

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name OXYGEN, COMPRESSED

Synonym(s) OXYGEN, COMPRESSED ● O2 ● PRODUCT CODES: A3000

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CHEMICAL REAGENT ● COMBUSTION AID ● INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name Industrial Gases New Zealand Ltd t/a Eziswap Gas

Address Unit C 42-44 Porana Road, Wairau Valley, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND

**Telephone** +64 9 444 0357 **Fax** +64 9 444 3509

 Email
 sales@eziswapgas.co.nz

 Website
 http://www.eziswapgas.co.nz

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 111 (NZ only)

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES [CLASSIFICATION] REGULATIONS 2001

**HSNO** classification(s)

5.1.2A Oxidising substances that are gases.

Compressed gases Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)





Hazard statement(s)

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statement(s)

P103 Read label before use.

P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/incompatible materials/combustible materials.

P244 Keep reduction valves free from grease and oil.

Response statement(s)

P370 + P376 In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.

Storage statement(s)

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

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### Disposal statement(s)

None allocated.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
OXYGEN	7782-44-7	231-956-9	>99.5%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Adverse effects not expected from this product.

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if notbreathing. Inhalation

Adverse effects not expected from this product. Skin

Ingestion Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

First aid facilities None allocated.

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

Continuous inhalation of concentrations higher than 75% may cause nausea, dizziness, respiratory difficulty and convulsion.

## 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment for hyperoxia.

# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

# 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable - oxidising agent. Supports combustion and may cause fire/explosion in contact with incompatible substances, strong acids, reducing agents, combustibles and flammables. Materials which burn in air, will burn more vigorously in oxygen enriched atmospheres.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture and internal pressure relief devices to be activated. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire if safe to do so. Ensure working area is well ventilated before re-use. Notify the manufacturer that you will be returning a faulty cylinder. Residual product will be disposed of when the cylinder is returned.

## 5.4 Hazchem code

28

- Fine Water Spray. 2
- S Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.

# 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

#### 6.3 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.

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#### **OXYGEN, COMPRESSED (NZ)** PRODUCT NAME

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid 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.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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 noncombustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

### **Exposure standards**

No exposure standards have been entered for this product.

#### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

No special precautions are normally required when handling this product. Engineering controls

**PPE** 

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses. Wear leather gloves. Hands **Body** Wear safety boots.

Not required under normal conditions of use. Respiratory







# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance COLOURLESS GAS ODOURLESS** Odour **Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE Flash point NOT RELEVANT

**Boiling** point -183°C

Melting point **NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE** pН **NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour density **NOT APPLICABLE** Specific gravity Solubility (water) 0.032 cm<sup>3</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup> Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE** Upper explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT** Lower explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT** Partition coefficient **NOT AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE** Autoignition temperature **Decomposition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE

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## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Viscosity **NOT AVAILABLE Explosive properties NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties** OXIDISING GAS **Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE** 

9.2 Other information

100 % % Volatiles -118.4°C **Critical temperature** 1141.1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Density

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

## 10.1 Reactivity

Unreactive under normal conditions.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

# 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Combustible materials such as oil and grease can spontaneously ignite at low temperatures in oxygen enriched atmospheres. Materials which burn in air, will burn more vigorously in oxygen enriched atmospheres. Metals can be ignited and will continue to burn in pure oxygen atmospheres under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. **Acute toxicity** 

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant. Not classified as an eye irritant. Eye

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation. Sensitisation

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen. Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen. Not classified as a reproductive toxin. Reproductive

STOT - single Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure.

exposure

STOT - repeated Continuous inhalation of concentrations higher than 75% may cause nausea, dizziness, respiratory difficulty

exposure and convulsion.

**Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 12.1 Toxicity

No ecological damage caused by this product.

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

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## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

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 ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE: DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA





	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1072	1072	1072
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED
14.3 Transport hazard classes	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1	2.2, 5.1
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2S

**EMS** F-C, S-W

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and foodstuffs.

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Approval code HSR001029
Group standard Oxygen

Inventory listing(s) NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Additional information

This product is used in the manufacturer of steel, glass, ethylene oxides, methanol, acrolein, titanium dioxide, vinyl acetate and synthesis gas. In combination with a fuel gas such as acetylene, hydrogen or LPG, it is used in welding, cutting, hardening, scarfing, fame cleaning and heating. Oxygen can be considered for use in any chemical reaction where air is used to give faster reaction time and higher yields. A typical use would be in the treatment of bulk refuse and effluent. High purity oxygen is used in laboratories, in process control operations and in metals analysis equipment.

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APPLICATION METHOD: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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: form of product; 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 report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
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CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CCID Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

EPA Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]

GHS Globally Harmonized System

HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

## Prepared by

## Industrial Gases New Zealand Ltd t/a Eziswap Gas

Unit C 42-44 Porana Road, Wairau Valley, Auckland, NEW

ZEALAND

+64 9 444 0357

+64 9 444 3509

sales@eziswapgas.co.nz

http://www.eziswapgas.co.nz

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