Fetal mortality increased at all concentrations in pregnant rats exposed to 0, 100, 1000, or 15,000 ppm nitrous oxide (8 or 24 H/day for 5-9 days, 2-3 week of pregnancy) and teratogenic effects (skeletal abnormalities) were seen at 1000 ppm.

STOT - single exposure Category 3. Central nervous system.

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified.

Chronic toxicity Possible risk of irreversible effects. Prolonged or repeated exposure increases the risk. Contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin.

Target Organ Effects Central nervous system, Reproductive System, Respiratory system.

Neurological effects Neurological impairment from nitrous oxide exposure has been reported at concentrations of several hundred to several thousand ppm; however, decrements in human cognitive and psychomotor functions have been reported at much lower concentrations. Dentists exposed to nitrous oxide longer than 3000 hours within the prior 10 years exhibited neurologic symptoms such as weakness, tingling and numbness.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation

Will not bioaccumulate

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
NITROUS OXIDE 10024-97-2	0.4

Global warming potential (GWP) 298

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to Linde for proper disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no. UN1070
 Proper shipping name Nitrous oxide
 Hazard Class 2.2
 Subsidiary class 5.1
 Special Provisions A14
 Description UN1070, Nitrous oxide, 2.2 (5.1)
 Emergency Response Guide Number 122

TDG

UN/ID no. UN1070
 Proper shipping name Nitrous oxide
 Hazard Class 2.2
 Subsidiary class 5.1
 Description UN1070, Nitrous oxide, 2.2 (5.1)

IATA

UN/ID no. UN1070
 Proper shipping name Nitrous oxide
 Hazard Class 2.2
 Subsidiary hazard class 5.1
 ERG Code 2AX
 Description UN1070, Nitrous oxide, 2.2 (5.1)

IMDG

UN/ID no. UN1070
 Proper shipping name Nitrous oxide
 Hazard Class 2.2
 Subsidiary hazard class 5.1
 EmS-No. F-C, S-W
 Description UN1070, Nitrous oxide, 2.2 (5.1)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA Complies
 DSL/NDSL Complies
 EINECS/ELINCS Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
 DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
 EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Risk and Process Safety Management Programs

This material, as supplied, does not contain any regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68. This product does not contain any substances regulated as Highly Hazardous Chemicals pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
NITROUS OXIDE - 10024-97-2	Developmental Female Reproductive

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
NITROUS OXIDE 10024-97-2	X	X	X

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Health hazards 2 Flammability 0 Instability 0 Physical and Chemical Properties OX

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

Issue Date 06-Mar-2015
Revision Date 17-Apr-2020
Revision Note SDS sections updated; 1

LIND-P090

General Disclaimer

For terms and conditions, including limitation of liability, please refer to the purchase agreement in effect between Linde LLC, Linde Merchant Production, Inc. or Linde Gas North America LLC (or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries) and the purchaser.

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End of Safety Data Sheet